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AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

A NEW CYCLOPEDIA

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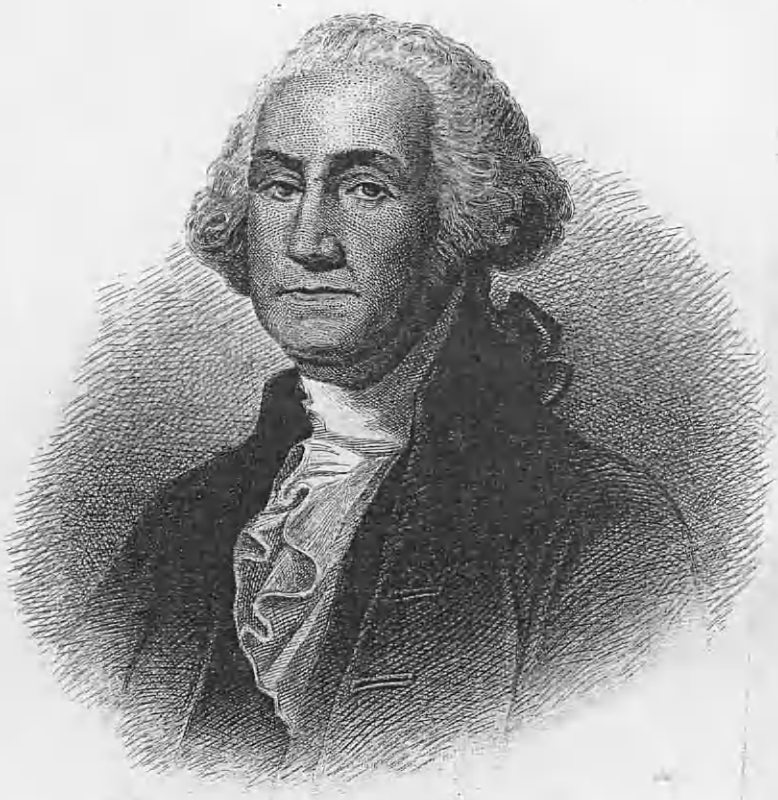
FOREWORD

ONLY three comparatively exhaustive collections of American Biography have appeared in this country, and are to be found in all large public reference libraries. In the larger mass, these deal with individuals of large importance whose activities practically ended with the beginning of the War between the States.

The present seems to be an auspicious moment for the commencement of an entirely new work, "American Biography: A New Cyclopedia," to be issued in a series of volumes, based upon none of its predecessors, but having all the desirable features that are prominent in each, so far as concerns the people of the present day. The period to be covered begins with the restoration of the Union, and the inauguration of an unexampled career of accomplishment along all lines —art, science, invention, manufacture, commerce—all that has given the New Nation its proud foremost position among nations. The names that will be found in these pages are the names of those who have wrought these great accomplishments, conferring honor upon themselves as well as upon the country. In a comparatively few instances, will be exploited those who form a connection between the past and the present; who were active, in their respective spheres, during the great contest at arms which resulted in the more perfect Union we enjoy to-day, but who were privileged to survive the struggle, and to aid in the work of restoration.

In the main, this work, which will enrich future history, is devoted to placing in preservable and accessible form the life records of those men and women whose accomplishments during the closing decades of the last century entitle them to admiring recognition; and to the introduction of those deserving ones who made their beginnings when the former class had gone into well earned retirement, or passed away. In other words, the present work is designed to be a chronicle of the lives and achievements of individuals who, linking the present with the past, have come to be recognized as important factors in the active life of the community—a community with a magnificent past, whose present they have enriched with a wonderful development, and whose future they have brightened with even greater promise. Unique in conception and treatment, this work will constitute one of the most original and permanently valuable contributions ever made to American personal history. It presents in a lucid and dignified manner all the important facts concerning very many who hold or have held leading positions in the professional, business and social life of the country; and everywhere conveying the lesson that distinction has been gained only by honorable public service, or by usefulness in private station; and that the development and prosperity of the Nation has been dependent upon the character of its citizens, and in the stimulus which they have given to commerce, to industry, to the arts and sciences, to religion and education—to all that is comprised in the highest civilization of the present day—through a continual progressive development.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.



G° Washington

FROM THE PAINTING BY GILBERT STUART

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LINCOLN, Abraham,

The Martyr President.

Abraham Lincoln, whose name will go down to remotest posterity as the Savior of the American Union and the Emancipator of a Race, was born in a log cabin on the Big South fork of Nolin creek, three miles from Hodgensville, LaRue county, Kentucky, February 12, 1809. He was the eldest son and second child of Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln; grandson of Abraham and Mary (Shipley) Lincoln; great-grandson of John Lincoln, who emigrated from New Jersey to Pennsylvania and thence to the wilds of western Virginia about 1758; great-great-grandson of Mordecai and Hannah Bowne (Slater) Lincoln, this Mordecai removing from Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1714, to Monmouth county, New Jersey, and thence to Pennsylvania; great-great-great-grandson of Mordecai and Sarah (Jones) Lincoln, this Mordecai removing from Hingham to Scituate, Massachusetts, about 1704, where he set up a furnace for smelting iron ore; and great-great-great-great-grandson of Samuel Lincoln, born in Norfolk county, England, in 1620, who immigrated to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1637, and in 1640 joined his brother Thomas, who had settled in Hingham, Massachusetts. The Lincolns were generally men of some means, and of good social position. Thomas Lincoln, father of the President, inherited some property, but was lacking in ambition; by trade he was a carpenter, seeking work from place to place. In 1816 he removed to Indiana, where his wife died, and he returned to Kentucky and married Sarah (Bush) Johnston, an intelligent and industrious widow, whose influence upon Abraham Lincoln was most salutary.

Abraham Lincoln's attendance at school occupied hardly one year, but he improved every opportunity for acquiring knowledge. His only books were the Bible, "Æsop's Fables," "Robinson Crusoe," "The Pilgrim's Progress," Weems's "Life of Washington," and a history of the United States. During his youth he acquired a local reputation as a wit. He was a favorite backwoods orator, speaking on temperance, national politics, and other topics. The Lincolns removed to Sangamon county, Illinois, where Abraham assisted his father in building a cabin, and labored on the farm. In 1832, on the outbreak of the Black Hawk war, he was elected captain of a company of volunteers. In March, 1832, he was a candidate for the State Legislature, and on his return from the war he began his electioneering. He was defeated, standing third on a list of eight contestants, but his local popularity gave him two hundred and five out of the two hundred and eight votes cast in Sangamon county. He engaged in the grocery business at New Salem as partner in the firm of Berry & Lincoln, but this venture ended disastrously within a year, leaving him responsible for the indebtedness of the firm, which he discharged after many years. He was postmaster at New Salem in 1833; and was elected deputy surveyor of Sangamon county in 1834. He was a Whig representative in the State Legislature, 1834-42, and was largely instrumental in procuring the removal of the State capital from Vandalia to Springfield. He studied law, in 1837 was ad-

mitted to the bar, and settled in Springfield, forming a partnership with John S. Stuart. He was a candidate on the Whig electoral ticket in 1840, and stumped the State for Harrison and Tyler. His partnership with Mr. Stuart was dissolved in 1841, and a new partnership was formed with Stephen T. Logan, which continued until 1843, when a connection with William H. Herndon was formed, and which was maintained until Mr. Lincoln's death, though after his election to the Presidency the partnership was but nominal. Mr. Lincoln was a candidate on the Whig Presidential electoral ticket in 1844, and spoke effectively throughout Illinois and a part of Indiana for Clay and Frelinghuysen. He was a representative in the Thirtieth Congress, 1847-49, having been elected over Rev. Peter Cartwright, the Democratic candidate. He canvassed the State for Taylor and Fillmore in 1848, and after the adjournment of Congress he spoke in New England. While in Congress he opposed the extension of slavery, voting for the Wilmot Proviso. He also drew up a bill prohibiting the bringing of slaves into the District of Columbia, and containing other restrictions, the measure to be decided by popular vote in the district; but his bill received only feeble support. After leaving Congress he made an ineffectual attempt to obtain the appointment of Commissioner of the General Land Office, and subsequently declined the appointment of Governor of the newly organized Territory of Oregon. He was a representative in the State Legislature in 1854, but resigned to become a candidate before that body for the United States Senate, but was unsuccessful. He took a leading part in organization of the Republican party, and in its first national convention, in 1856, in Philadelphia, he received one hundred and ten votes for Vice-President. During the campaign he made more than fifty speeches for Fremont and Dayton, and came into prominence as an exponent of free-soil principles. In 1858 he was his party's candidate for the United States Senate, and challenged his opponent, Stephen A. Douglas, to a series of joint debates in which his logical unimpassioned utterances upon the subject of slavery extension attracted the attention of the entire country, paving the way for the overthrow of the Democratic party, and his own ultimate preferment, although his defeat in the immediate contest was a foregone conclusion. On February 27, 1860, he spoke in New York City, being introduced by William Cullen Bryant as "an eminent citizen from the west, hitherto known to you only by reputation." His masterly effort led to his being called to various New England cities, and he never failed of deeply impressing his audiences; and from this time he was recognized as an orator and logician of the first order. His entire argument was based upon the question, "Is slavery right or wrong?" He did not advocate abolition, but contended for the restriction of slavery to its existing State limitations, looking to the ultimate extinction of the system through moral and economic agencies. In the same year the Illinois State Republican Convention instructed its delegates in the National Convention to support him for the Presidency. In the latter body, which convened in Chicago, May 16, 1860, Mr. Lincoln was made the candidate, having William H. Seward as his principal competitor. His election was made the occasion of the beginning of the secession movement; and before he could be inaugurated several of the States had announced their withdrawal from the Union. There was good reason to fear for Mr. Lincoln's life, at the hands of some miscreant, and unusual precautions were taken to safeguard his person from his home at Springfield, Illinois, to the national capital. He was inaugurated, March 4, 1861, and his inaugural address

was at once forceful and pathetic. He declared the Union of the States to be perpetual, secession to be a wrong; announced his purpose to "hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties and imposts." He declared that he and his party had no intention of interfering with slavery where it then existed, but only to resist its extension into territory then free; and plead with earnestness and pathos that the southern people should not attempt to destroy a government hallowed by many precious memories. Little more than a month later (April 12) Fort Sumter was fired upon, and war was on. From now, until peace was restored, four years later, the President's life was a living martyrdom. With infinite patience and self-abnegation he carried his heavy burden—the incapacity of military leaders; the placating of high officials near his person, who magnified their own importance, belittled his capabilities, and misjudged his motives; the harmonizing of discordant factions within his own party; and the protection of the government against the malign machinations of foreign powers who sought its downfall. The President's utmost sagacity was needed to hold true to the Union the Border States which, while earnestly opposed to secession, held that slavery must not in any manner be jeopardized or interfered with; while, on the other hand, a large northern element, devoted to the Union, held that governmental authority must not and could not be restored without the utter extinction of slavery, and demanded instant emancipation. At times, as in the case of General Fremont, in Missouri, the President found it necessary to revoke emancipation proclamations issued by military commanders. In November, 1861, Great Britain was at the point of declaring war against the United States on account of the action of Captain Wilkes in taking the Confederate commissioners, Mason and Slidell, from the English mail steamer "Trent;" but Mr. Lincoln made an honorable and diplomatic adjustment of the difficulty, where a less judicious action would have involved the country in additional difficulties and possible ruin. Meantime the President was dealing with the source of the fratricidal struggle. In March, 1862, he sent to Congress a special message urging action looking to the gradual abolition of slavery, and pecuniary reimbursement to slave owners. A bill to this effect was passed in the House, but Border State opposition led to abandonment of the effort. In July following, a measure was enacted providing for the freeing of slaves belonging to rebel owners; and another permitting the enlistment in the army of such freedmen. All these various measures were instigated by the President. At length, on September 22, 1862, he issued a proclamation to the effect that unless the inhabitants of the revolted States returned to their allegiance by January 1, 1863, the slaves would be declared free. This proclamation was wholly ignored by the Southern States, and on the date which he had fixed, the President issued his famous Emancipation Proclamation.

This is no place to chronicle the military and naval events of the war period, or its political complications. For two years the great struggle went on without results of moment. In the west there were various Union successes; while in the east there were mainly disasters. At length, and while there were yet many bloody battles to be fought the rebellion reached its high-water mark at Vicksburg under Grant, and at Gettysburg under Meade. Grant was soon called to the supreme military command, the rank of lieutenant-general being revived for him, and from now on, the Union armies north, east and west pressed forward simultaneously, on a general aggressive

movement, and persisting until the two great rebel armies surrendered, the one at Appomattox to Grant, and the other to Sherman, at Raleigh, North Carolina.

The Great War President, realizing that the end of the struggle was near, had long been thoughtfully given to devising methods for the restoration of brotherly feeling between the people of the north and south. In February, 1864, with Secretary of State Seward, he had met Alexander H. Stephens and other leading southerners accredited by President Jefferson Davis, and to whom he had said that he would almost permit the south to lay down its own terms, if it would only recognize the end of slavery, and recognize the federal authority; but the conference was without results. In April, 1865, the President visited General Grant in the field, and rode into Richmond. On April 11 Washington City was illuminated in honor of the surrender of Lee, and the President made his last public address, speaking from a window in the White House. Three days later, the evening of April 14, the President and his party entered a box in Ford's Theatre to witness a play, "Our American Cousin," and before its conclusion he had been fired upon by the insane assassin, John Wilkes Booth. The President fell forward unconscious, and in the confusion which followed, Booth escaped by leaping on the stage but broke his leg in the leap, his spur being entangled in the American flag that draped the box. The President was carried to a house opposite the theatre where, on the morning of April 15th, he died. On April 19th the funeral took place at the White House, where the body had lain in state, and was viewed by a great number of people, and guarded by officers of high rank in the army and navy. The assassin was found in a barn by a squadron of troops, April 27, 1865, and was shot by a soldier before the officer in charge could demand his surrender. The remains of the President lay in state in Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago; and at each place immense funeral processions marched through the streets, and the whole country was in mourning. The funeral car reached Springfield, Illinois, having traveled a distance of nearly two thousand miles, and the body was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, May 4, 1865. A massive monument, with a statue of the President, and four corner groups representing the various arms of the service, military and naval, all in bronze, marks the spot. Numerous statues of Lincoln adorn the public places of most of the larger cities of the United States. Henry Kirke Brown executed the one in Union Square, New York City, and that in Brooklyn; Thomas Ball's Emancipation Group appears in Lincoln Park, Washington, D. C., and in Park Square, Boston; a statue by Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie is in Statuary Hall in the national capitol; one by Augustus St. Gaudens in Chicago; and one by Randolph Rogers in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. Portraits in oil were painted from life by Frank B. Carpenter, Matthew Wilson, Thomas Hicks and William E. Marshall. Mr. Carpenter also painted "The Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation," and wrote: "Six Months in the White House," from notes taken while he was painting. Healy, Page and many other painters produced excellent portraits of Mr. Lincoln after his numerous photographs. A large collection of his photographs was reproduced in "McClure's Magazine" with an illustrated "Life" and "Early Life of Abraham Lincoln," by Ida M. Tarbell (1895-96); and Volk and Mills took life masks from which they executed busts. Mr. Lincoln's "Speech at Cooper Union, February 27, 1860," was issued in pamphlet form and widely circulated, and selections from his speeches and messages were published in

HANNIBAL HAMLIN
Vice-President United States, 1861-1864

1865. Joseph H. Barrett, J. G. Holland, W. M. Thayer, B. F. Morris, Henry J. Raymond, Ward H. Lamon, W. H. Herndon, W. O. Stoddard, Isaac N. Arnold, Harriet Beecher Stowe, D. W. Bartlett, Charles G. Leland, J. C. Power, Nicolay and Hay, John T. Morse, Carl Schurz, William D. Howells, Ida M. Tarbell are the more prominent of his numerous biographers. In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York University, made in 1900, his was one of the thirty-seven names in "Class M, Rulers and Statesmen," and received a place, securing ninety-six votes, and exceeded only by the ninety-seven votes given George Washington.

Mr. Lincoln was married, November 4, 1842, to Mary Todd, a native of Lexington, Kentucky, who was residing in Springfield with her sister, Mrs. Ninian W. Edwards. President Lincoln died in Washington, D. C., April 15, 1865. His widow survived him several years, in such melancholia as to seriously affect her mind.

HAMLIN, Hannibal,

Vice-President, Statesman.

Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President of the United States, was one of those natives of Maine who continued to reside in his native State, and whose name has added luster to the history of the country. It is supposed that the name Hamlin is of German origin, perhaps derived from the town of Hamlin, in Lower Saxony. The name Hamelin is still common in France, whence some have immigrated to Quebec. In England this name was formerly spelled Hamblen, Hamelyn, Hamelin and Hamlyn. The origin of those who settled in the United States was undoubtedly French, as the name is found in the "Roll of Battle Abbey," and was brought into England by a follower of William the Conqueror. Burke's Heraldry describes several coats-of-arms belonging to Hamblen and Hamlyn. Representatives of the distinguished American family of this name participated in the war for national independence and the Civil War. It has produced many able men, including clergymen, lawyers, physicians and statesmen.

A numerous progeny sprang from Captain Giles Hamlin, who was at Middletown, Connecticut, as early as 1650. About the same time Louis Hamelin, of France, settled in Canada, and established the Hamlin family of that part of the continent. John Hamelyn was living in 1570 in Cornwall, England, and married Amor, daughter of Robert Knowle, of Sarum. Their son Giles lived in Devonshire, married a daughter of Robert Ashley, and had two sons—Thomas, a gentleman of London, 1623, and James. The latter was the ancestor of the larger part of the Hamlin race in this republic. He made a voyage to Cape Cod, unaccompanied by his family, and established a home at Barnstable, Massachusetts. Returning to England, he brought back his wife and several children, in 1639. His home in England was in the parish of St. Lawrence, Reading, Berkshire, England, and his children were baptized in the church there. The eldest of these, James, died before six years old. Another son of the same name was baptized April 10, 1636, and married at Barnstable, November 20, 1662, Mary, daughter of John and Mary Dunham. Of their fourteen children, the eldest son, Eleazer, was born April 12, 1668, in Barnstable, and married Lydia, daughter of Paul and Deborah (Willard) Sears. Their eldest son, Benjamin Hamlin, born 1692, was a mariner, engaged in the whale fishery, and was killed in the capture of a whale, early in July, 1737. He married, October 25, 1716, Anne, daughter of Samuel Mayo, and great-granddaughter of Rev. John

Mayo, who was in Barnstable in 1639. Eleazer (2), fifth son of Benjamin and Anne (Mayo) Hamlin, was born about July, 1732, in Billinggate, Plymouth Colony, and was baptized in the second church of Pembroke, February 6, 1762. He was a large grantee of lands in Pembroke and Bridgewater, and about April, 1776, settled in Harvard, Massachusetts. He was a second lieutenant in Captain James Hatch's company that marched from the west parish of Pembroke on the Lexington Alarm. He was promoted captain in May of 1775, and in 1776 held that rank in the Twenty-third Continental Infantry. In December of that year he was with the army at Peekskill, New York. He retired with the rank of brevet major, to care for his large family at home. Four of his sons—Africa, Europe, America and Eleazer—and a son-in-law, Major Seth Philips, were Revolutionary soldiers. In consideration of his service, the General Court gave him a grant of land in Maine, which is still known as Hamlin's Grant. This land was unproductive, and his sons were allowed to select farms elsewhere. He died December 1, 1807, in his seventy-sixth year. He married (first) June 30, 1750, in the east parish of Bridgewater, Lydia Bonney, of Pembroke, and she was the mother of his sixth son and tenth child, Dr. Cyrus Hamlin. The last-named was born July 21, 1769, in Pembroke, and was seven years old when he removed with the family to Middlesex county. He taught school and practiced medicine up to the time of his death. He was invited to settle in Livermore, Oxford county, Maine, which was destitute of a physician, and located there in 1799, where he secured a large practice. He was the first clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Oxford county, and was subsequently high sheriff. He died suddenly at his home in Paris Hill, February 2, 1829. He married, December 4, 1797, Anna, daughter of Deacon Elijah Livermore, granddaughter of Deacon Elijah Livermore, of Waltham.

Hannibal Hamlin, son of Dr. Cyrus and Anna (Livermore) Hamlin, was born August 27, 1809, at Paris Hill, Maine, and attended Hebron Academy, preparatory to entering college, but the death of his father, in 1829, forced him to devote himself to the care of the farm. He also engaged in teaching school in the winter seasons, in order to provide for the maintenance of his mother and sisters. While engaged in farming and teaching he found little time to study law. He published the "Jeffersonian," a local Democratic paper, in partnership with Horatio King, but at the end of a year he sold his interest in the venture to his partner and took up the study of law in the office of General Samuel Fessenden, in Portland, and engaged in the practice of law in Hampden, Penobscot county, in 1833. In 1835 he entered the arena of politics as the Democratic candidate for representative in the Maine Legislature, and was elected and continued in office, 1835-40, and for three terms, 1838-39-40, he was speaker of the House, although but twenty-nine years of age when first elected speaker. In the fall of 1840 he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for representative in the Twenty-seventh United States Congress, but he was the successful candidate in 1842 and 1844, serving in the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses, 1843-47. In Congress he opposed the extension of slavery in his maiden speech, opposed the annexation of Texas, denounced the practice of duelling, and was the candidate of the anti-slavery Democrats for speaker. The Maine Legislature in 1846, after balloting six weeks, defeated him for United States Senator by one vote, he being the candidate of the anti-slavery Democrats. In 1847 he was sent as a representative to the Maine Legislature, and in May, 1848,

James Buchanan

when a vacancy occurred in the United States Senate by the death of Senator John Fairfield, of Maine, as filled temporarily by W. B. S. Moore, appointed by Governor Dana, Mr. Hamlin was elected by a majority of one vote to fill the vacancy, and in 1850 was reëlected after a contest in the legislative caucus for three months, for a full term of six years.

When Buchanan became the Democratic candidate for President of the United States in 1856, Mr. Hamlin left the party, assisted in the formation of the Republican party in Maine, accepted the Republican nomination for Governor of Maine, and was elected by 25,000 plurality. Thereupon he resigned his seat in the United States Senate, February 6, 1857, and was inaugurated as Governor of Maine; but the same year was elected United States Senator by the Republican Legislature of Maine, and in February, 1857, resigned the governorship in order to take his seat in the United States Senate, March 4, 1857. In 1860 he was nominated and elected Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln for President, and January 1, 1861, he resigned his seat in the United States Senate, and March 4, 1861, took his seat as president of the United States Senate, and ably presided over that body during the four years of the eventful Civil War. The wisdom of his party, in convention assembled in 1864, decided to give the vice-presidential nomination to the South, and President Lincoln on his second inauguration offered to Senator Hamlin the portfolio of the United States Treasury, which cabinet position he declined, and, when Lincoln was assassinated, President Johnson made Senator Hamlin Collector of the Port of Boston, but he resigned the lucrative office in 1866, as he was not in political accord with the President. The Legislature of the State of Maine elected him to the United States Senate in 1869 for the fourth time, and in 1875 for the fifth time. Having served in the United States Senate for twenty-five years, and as chairman of the committees on commerce, postoffices, and post roads and of foreign affairs, he declined reëlection to the Senate in 1881, and President Garfield gave to him his choice of three important missions—Germany, Italy and Spain. Senator Hamlin went to Spain, but found it advisable to resign the mission in 1883. He was a founder of education, served as regent of the Smithsonian Institution, *ex-officio* 1861-65, and by appointment 1870-82, and was for a time dean of the board of regents. He was a trustee of Colby University, 1857-91, and that institution conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1859.

Mr. Hamlin died at a public entertainment at the Tarrantine Club rooms, Bangor, Maine, July 4, 1891, the third Vice-President of the United States to die on the Nation's birthday. He married (first) December 10, 1833, Sarah Jane, daughter of Hon. Stephen and Sally (Stowell) Emery, of Hallowell, Maine. She died in Hampden, Maine, April 17, 1855, and on September 25, 1856, he married his deceased wife's half-sister, Ellen Vesta, daughter of Hon. Stephen and Jeannette (Loring) Emery. Children of Hannibal and Sarah Jane (Emery) Hamlin: George Emery, born September 30, 1835, died July 14, 1844; Charles, September 13, 1837; Cyrus, April 26, 1839; Sarah Jane, January 7, 1842; George Emery, February 24, 1848, died September 6, 1849. By his second wife, Ellen Vesta (Emery) Hamlin, he had: Hannibal Emery, August 22, 1858; Frank, September 26, 1862.

BUCHANAN, James,

Diplomat, President.

James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States, was born at Cove Gap, near Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, April

23, 1791, second son of James and Elizabeth (Speer) Buchanan. His father, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, came to America in 1783, was a clerk in Philadelphia, and in 1788 set up in business on his own account. His mother was the only daughter of James Speer who immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1756.

James Buchanan attended the schools of Mercersburg, and in 1807 entered Dickinson College in the junior class. After graduating in 1809 he removed to Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He was one of the first volunteers in the War of 1812, and marched to the defence of Baltimore. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives in the Pennsylvania Legislature, October 14, 1814, retiring at the end of his second term of service with a fixed determination to abandon political life and devote himself exclusively to the practice of law. However, in 1820 he was elected by the Federalists a representative to the Seventeenth Congress from Lancaster, York and Dauphin counties. In the following Congress he spoke twice on the tariff—March 23 and April 9, 1824. His views on protection were conservative. He uttered grave warnings against forming alliances with Mexico and the South American republics, and insisted on the great importance of Cuba, to the United States, both commercially and strategically. During the canvass of 1828, in which the supporters of the administration had taken the name of National Republicans, and the opposition that of Democrats, Mr. Buchanan was one of the most able and ardent supporters of General Jackson, and it was mainly through his influence that the twenty-eight electoral votes of Pennsylvania were secured for him. In 1829 he succeeded Daniel Webster as head of the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives, and in this capacity conducted the impeachment trial of Judge Peck. In March 1831, he retired from Congress, with the avowed intention of resuming his law practice, but in 1832 President Jackson appointed him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to St. Petersburg, and urged his acceptance of the mission so strongly that he could not well decline. He sailed from New York on April 8, 1832, on board the "Silas Richards," and reached St. Petersburg the June following. His mission was to negotiate the first treaty of commerce between Russia and the United States, to establish a tariff system, and to provide for consuls. He perfected himself in the French language, which proved of invaluable assistance to him in conducting the negotiations. He was eventually successful in arranging a commercial treaty by which important privileges in the Baltic and the Black seas were secured for the United States. He began his journey homeward, August 8, 1833.

On December 6, 1834, Mr. Buchanan was elected United States Senator by the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, to fill the unexpired term of Senator Wilkins, resigned, and he took his seat in the Senate on December 15, 1834. General Jackson was then in the second term of his office and Mr. Van Buren presided over the Senate. The opposition had become consolidated for that and classified under the name of the Whig party, as substituted for that of National Republicans; there was a third party known as the Anti-Masonic party; and the Whigs controlled the Senate by a two-thirds majority. During the latter part of General Jackson's administration the subject of slavery began to be agitated, and numerous petitions were made to Congress for its suppression in the District of Columbia, among them one from the Quakers of Pennsylvania, which was presented by Mr. Buchanan. In 1836, when Michigan sought admission to the Union, Mr. Buchanan spoke in favor of

admitting the territory as a State, and his entire career showed him to be preëminently a State rights man. He supported President Jackson in his financial measures, advocated the recognition by Congress of the independence of Texas, and at a later time its annexation. Mr. Buchanan supported the principal measures of the administration of President Van Buren, including the establishment of an independent treasury. He was reëlected to the Senate in January, 1837, for a full term, being the first United States Senator reëlected by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. President Van Buren invited him to serve as Attorney-General, but he declined. In 1842 he opposed the ratification of the treaty between the United States and England. In 1843 the Legislature of Pennsylvania reëlected him Senator for a third term, and in 1844 his political and personal friends were anxious to propose him as Democratic candidate for the presidency, but he withdrew his name in a public letter, and James K. Polk was nominated and elected, and Mr. Buchanan accepted the position of Secretary of State in his cabinet. Here he had some critical questions to adjust, including the settlement of the boundary line between Oregon and the British possessions, and the annexation of Texas, from which arose the war with Mexico. When the Whigs came into power in 1849, Mr. Buchanan retired for a time from politics, but in 1853, when the Democratic party regained its ascendancy, President Pierce offered him the position of Minister to England, which he accepted. Mr. Buchanan was the originator and one of the three members of the famous Ostend Conference that met in 1854 to consider the subject of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, and with his colleagues maintained that on the principle of self-preservation from dangers of the gravest kind, armed intervention of the United States and the capture of the island from the Spaniards would be justifiable. He returned to the United States in April, 1856, and upon his arrival in New York was accorded a public reception.

Mr. Buchanan was nominated as the Democratic candidate for President by the Democratic Convention held at Cincinnati in 1856, and at the election received one hundred and thirty-nine electoral votes, which made him President of the United States. He was inaugurated March 4, 1857. The state of the country, when his administration was organized, was ominous to its peace and welfare. The preceding administration had left a legacy of trouble in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; the Kansas-Nebraska act was a bone of contention between the two factions of the Democratic party; and the bill for an army increase was lost. However, there were compensations. The question of British dominion in Central America was settled during his administration under his advice and approval; he succeeded in compelling the English government to recognize the international law in favor of the freedom of the seas; recommended to Congress sending aid to the constitutional party of Mexico; instructed the United States Minister to Mexico to make a treaty of "transit and commerce," and provide for a "convention to enforce treaty stipulations and to maintain order and security in the territory of the republics of Mexico and the United States." In 1858 Mr. Buchanan concluded a treaty with China which established satisfactory commercial relations between the two countries. On June 22, 1860, he vetoed a bill "to secure homesteads to actual settlers in the public domain, and for other purposes." In the same year he was authorized by Congress to settle the claims against the government of Paraguay by sending a commissioner to that country, accompanied by a naval force sufficient to exact justice should negotiations fail.

In 1860 President Buchanan refused to receive the commissioners sent by the State of South Carolina to treat with him on the subject of secession, emphatically denying the right of any State to secede from the Union, and holding that the only remedy for a dissatisfied State was open revolution. He was warned against leaving the forts in the South without additional garrison forces but, as he had publicly denied the right of secession, he could not consistently reinforce the forts as if he anticipated revolution. He adhered to his policy of non-action, for which he has been greatly censured. After the actual secession of South Carolina, the President's chief aim was to confine the area of secession, and induce Congress to prepare for war. When his term of office expired, March 3, 1861, seven States had already seceded, and his successor, President Lincoln, found himself sadly embarrassed by the apathy of Congress in not preparing for the conflict, which could no longer be averted. Mr. Buchanan remained in Washington until March 9, settling private affairs, and then returned to Wheatland, outside of the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he had previously acquired a small estate. He continued to take a deep interest in politics, and with his influence as a private citizen supported the war that was now raging for the maintenance of the Union. His declining years were saddened by the many calumnies with which he was assailed, but he bore all with a dignified fortitude, and was willing to leave the vindication of his course to a future day when perception would not be dimmed by sectional feeling. He published "Buchanan's Administration," a vindication of the policy of his administration during the last months of his term. He died June 1, 1868, and his remains were laid at rest in Woodward Hill Cemetery, near Lancaster, Pennsylvania. A simple monument marks his grave, inscribed: "James Buchanan, Fifteenth President of the United States, born April 23, 1791; died June 1, 1868."

The death of his sister, Mrs. Lane, in 1839, left to him the care and education of four children; of the youngest of them, Harriet, he was especially fond; she was his guest for one year during his term as Minister to England, accompanying him upon his return voyage to this country, and when he became President she became the mistress of the White House, and proved herself admirably qualified to make the administration a social success.

STANTON, Edwin M.,

Famous Secretary of War

Edwin McMasters Stanton was born at Steubenville, Ohio, December 19, 1815, son of Dr. David and Lucy (Norman) Stanton, and grandson of Benjamin and Abigail (Macy) Stanton, who, being Quakers, removed from Massachusetts to North Carolina, prior to the Revolutionary War. His father separated from the Quakers in 1815, and made his home in Steubenville, Ohio.

Edwin M. Stanton attended the district schools, and in 1827, upon the death of his father, obtained employment in a book store. He studied in the evenings, and entered Kenyon (Ohio) College in 1831, but was obliged to abandon his studies in 1833 for want of means. He then entered a book store in Columbus, Ohio, studied law, and was married, December 31, 1836, to Mary Ann, daughter of William Lamson, of Columbus. He practiced law in Cadiz, 1837-39, and in 1838 was prosecuting attorney of Harrison county. In 1839 he returned to Steubenville, where he entered into partnership with Judge Tappan. He was an active supporter of Martin Van Buren for the presidency in 1840, and reporter of the State Supreme Court, 1841-46. He became one of the leading lawyers in the

EDWIN M. STANTON

State. In 1844 Mrs. Stanton died, and he removed his law practice to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he was married, June 25, 1856, to Ellen M., daughter of James Hutchinson. He removed to Washington, D. C., in 1857, his increasing practice in the United States Supreme Court necessitating the change. Many cases committed to his charge were of national celebrity, and included the litigations attending the "First Erie War;" the Wheeling Bridge case, and the Manny and McCormick Reaping-Machine contest. In the latter case he was leading counsel, with Abraham Lincoln as one of his associates, but on account of the political difference of opinion between the two lawyers, Lincoln was obliged to withdraw under circumstances not at all creditable to Mr. Stanton.

Mr. Stanton succeeded Jeremiah S. Black as United States Attorney-General in the cabinet of President Buchanan in 1860. He favored the Wilmot Proviso, and the emancipation of slaves. When South Carolina seceded from the Union, December 20, 1860, John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, at a cabinet meeting, demanded the withdrawal of Major Anderson from Fort Sumter and of the national troops from Charleston harbor. In reply, Mr. Stanton made an indignant speech, bitterly denouncing Floyd, and ending with the words, "Your conduct would cause Aaron Burr to hide his head. Your treason would bring the blush of shame to the cheek of Benedict Arnold." In consequence of this speech, Floyd tendered his resignation, and was succeeded by Joseph Holt. On the retirement of Simon Cameron from the office of Secretary of War, President Lincoln appointed Mr. Stanton to fill the vacancy, January 15, 1862. Under his administration a rigorous military policy was favored. He was opposed to the plan of conducting the war adopted by General McClellan, and his opposition resulted in the recall of McClellan and his army from the Peninsula, and the appointment of General Pope to the command of the Army of the Potomac. He dissuaded President Lincoln from sanctioning a conference between Grant and Lee for the purpose of considering a negotiation of peace, and Lincoln is quoted as saying: "So great is my confidence in his (Stanton's) judgment and patriotism that I never wish to take an important step without first consulting him." A few days before Lincoln's death, Stanton tendered his resignation of the portfolio of war, desiring to return to his practice at the bar, but at the earnest request of the President he reconsidered it. On April 14, 1865, Lincoln was assassinated, and Andrew Johnson succeeded to the Presidency. President Johnson's administration opened with an unfortunate collision between the legislative and executive branches of the government. The Freedman's Bureau bill, the civil rights bill and the reconstruction acts, although supported by Stanton, were opposed by the President, and discord in the cabinet resulted. Stanton was requested to resign, but, as Congress was not then in session, he refused until the meeting of that body, and the President suspended him from office. On January 13, 1868, the Senate "refused to concur in such suspension," and General Grant, who had been acting Secretary of War *ad interim*, relinquished the office to Stanton. The impeachment of Johnson followed, and after the result of the trial was made known, Mr. Stanton resigned and resumed his practice of law. Upon General Grant's accession to the Presidency, he appointed Stanton an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and as a mark of respect the nomination was confirmed by the Senate without the usual reference to the judiciary committee, but Mr. Stanton did not live to take his seat on the bench. Upon his death

the President issued an order "that the executive mansion and the several departments at Washington be draped in mourning, and that all business be suspended on the day of the funeral." In selecting names for a place in the Hall of Fame, October, 1900, his name in class M, Rulers and Statesmen, received six votes. He died in Washington, D. C., December 24, 1869.

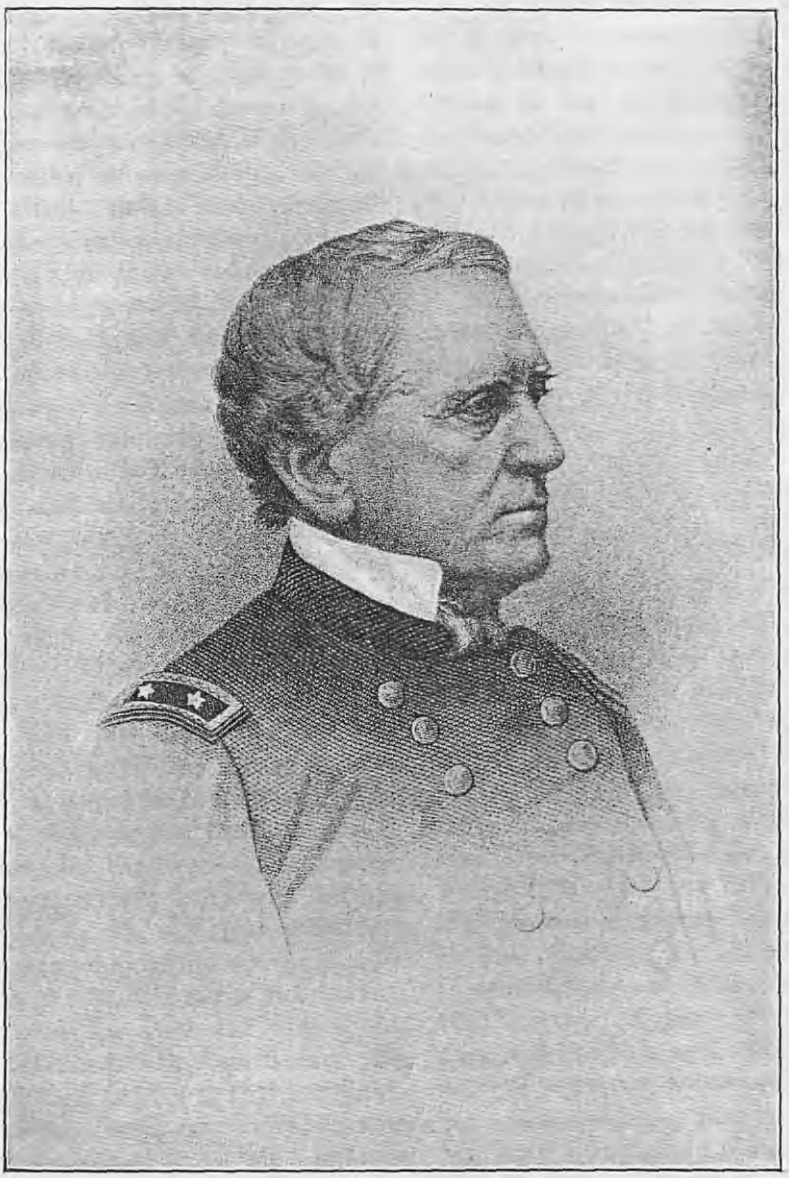
DIX, John Adams,

Scholar, Soldier, Statesman.

Immortalized by a phrase, which will ring through the ages, the name of John Adams Dix is also illustrious in State and national annals for service rendered and fame achieved as soldier, scholar and statesman. He came of excellent Puritan lineage. The name of Anthony Dix, the immigrant, appears in the Plymouth Records in 1623 — three years after the landing—and as a freeholder in that town in 1631 and at Salem in 1632. Ralph, a descendant was an early settler in Ipswich. His grandson, Jonathan, abode in Boscawen, New Hampshire, dying there in 1804, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. His son, Timothy, held a lieutenant's commission in the Revolutionary War and was postmaster under Jefferson's administration; and his son, Timothy, Jr., was an active, enterprising and enlightened citizen, representing the town in the Legislature, lieutenant-colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry, United States army, in the second war with Great Britain and was killed, in the face of the enemy, at French Mills, November 14, 1813. His wife was Abigail Williams, of Amherst; her father was a captain in the provincial service and lost his life during the ill-fated expedition of General Montgomery against Quebec. Of these parents and of that honest, God-fearing and patriotic stock, John A. Dix was born July 24, 1798, at Boscawen.

His early education was received at the village school, established by his father, who was scrupulous in obtaining the best teachers, some of them distinguished in after life, and the boy applied himself diligently to his books, profiting notably in the elementary branches. His studies, preparatory to college, were pursued at an excellant academy in Salisbury and at Exeter, of which the celebrated Dr. Abbott was principal. In 1811, he entered the College of Montreal, mainly with the view of perfecting himself in French, of which he subsequently became a master; but he remained there but fifteen months, owing to the outbreak of the War of 1812, when all Americans over fourteen years of age were ordered to leave Canada, or to take the oath of allegiance to the crown. He, however, continued his studies in the classics and modern tongues, under competent instructors until March, 1813, when, not being fifteen years old, he was appointed an ensign in the Fourteenth Infantry Regiment, United States army, and, within a month, was on active duty at Sacket's Harbor. In 1814 he was second lieutenant of the Twenty-first United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Constitution, New Hampshire, was afterward adjutant, and during the same year was transferred to an artillery regiment. After the war he continued in the military service, and was appointed aide-de-camp to the department commander, General Brown, and was stationed at Brownsville.

In all his leisure time for the five or six years which had elapsed after leaving college, Captain Dix had devoted his spare time to the study of law, and in 1820 he was admitted to the bar in Washington City. Here he remained until 1826, when he received his first



John A. Dix

diplomatic appointment, that of a special messenger to Copenhagen, to convey dispatches from the State Department. Previously to sailing on this mission, he married, May 29, 1821, Catherine, the daughter of John Jordan Morgan, a highly cultured citizen and capitalist of New York, who served as Assemblyman, Congressman and Collector of the Port. Accompanied by his wife, Major Dix fulfilled his official duties at the Danish court and the newly-wedded couple made an extended tour of the continent. On his return he was stationed at Fortress Monroe, but resigned from the army July 20, 1828, not to return to it until he wore the stars of a major-general in 1861.

Upon leaving the army, he passed the ensuing two years in Cooperstown, practicing law, and acting as agent for the lands of Mr. Morgan in that locality, occupying a roomy old mansion called "Apple Hill," amid social amenities and enjoyment of the fair scenery of lake and wooded hills. There, too, he was drawn into politics, with which, for half a century, he was identified and through which he was so highly honored. He was actively engaged in furthering the election of Jackson to the presidency; was chairman of the Republican committee of Otsego county, busy with his pen against the Anti-Masonic movement and for the colonization of the blacks, rapidly forging to the front among the leaders of his party in the State and contracting intimate relations with Van Buren. He was appointed, January 4, 1831, adjutant-general of the State, for which he was eminently qualified by his military knowledge and experience, removing immediately to Albany, where he spent the next twelve years in a round of various official duties. He acted as adjutant-general for two years and became Secretary of State and superintendent of common schools February 1, 1833, continuing as such by successive appointments until February 1, 1839. His labors in the department were severe and incessant, especially as related to the school system. The report written by him and presented to the Regents, January 8, 1835, is monumental for the knowledge it displays and the reforms it stimulated in the establishment of higher courses of instruction at designated locations, the broadening of curriculums and the improved equipment of the teaching force. Among all the able superintendents of public instruction, under the appointive scheme, none excels him in wisdom, integrity or efficiency. Interested in advanced education, he was also a valuable Regent of the University of the State of New York from 1831 until 1846 and again from 1876 until 1878.

Meanwhile, he was potent in the proceedings of the Democratic party. He had hardly reached Albany when he was welcomed to the *sanctum sanctorum* of "the Albany Regency" and became one of the most trusted directors of that regime, frequently alluded to in these sketches—as an advisor of its policies rather than a manipulator of its caucuses and conventions. In 1840 the election of General Harrison and the defeat of the local Democratic gubernatorial candidate forced him from the State department, and, as he had always been attracted to literary pursuits, he united with others in establishing and editing a paper called the "Northern Light," devoted to literature, science, art and finance. In 1841 he was elected a member of the Assembly. The following year he went abroad, traveling in southern Europe, and visiting Madeira. Between 1845 and 1849 served in the United States Senate as a Democrat, wherein he championed the Wilmot proviso and the pressure of political and social influences threw him into the free-soil movement. In 1848 he was nominated by that party for Governor of the State, but was defeated. This was

a triangular contest, the Democrats being divided and the Whigs compact, the Whig candidate therefore suceeding. The vote stood—Fish (Whig) 218,775, Dix ("Barnburner" and Free Soil) 122,811, Walworth ("Hunker") 116,811.

Thereafter, he renewed his allegiance to the Democratic party, and, although deprecating the repeal of the Missouri Compromise voted for Pierce in 1852, Buchanan in 1856 and even for Breckenridge in 1860 upon the ground that "the thing to be thought of first was the preservation of the American Union, the American Constitution and the American Nation." He had made his residence in New York City after leaving Albany in 1839. In 1853, at the urgent request of President Pierce, he acted as subtreasurer at New York. In May, 1860, he was appointed postmaster by President Buchanan, his administration being memorable for his refusal to allow political assessments to be levied upon his employees, for certain drastic reforms and, generally, for bringing order out of chaos in an office which had been shamefully mismanaged by his predecessor. As the portents of Civil War became alarming in the winter of 1860, Dix declared himself emphatically for the preservation of the Union.

In January, 1861, Buchanan was forced to remodel his cabinet, placing the reins in the hands of men ready to defend the Constitution and oppose secession. Dix was appointed Secretary of the Treasury at the imperative demand of the capitalists and bankers of New York, refusing to furnish funds for the needs of the government unless this were done. Dix assumed his portfolio on the fifteenth of the month, the funds were at once forthcoming and the treasury placed in a sound condition. Two weeks later, he issued to the Collector of the Port of New Orleans his renowned order, occasioned by the refusal of Captain Breshwood of the revenue cutter "McClelland" to deliver her in New York to save her from seizure by the Confederate authorities. Here it is in full:

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 29, 1861.
>
> Tell Lieutenant Caldwell to arrest Captain Breshwood, assume command of the cutter and obey the order I gave through you. If Captain Breshwood, after arrest, undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, tell Lieutenant Caldwell to consider him a mutineer and treat him accordingly. *If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.*
>
> JOHN A. DIX,
> Secretary of the Treasury.

On the inauguration of President Lincoln, Secretary Dix returned to New York, where he immediately took an active part in all local preparations for the war. He was the first president of the Union Defence Committee, and presided at the Union Square Meeting, April 24, 1861. He organized and sent to the front seventeen regiments, and was appointed one of the four major-generals commanding New York State troops. The following June he received his commission as major-general of volunteers, and was put in command of the Department of Maryland, and here his energetic and judicious course had much to do with preventing Maryland and Baltimore from going over to the Confederate cause. In 1862 General Dix was in command at Fortress Monroe, and in 1863 was appointed to the command of the Department of the East with headquarters at New York, were he remained until the close of the war. In 1866 he was appointed Naval Officer of the Port of New York, and later in the same year received the appointment of Minister to France. While in Paris he made himself very popular, and gratified both Americans and foreigners by his open-hearted hospitality. In 1872 he ran for Governor of the State of New York on the Republican ticket, and was elected by a majority

of 53,000. He was renominated in 1874, but was defeated for reasons not necessary to detail. General Dix was a vestryman of Trinity Church Corporation, and in 1872 was comptroller of the same body. He was very prominent in the Episcopal church, and was a delegate to the Convention of the Diocese of New York, and deputy to the General Convention of the Church. In 1853 he was president of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, and in 1863 and for five years thereafter was president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. In 1872, during the troubles in the Erie Railway Company, he was called in to act as president, a position which he held for a few months.

He was a man of fine education and thorough culture, a remarkable linguist, and an excellent classical scholar. An instance in this direction was his translation of the "Dies Irae," which was privately printed in 1863, and revised in a new edition in 1875, and was considered one of the best translations ever made of that remarkable poem. General Dix wrote: "A Winter in Madeira and a Summer in Spain and Florence," being a record of his travels in those places; "Speeches and Occasional Addresses," two volumes, 1864; and numerous reports and pamphlets on different subjects. His memoirs were written by his son, Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., D .C. L., and published in 1883, a quarto edition, privately printed, being issued at the same time. General Dix was one of the original trustees of the Astor Library, having been appointed to that position by John Jacob Astor. He was universally esteemed not only as a man of established probity, but also as one possessing remarkable judicial and administrative powers, and whose clear comprehension of affairs rendered him a most valuable authority and advisor in time of public confusion or peril. He died in New York City, April 21, 1879. He had seven children, two of whom survived him, one of these being the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., D. C. L., the eminent rector of Trinity Church for nearly fifty years. Another son, Charles Temple, on his father's staff during the war and an artist of rare promise, died in Rome, March 11, 1873, aged thirty-five years.

ANDERSON, General Robert,

Hero of Fort Sumter.

Major-General Robert Anderson, son of Colonel Richard Clough and Sally (Marshall) Anderson, was born June 14, 1805, at "Soldiers' Retreat," near Louisville, Kentucky, and died in Nice, France, October 27, 1871. He is affectionately remembered in Civil War annals as "Fort Sumter Anderson," for his heroic defense of that post at the very beginning of hostilities.

His father, Colonel Richard Clough Anderson, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Clough) Anderson, was born in Hanover county, Virginia, January 12, 1750, and died at his home, "Soldiers' Retreat," near Louisville, Kentucky, October 15, 1826. He was a gallant soldier of the Revolutionary War, and attained great distinction. He happened to be in Boston as supercargo of a ship from Richmond at the time of the Boston Tea Party, and carried the news of that famous episode to his friend and neighbor, Patrick Henry. When the war began he raised a company for the Continental army, and was commissioned captain in the Fifth Virginia Regiment, Continental Line, and other officers of the company being First Lieutenant John Anderson, Second Lieutenant William Bentley, and Ensign Thompkins. Bancroft states in his history that Captain Anderson and his company attacked and drove the Hessian pickets at Trenton at six o'clock in the evening, December 26, 1776, and thereby might have frustrated Washing-

ton's plan of surprising and capturing Colonel Rahl's command, but fortunately the Hessians regarded the attack as a mere frolic, and relaxed their vigilance. So Captain Anderson's name by his incident became associated with an important historical event. Says Striker: "General Stephens sent Captain Anderson over the Delaware river on a scout, with orders to go to several places named, and to go on until he did find them. Captain Anderson passed a merry Christmas hunting for the Hessians, until at last, going south on the Pennington road, they ran across a picket of fifteen just north of Trenton. They fired a volley into the mercenaries, wounding six, when the rest fled. Then, hearing the long roll beaten, and the town in an uproar, Captain Anderson marched back towards the Johnson ferry." Captain Anderson was wounded in the battle of Trenton, and with Major James Monroe, afterward President of the United States, who was also wounded, he was carried over to Princeton on a caisson. Captain Anderson was promoted to major of the First Virginia Regiment, and lieutenant-colonel of the Third Virginia. Colonel Charles Scott was the first colonel of the Fifth Virginia, and with the Fourth Virginia, under Colonel Elliot, and the Sixteenth Virginia under Colonel Buckner, formed a part of General Adam Stephens' brigade in the campaign of 1776. Colonel Anderson was in the battle of Brandywine, and also of Germantown, and passed through the hungry horrors of Valley Forge. He was wounded at Savannah, and Count Pulaski, who was mortally wounded at the same time, gave him his sword just before he died. Later he was taken prisoner at Charleston, after being exchanged he served as aide to General La Fayette in his campaign against Cornwallis in Virginia, and as an aide to Governor Nelson at the siege of Yorktown. At the close of the war he was present with the officers of the Continental army when they organized the Society of the Cincinnati, and was a charter member. In 1783 he was made surveyor-general of the Virginia Military Land District, and established an office in Louisville the same year. He attended the Danville Convention, and opposed the efforts of Wilkinson and Sebastian to induce the people of Kentucky to declare their independence and to form an alliance with Spain. Wilkinson's correspondence with the Spanish government shows that of the bribe of $100,000 recommended by him to be offered by it, $1,000 was to go to Richard Clough Anderson, who was said by Wilkinson to be a man of ordinary ability but great influence.

The military record of General Anderson is one of the brightest pages of American history. He was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point, graduated in 1825, was commissioned second lieutenant, and assigned to the Third United States Artillery. When the Black Hawk War broke out, he was stationed at the arsenal at St. Louis, Missouri, and became assistant inspector-general on the staff of General Atkinson, and inspector-general and colonel of Illinois Volunteers. He personally mustered into service for that war, Captain Abraham Lincoln (afterwards President)—twice into the service, and once out of the service. He had charge of the Indians captured at Bad Axe, and personally conducted Black Hawk to Jefferson Barracks, his assistant being Lieutenant Jefferson Davis, afterward head of the Southern Confederacy. He was instructor of artillery at West Point, 1835-37, and served in the Seminole War in 1837-38, and was brevetted captain. He served in the Mexican War, and was wounded in the battle of Molino del Rey. He was promoted major, in 1857. In November, 1860, he commanded the troops in Charleston (South Carolina) harbor, with headquarters in Fort

Moultrie. His subsequent conduct was most magnificent. He resisted all inducements to betray his trust, and his heroic defense of Fort Sumter will be a lesson for soldiers and patriots for all time. President Lincoln at once commissioned him brigadier-general, and assigned him to command of the Department of Kentucky, and afterward that of the Cumberland. In October, 1861, he was relieved from active duty on account of failing health, and was on service in New York and at Newport, and in 1865 was brevetted major-general. In April, 1865, he was instructed by the government to go to Fort Sumter and raise the flag he was forced to lower four years before. In 1869 he went abroad, in hopes of renewing his strength. He was one of the founders of the Soldiers' Home, Washington City. He translated and adapted from the French "Instructions for Field Artillery, Horse and Foot" (1840), and "Evolutions of Field Batteries" (1860).

General Robert Anderson married, March 26, 1842, Eliza Bayard Clinch, of Georgia, daughter of General Duncan Lamont Clinch, United States army, and his wife, Eliza Bayard Mackintosh Clinch. Children: Marie L.; Sophie C.; Eliza Mackintosh Clinch, who became wife of James Marsland Lawton; Robert Anderson, Jr., and Duncan Lamont Clinch Anderson, both deceased.

DOUGLAS, Stephen A.,

Statesman, Orator.

Stephen Arnold Douglas was born in Brandon, Vermont, April 23, 1813, only son of Stephen Arnold and Sarah (Fisk) Douglas, and the fifth Stephen Arnold Douglas in direct line in the Douglas family. His father died suddenly of heart failure when his son was two months old and while holding the infant in his arms. His mother removed with the family to a farm where Stephen attended the district school and was brought up after the manner of farmer's sons. When fifteen years old he apprenticed himself to a cabinet maker, and with the money earned by eighteen month's work he attended the Brandon Academy one year. His mother about this time was married to Hezekiah Granger, and his sister to a son of his stepfather, and the two families removed to a farm near Clifton Springs, New York, where Stephen entered the Canandaigua Academy and pursued his law studies.

In 1833 he visited Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and other towns in the new west, seeking a desirable field to complete his law studies and practice his chosen profession. At Winchester, Illinois, he opened a school which he conducted for three months, devoting his evenings to study. In March, 1834, he was licensed to practice law, and opened an office in Jacksonville. He became well known as a political orator, and delivered an address, sustaining the administrative conduct of President Jackson, that commanded the attention of politicians. The Legislature of Illinois elected him Attorney-General of the State in 1835, which office he resigned in December, 1835, having been elected a State Representative by the Democrats of Morgan county. In 1837 President Van Buren appointed him register of the land office at Springfield, Illinois, and he held the office two years. He was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the Twenty-fifth Congress in 1837, being defeated by five votes, after fifty votes for him had been rejected, his name on the ballot being misspelled. At this time the State had but three representatives in Congress. In 1840 he entered the presidential campaign as a supporter of Martin Van Buren, during which he addressed more than two hundred public meetings.

mostly in the open air, and as a result, Van Buren carried the State. In December, 1840, he was appointed Secretary of State of Illinois, and in February, 1841, was elected by the Legislature a judge of the Supreme Court. In 1843 he resigned his seat on the bench to become the Democratic candidate for representative in Congress, and he was elected to the Twenty-eighth and reëlected to the Twenty-ninth Congress, serving 1843-47. He was reëlected to the Thirtieth Congress in 1846, but before that Congress assembled, December 6, 1847, he was elected by the State Legislature to the United States Senate for six years from March 4, 1847. He was reëlected in 1853, and again in 1859, after a memorable joint canvass of the State against Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate, and served in the United States Senate until 1861. In the House of Representatives he opposed the demands of Great Britain in the Oregon controversy, advocated the annexation of Texas, and sustained the administration of President Polk. He opposed the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and favored the annexation of Cuba if it could be accomplished lawfully and honorably. In 1854 Senator Douglas introduced and advocated the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and incurred the bitter hatred of all abolitionists, as well as of extreme pro-slavery men, by declaring slavery a question to be regulated by popular sovereignty and not by Federal legislation. In the debates on the compromise measures of 1850, which he supported, he stood the peer of Clay and Webster. In 1858 and again in 1860 he travelled through the Southern States and encouraged the Union sentiment in every way, denying the right of secession, and counselling moderation and constitutional measures for reducing wrongs. As early as 1852 his name had been prominent in the Democratic National Convention of Baltimore as a Presidential candidate, and in 1856 it was again presented to the national convention assembled at Cincinnati, but when the majority of the delegates declared the preference for James Buchanan, Senator Douglas telegraphed from Washington for his friends to withdraw his name, and in no case to have it used in a contest under the two-thirds rule. The convention had adopted a platform that fully covered the principles always advocated by him, and he came into the canvass of 1856 fully competent to give hearty support to the Democratic party. His triumphant reëlection to the Senate in 1860 had paved the way for his Presidential aspirations, and the national convention at Charleston stood ready to place him at the head of the ticket. The withdrawal of the delegates from the Southern States, however, prevented his nomination, and resulted in the breaking up of the convention. When the convention reassembled at Baltimore, he received the nomination on a factional ticket, John C. Breckenridge receiving the nomination of the southern Democrats and John Bell that of the so-called Union party, and the election in 1860 resulted in Breckenridge receiving seventy-two electoral votes, Bell thirty-nine, and Douglas twelve. In the popular vote he stood next to Lincoln, receiving more than both Breckenridge and Bell combined. After the election, Senator Douglas used his influence in maintaining the Union sentiment, and counselled the upholding of all constitutional measures used by the President in putting down the rebellion. He was a zealous champion of President Lincoln, and in his declining days he dictated messages to his constituents and to the Democrats of the entire country, counselling them to preserve the Union of the States. Throughout his career by reason of his brilliant oratory and attractive personality, he was admiringly known as "The Little Giant." He was a regent of the Smithsonian Insti-

tution and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1851.

He was married, in 1847, to Martha, daughter of Colonel Robert Martin, of Rockingham county, North Carolina. She died January 19, 1853, and in November 1856, he was married to Adele, daughter of James Madison Cutts, of Washington, D. C., who survived him, and who was married in 1863 to General Robert Williams, United States army. His son, Stephen Arnold Douglas, the sixth in line, became a prominent Chicago lawyer and political orator, and his elder son, Robert Martin, became a Supreme Court Judge in North Carolina. His "Life" was written by James W. Sheahan and by Henry M. Flint as campaign documents in 1860. He died in Chicago, Illinois, June 3, 1861.

SEWARD, William Henry,

Statesman, Diplomat.

William Henry Seward was born in Florida, Orange county, New York, May 16, 1801, son of Dr. Samuel Swezy and Mary (Jennings) Seward, grandson of Colonel John and Mary (Swezy) Seward; and of Isaac and Margaret Jennings, and a descendant of ancestors from Wales, of whom Obadiah Seward was the first to come to America, about 1650.

He was prepared for college at Farmer's Hall Academy, Goshen, New York, and matriculated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, in the class of 1820, but left in his junior year without the consent of his father, who had reproved him for alleged extravagance in college. He taught school in Georgia six months, and there, although treated kindly, imbibed anti-slavery sentiments, which naturally influenced his subsequent political course. He returned to Union in the fall of 1819 and was graduated with the class of 1820, with high honor, especially in rhetoric. He read law with John Anthon in New York City, and with John Duer and Ogden Hoffman in Goshen, and after his admission to the bar in 1822 became the law partner of Elijah Miller at Auburn, New York. He was a National Republican in politics. He made the friendship of Thurlow Weed at Rochester, New York, in 1824. In 1825 he delivered a Fourth of July address at Auburn, which marked his place in the community as an orator, and he was appointed on the committee to welcome Lafayette to that city in 1825. He spoke in behalf of the suffering Greeks in February, 1827, and through his efforts a large sum of money was collected in western New York for their aid. He was elected unanimously presiding officer over the convention of young men of the State held in Utica, August 12, 1827, where he advocated the claims of John Quincy Adams for renomination, made a wonderful hit by his speech and was thenceforth the idol of the younger element of his party. He declined the Anti-Masonic nomination as candidate for Representative in the Twenty-first Congress in 1828.

He was elected State Senator in 1830, and that year became, with Thurlow Weed, Francis Granger and Millard Fillmore, a leader of the Anti-Masonic party, which rapidly displaced the National Republican party as opponents to the Democrats in New York, and at the National Convention at Baltimore in September, 1831, nominated William Wirt of Maryland for President, and Amos Ellmaker of Pennsylvania for Vice-President, but in the election of 1832 these candidates received only the electoral votes of Vermont. In the Senate Mr. Seward led in opposing the national administration, and at the close of both sessions, drew up an address of the minority of the Legislature to the people. At the opening of the second session of the State Senate in January, 1832, he defended the United States Bank in a speech which at once placed

him among the powerful opponents of President Jackson. He followed this speech in 1834 with a denunciation of the removal of the government deposits from the bank, which extended his national reputation. He was the Whig candidate for Governor of New York in September, 1834, but was defeated by William L. Marcy. In 1835 he made a carriage trip with his wife through Pennsylvania and Virginia to the Natural Bridge, Monticello and Fredericksburg, and back through Maryland and New Jersey to his home. In 1836 he took no prominent part in the political campaign, being absent from Auburn, having gone to Chautauqua county on legal business connected with a controversy between the Holland Land Company and its tenants. As a Whig he was elected Governor of New York in 1838, and was inaugurated January 1, 1839; was reëlected in 1840, and closed his gubernatorial services January 1, 1843. He carried out his convictions on the subject of slavery by refusing the rendition of slaves found in the State without a trial by jury to determine their rights, and he obtained from the Legislature the passage of an act in which the State agreed to pay for counsel to defend the slaves. This action brought him in controversy with the Governors of both Virginia and Georgia, throughout which he evinced conspicuous courage. He also quieted the anti-rent troubles in the State; obtained assistance for the amelioration of the condition of the insane, and better discipline in the prisons of the State; secured public school laws by which equal privileges were given to the various religious denominations in the matter of selecting teachers of the young, and proposed extended plans for enlarging the canal and railroad facilities in the State, and that by a liberal employment of the credit of the State as against the "pay as you go" policy of the Democracy, by the results of which he was amply vindicated. Although his legal practice was large, he gave his services freely for the defence of the poor.

He was elected United States Senator in 1849, and became President Taylor's most trusted counsellor in the Senate. He opposed all compromise with slavery, and parted with President Fillmore on that issue. He was active in procuring the nomination of General Winfield Scott as Fillmore's successor in 1852, and was reelected to the Senate in 1855. In 1856, when Weed advised him against aspiring to the presidency, he vigorously supported John C. Fremont. In 1857 he made a journey to Labrador on a fishing schooner, and traveled in Europe, Egypt and Palestine in 1859. In 1860 he was the logical candidate of the Republican organization for the presidential nomination, but the opposition of Horace Greeley and the undercurrent of doubt as to his availability arising from his radical senatorial utterances cost him the honor. At the Republican National Convention at Chicago, May 16, his was the first name presented to the convention, and on the first ballot he received 173½ votes against 102 for Abraham Lincoln. On Mr. Lincoln's election, Mr. Seward became Secretary of State in his cabinet, and assumed a conservative position in reference to the questions that confronted the new administration. While he declined official intercourse with Hunter, Forsythe and Crawford, commissioners from the rebellious States, March 12, 1861, he favored the withdrawal of troops from Fort Sumter as a means of pacification, insisting, however, in fortifying and maintaining every fort and post that from its position presented a military advantage, in order to impress upon the foreign powers the stability of the United States government and its ability to put down a rebellion within its own borders. He deprecated foreign intervention as an unfriendly act, and proposed the establishing

of conventions to determine the rights of neutrals. When Congress determined to close the ports of the seceded States, he instructed the United States Minister at London as to the right of the government to take such a course. His surrender of Mason and Slidell to the British government after their unauthorized arrest and detention by a United States naval officer, brought upon him the condemnation of the radical wing of the Republican party, but his explanation of his act as consistent with the American doctrine of right of search quieted the opposition. He opposed all efforts of mediation to be conducted by European governments, and, by the treaty with Great Britain for the extinction of the African slave trade, he gained the popular favor of the English people. His continuous and persistent efforts through able ministers and consuls, strengthened by commissions of leading citizens competent to present the claims of the government and its ability to put down rebellion, prevented foreign interference; and, when France undertook to gain a foothold on the American continent, contrary to the spirit of the Monroe doctrine, by establishing Mexico as an empire, Mr. Seward quietly avoided any irritating interference until the Civil War had closed, when he forcibly presented the question at issue to the French government and the Mexican empire collapsed. Historically, he stands among the greatest diplomats the country has produced.

In the summer of 1862, when the war had assumed a condition of uncertainty as to the issue, Secretary Seward held a conference with the governors of the northern States, and obtained their cooperation in an extraordinary effort to change the condition; this conference resulted in the call by the President for 300,000 additional men. His course in insisting on the rights of the United States to recompensation from the British government for the destruction wrought upon the high seas by the "Alabama," sent out from a British port, led to the Geneva award of $15,500,000 as damages.

On April 14, 1865, while an invalid from the effect of being thrown from his carriage, Mr. Seward was murderously assaulted by one of the conspirators against the President and cabinet, and his son, Frederick W., was desperately wounded in defending him. Secretary Seward's recovery, was slow and his suffering intense. He was retained by President Johnson as the head of his cabinet, and, by sustaining the reconstruction policy of the President, he carried out the avowed intention of President Lincoln, but displeased the radical wing of the Republican party and was subjected to much unfriendly criticism. He concluded with Russia an arrangement for the purchase of Alaska, which was accomplished by treaty on March 30, 1867, and an area of 580,000 square miles of Russian territory on the American continent passed to the United States by purchase for the sum of $7,200,000. In 1884 Alaska was organized as a district, with executive officers appointed by the President, but without legislative institutions. Secretary Seward also negotiated for the purchase of the Danish West India Islands and the Bay of Samana, and made a treaty with the Republic of Colombia, South America, to secure to the United States control of the Isthmus of Panama, but an unfriendly Senate prevented the purchases and consummation of the treaty. He supported President Johnson in the efforts of the opposition to impeach and remove him from office in 1868, and favored the election of General Grant to the presidency the same year. Upon the inauguration of President Grant, March 4, 1869, Mr. Seward turned over the portfolio of State held by him for eight years to Elihu B. Washburn and returned to

Auburn, New York, where he prepared for an extended journey across the continent and along the Pacific coast. He visited California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and the newly acquired territory of Alaska, returning home through Mexico, where he was a guest of the government and people. The next year he made his remarkable tour of the world, and was received with the highest honors by the governments of Asia, northern Africa and Europe, his record as a statesman making him welcome at foreign courts and giving him rare opportunities to study the governments politically and commercially, and the social and ethnological characteristics of the peoples. After reaching his home at Auburn, October 9, 1871, he gave his time to preparing a narrative of his travels and a history of his life and times. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale in 1854, from Union in 1856, and from the University of North Carolina in 1867. The citizens of New York City erected a bronze statue by Randolph Rogers in Madison Square, and in 1888 the citizens of Auburn erected another by Walter G. Robinson in the public square of that city.

His more notable speeches include: "Prospects of the United States," Syracuse, New York, July 4, 1831; "Eulogy on Lafayette," Auburn, New York, July 16, 1834; "Elements of Empire in America," Union College, New York, 1843; "Freedom of the Press," in libel suit Cooper *vs.* Greeley, 1845; "Eulogy on Daniel O'Connell," New York City, 1847; "Fugitive Slaves," defense of John Van Zandt, 1847; "Eulogy on John Quincy Adams," Albany, New York, 1848; "The Higher Law," United States Senate, March 11, 1850; "The Compromise Bill," United States Senate, July 2, 1850; "The Homestead Law," United States Senate, February, 1851; "Freedom in Europe," United States Senate, March, 1852; "The Destiny of America," Columbus, Ohio, 1853; "The True Basis of American Independence," New York City, 1853; "The Physical, Moral and Intellectual Development of the American People," Yale College, 1854; "The Irrepressible Conflict," Rochester, New York, 1858; "State of the Union," United States Senate, January 12, 1861. George E. Baker prepared an edition of "Seward's Works with His Earlier Speeches and Addresses, and a Memoir," (three columes, 1853; volume iv., 1862, volume v., 1863; volume vi. with later speeches and diplomatic correspondence, 1888). His diplomatic correspondence was published in full by order of Congress. Charles Francis Adams published "Address on the Life, Character and Services of Seward" (1873) and Frederic Bancroft "Life of William H. Seward" (two volumes, 1900). Mr. Seward is the author of: "Notes on New York;" introduction to "Natural History of New York" (1842-54); "Defence of William Freeman" (1846); "Oration on Death of John Quincy Adams" (1848); "Life and Public Services of John Quincy Adams" (1849); "Speeches on Admission of California" (1850); "Seward's Travels Around the World," edited by Olive Risley Seward (1873); and "Autobiography," which first extended to 1834 (1871). This was brought down to 1846 in a memoir by Frederick W. Seward, with selections from his letters (1877) and two volumes were added (1890).

He married, October 20, 1824, Frances Adeline, daughter of Elijah Miller; she died in Washington City, June 21, 1865. Mr. Seward died in Auburn, New York, October 10, 1872.

SUMNER, Hon. Charles,

Distinguished Statesman.

Hon. Charles Sumner, one of America's most distinguished statesmen, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 6,

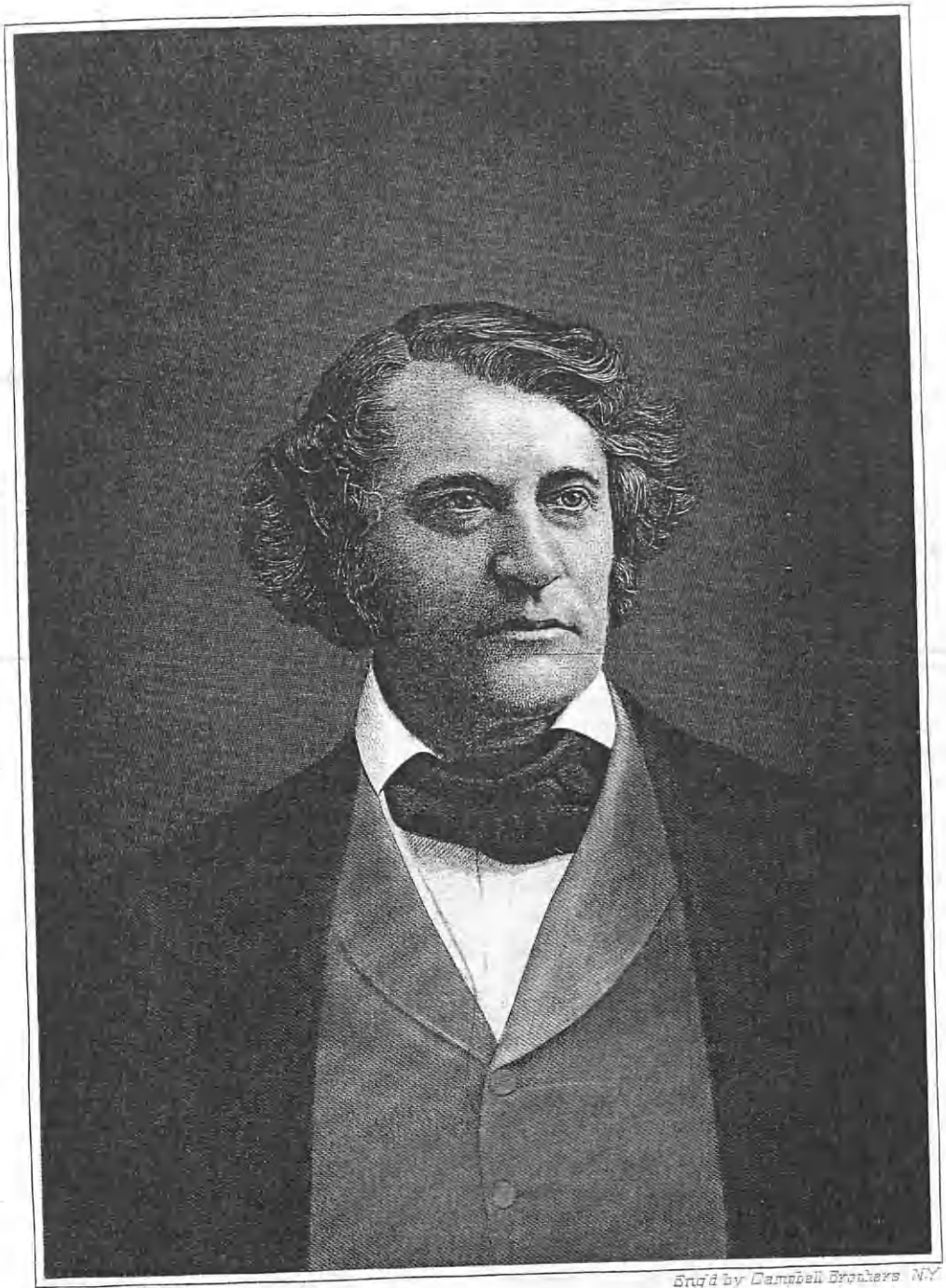
1811, son of Charles Pinckney and Relief (Jacob) Sumner, and grandson of Job Sumner, an officer in the Revolutionary army, who served at Bunker Hill, in the siege of Boston, and was second in command of the forces in New York at the time of its evacuation by the British.

Charles Sumner attended the Boston public schools, and, failing to obtain an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, in his fifteenth year entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1830; as a student he excelled in history, literature and the classics, and won a second Bowdoin prize for an essay on "The Present Character of the Inhabitants of New England." He taught school, meantime studying at the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1834. He attracted the attention of Judge Story and Simon Greenleaf, and in 1834 entered the law office of Benjamin Rand, of Boston. While serving as editor of "The Jurist," he visited Washington, Philadelphia and New York, and met many of the distinguished men of the day. Returning to Boston, he engaged in practice, in partnership with George S. Hilliard. In 1835-36-37, during the absence of Judge Story, he served as an instructor in the Law School. He was selected to report "Story's Decisions," which he published in three volumes, also assisting Greenleaf in his "Maine Digest," and preparing the index to Story's "Equity Jurisprudence." In September, 1837, he visited Europe, and was cordially received by leading barristers, literary celebrities and political and social leaders in London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin.

Returning home, in 1840, he resumed his law practice, and was retained by the British consul in actions brought against British officers who had searched American ships suspected of being slavers. On July 4, 1845, in an oration at Boston, he made an argument against war, his effort marked by courage and sparkling eloquence. In 1845, as a member of the Whig State Committee appointed to organize the opposition to the admission of Texas as a Slave State, he formulated the resolutions presented at a meeting in Faneuil Hall, November 4 that year, declaring that "The government and independence of the United States are founded on the adamantine truths of equal rights and the brotherhood of all men." From this time Mr. Sumner was a recognized leader of the anti-slavery movement. On February 4, 1846, in Faneuil Hall, he urged the withdrawal of the United States troops from Mexico, and in the same month delivered a lecture on "White Slavery in the Barbary States." In 1848 he opposed the presidential nomination of Taylor, in the Whig Convention in Worcester, and later supported Martin Van Buren in the Free Soil National Convention at Buffalo.

He was now fairly launched upon a political career. He was the Free Soil nominee for Congress, against Robert C. Winthrop, and, although defeated, gained a national reputation by his conduct in the campaign. He was defeated for a seat in the Thirty-first Congress. He was a member of the Massachusetts Free Soil Convention in 1850. In the following year he was nominated for United States Senator, receiving the unanimous vote of the Free Soil members of the Legislature, and two-thirds of the vote of the Democratic members, and, being elected, took his seat, December 1, 1851. His first important speech in the Senate, August 26, 1852, on "Freedom national, Slavery sectional," created a profound impression throughout the country, and attracted much attention abroad. In February, 1854, he opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill in a masterly effort in which he epitomized the history of slavery, and foretold the breaking of the slave power. A debate followed between himself and Sen-

ator Butler, of South Carolina, which intensified the pro-slavery feeling against Mr. Sumner, and a proposal to expel him was seriously considered. On May 29-30, 1856, he delivered his speech on "The Crime against Kansas," and which was pronounced by Longfellow to be "the greatest voice, on the greatest subject, that has been uttered since we became a nation." On May 22, in the Senate chamber, the body not being in session, Senator Sumner was violently assaulted over the head with a cane by Preston S. Brooks, sustaining injuries from which he never entirely recovered. Mr. Sumner was unable to resume his seat in the Senate in the ensuing session, and for a time meditated resignation. He was reëlected in 1857, and attended the Senate for a single day, in order to cast his vote on the tariff bill, soon afterwards sailing for Paris for medical treatment. He returned in November, and in December resumed his seat in the Senate, but was soon obliged to return to Paris on account of his ill health. He did not return to the Senate until December, 1859, and took no part in debate until June 4, 1860, when he delivered a strong speech on "The Barbarism of Slavery." When South Carolina seceded, he opposed any form of compromise between North and South. As chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, he urged the surrender of Mason and Slidell, the Confederate envoys who had been taken from the British steamer "Trent" by Captain Wilkes, of the United States ship "San Jacinto." On September 10, 1863, in New York City, he delivered a speech on "Our Foreign Relations," which did much toward keeping the good will of England and France. He was reëlected to the Senate for a third term in 1863. He was a firm supporter of President Lincoln; he urged slave emancipation, introduced a bill to repeal all fugitive slave laws, and was the leading advocate of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. In 1864 he introduced the first bill to reform the civil service and advocated numerous salutary educational and other measures. In the Presidential campaign of that year he spoke in several large cities in support of Lincoln. In the Supreme Court he moved the admission of a colored man to the bar, and which was granted by Chief Justice Chase. In Boston, on July 1, 1865, he delivered a masterly eulogy upon Lincoln. He urged negro suffrage as essential to hastening reconstruction; opposed President Johnson, and voted for his impeachment. In February, 1867, he bore a leading part in effecting the legislation providing for negro suffrage. He opposed the proposed acquisition of Santo Domingo, which led to a personal rupture between President Grant and Secretary Fish, and the removal of Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In March, 1871, he delivered a speech censuring President Grant for his course on the Santo Domingo affair, and that project was consequently abandoned. As an anti-administration Republican he opposed the reëlection of Grant, and supported Greeley, declaring that "principles must be preferred to party." His health breaking down, in 1872 he sailed for England, where he learned of his nomination by the Democrats for the Governorship of Massachusetts, and at once cabled his declination. On his return to the Senate in November, he was so ill that he asked to be relieved from service on committees, but on the opening day of the session he introduced a bill providing that "the names of battles with fellow citizens be not contained in the Army Register or placed on the regimental colors of the United States." He delivered his last public address in December, 1873, at the New England Society dinner in New York City; and on January 27, 1874, made his last appeal in the Senate for civil rights for colored citizens. He died in



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Charles Schultz

Washington City, March 11, 1874, being the senior Senator in consecutive service, having been elected four times; he was buried in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Massachusetts.

Mr. Sumner received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale, Harvard and Amherst colleges; he was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the American Philosophical Society and the Massachusetts Historical Society. A bust of Sumner by Crawford is in the Boston Art Museum, and another by Milmore is in the State House, Boston; a bronze statue by Ball is in the Public Gardens, Boston; and one by Anne Whitney stands opposite the Harvard Law School in Cambridge. In selecting names for the place in the Hall of Fame in New York, he was classed among "Rulers and Statesmen."

Mr. Sumner married, in Boston, in October, 1866, Alice Mason Hooper.

SHERMAN, John,

Statesman, Cabinet Official.

John Sherman was born in Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823, son of Charles R. and Mary (Hoyt) Sherman, natives of Norwalk, Connecticut, grandson of Taylor and Elizabeth (Stoddard) Sherman, and a direct descendant of Roger Sherman. His father removed in 1810 from Norwalk, Connecticut, to Lancaster, Ohio, where he was a prominent lawyer, became a judge of the State Supreme Court under the constitution of 1802, and died at Lebanon, Ohio, June 24, 1829, leaving eleven children, John being the eighth.

John Sherman was brought up by his cousin, John Sherman, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and attended Homer Academy, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 1835-37. In 1839, at the age of sixteen, he obtained employment on the "Muskingum improvement," under Colonel Curtis, as junior rodman of an engineer corps, and later was given charge of the work at Beverly, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar on reaching his majority in 1844, and entered into partnership with his brother at Mansfield. He was a delegate to the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1848, and served as secretary of the convention. He was married, August 30, 1848, to Cecilia, daughter of Judge James Stewart of Mansfield. The same year he established a mill for the manufacture of finishing lumber, which busines he carried on in connection with his law practice. He was a delegate to the Whig National Convention at Baltimore, Maryland, June 16, 1852, where he supported General Winfield Scott for the Presidency. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1853, and was elected a Whig and Republican representative from the Thirteenth Ohio District in the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, serving 1855-61. He was president of the first Ohio Republican State Convention in 1855 and was foremost in the organization of the Republican party. He was a member of the committee of three appointed by the House of the Thirty-fourth Congress to investigate the Kansas troubles of 1855, and prepared the testimony and wrote the report, Representative Howard, the chairman, being ill. In 1856 he supported the nomination of John C. Frémont for President. He was chairman of the committee on ways and means in the Thirty-sixth Congress, and introduced a resolution providing that a committee of fifteen be appointed to report on the subject of a railroad to the Pacific coast. He secured the passage of a bill authorizing the issue of United States Treasury notes, in 1860. He succeeded Salmon P. Chase as United States Senator from Ohio in March, 1861. He served as aide-de-camp without pay on the staff of General Robert

Patterson, in 1861, and raised largely at his own expense the Sherman brigade, consisting of two regiments of infantry, a cavalry squadron, and an artillery battery. He resumed his seat as United States Senator, and in 1862 took charge of the national banking bill, and, with Secretary Chase, secured its passage. He was chairman of the Senate committee on finance, and opposed the issue of six per cent. bonds; was the author of the refunding act which was passed in 1870; and was chairman of the committee that fixed the time for the resumption of specie payments. He supported the candidacy of Rutherford B. Hayes for President, in 1876, and made a notable speech at Marietta, Ohio. After the election he was a member of the "visiting committee" sent to Louisiana to watch the counting of votes, and on the inauguration of President Hayes, March 4, 1877, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. He procured the sale of $200,000,000 worth of four per cent. bonds, of which $15,000,000 was used for refunding purposes. In less than six months he was able to dispose of four per cent. bonds at par, and in July, 1878, he resumed specie payments with a balance of $140,000,000 in gold. He was a candidate for the nomination for the Presidency in 1880, and in 1881 was returned to the Senate, being re-elected in 1887, and serving as chairman of the committee on foreign relations and as a member of the committee on expenditure of public money. He was president of the Senate *pro tempore*, 1885-87, and was a candidate for the nomination for the Presidency in 1884, and in 1888. He resigned his seat in the Senate in 1897 to become Secretary of State under President McKinley, but his health failed, and after a short term of service he resigned, April 23, 1898, and retired to private life, being succeeded by William R. Day, Assistant Secretary of State. He was the author of: "Selected Speeches and Reports on Finance and Taxation," 1859-78 (1879), and "Memoirs" (two vols., 1896). He died in Washington, D. C., October 22, 1900.

STEVENS, Thaddeus,

Distinguished Statesman.

Thaddeus Stevens was born in Danville, Vermont, April 4, 1793, son of Joshua (a shoemaker) and Sallie Stevens, who removed from Methuen, Massachusetts, about 1786, and settled in Danville. His father died while Thaddeus was a boy, leaving his family in extreme poverty. Thaddeus was sickly and unfitted for work, and his mother, notwithstanding her poverty, sent him to Peacham Academy and the University of Vermont; later he entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1814. He removed to Pennsylvania, studied law, supporting himself in the meantime by teaching in an academy in York, and practiced in Gettysburg. He attained high rank as a lawyer, and supported the Anti-Masonic party in 1829.

He was Representative in the Pennsylvania Legislature, 1833-35 and 1837-38; and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1838, but refused to affix his name to the proposed constitution, objecting to it as constructed on partisan lines. He removed to Lancaster in 1842, and practiced law there, 1842-49. He was a Whig Representative in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Congresses, 1849-53; and opposed the compromise measures advocated by Henry Clay in 1850. He practiced law in Lancaster, 1853-55, and was a Representative in the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, 1859-68. He was one of the foremost advocates of emancipation. As chairman of the committee of ways and means, on July 7, 1861, in order to provide means for carrying on the war for the

Union, he procured the passage of a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow $250,000,000; another to appropriate $160,000 for the army, and a naval appropriation of $30,000,000. He also advocated the issue of legal tender paper currency, and, in spite of strenuous opposition on the part of the Democratic members, he saw the bill through the House and Senate. On February 22, 1868, he proposed that "Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors in office." The resolution of impeachment was passed, February 22, 1868, and he was made chairman of the committee of impeachment.

The honary degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1849, and by the University of Vermont in 1867. He died in Washington, D. C., August 11, 1868, and was buried in the humble cemetery at Lancaster. His epitaph, prepared by himself, reads: "I repose in this quiet and secluded spot, not from any natural preference for solitude, but finding other cemeteries limited as to race by charter rules, I have chosen this, that I might illustrate in my death the principle which I advocated through a long life, equality of man before his Creator."

CUSHING, Caleb,

Statesman.

Caleb Cushing was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, January 17, 1800, son of John Newmarch Cushing; grandson of Benjamin and Hannah (Hazeltine) Cushing; great-grandson of Caleb and Mary (Newmarch) Cushing; great-great-grandson of the Rev. Caleb and Elizabeth (Cotton) Cushing; great-great-great-grandson of John and Sarah (Hawke) Cushing; and great-great-great-great-grandson of Matthew and Nazareth (Pitcher) Cushing, who emigrated from England in 1638 and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts.

He was graduated at Harvard in 1817, pursued a post-graduate course in mathematics, moral philosophy and law, 1817-1819, and was tutor in mathematics and natural philosophy, 1820-21. He then engaged as law clerk in the office of Ebenezer Mosley, of Newburyport, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. In 1825, 1833, 1834, 1846 and 1850 he was a representative in the State Legislature from Newburyport, and in 1826 a State Senator from Essex county. He was a Whig representative in the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Congresses, 1835-43. In the disruption of the party incident to the accession of President Tyler, Mr. Cushing supported the administration, and came to be classed as a Democrat. President Tyler sent his name to the Senate as Secretary of the Treasury, but he was refused confirmation on political grounds. The President in 1843 appointed him commissioner to China to negotiate a treaty with the empire, enlarging his powers to envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and in 1844 authorizing him to treat also with Japan. He was successful in negotiating a treaty and establishing regular diplomatic relations with the celestial empire, and in 1844 he returned to America by way of Mexico, thus completing the circumnavigation of the globe. In 1846 he was elected by both parties a State Representative from Newburyport. He appealed to the Massachusetts Legislature to appropriate $20,000 to equip a regiment of volunteers for the Mexican war, and, failing to obtain the appropriation, he, with the aid of friends, contributed the sum needed, and he went to Mexico as colonel of the regiment, being promoted to the rank of brigadier-general soon after his arrival at the seat of war.

While in Mexico he was nominated by the Democrats of Massachusetts for Governor of the State, and was again nominated in 1848, but in both elections was defeated by George N. Briggs, the Whig candidate. In 1850 he was again a member of the State Legislature, and was mayor of Newburyport, 1851-52. He was appointed an additional justice of the Supreme Court of the State in 1852, and on March 4, 1853, he was appointed by President Pierce Attorney-General in his cabinet. At the close of the Pierce administration he was a representative in the Legislature from Newburyport three successive terms. At the meeting of the Democratic National Convention in Charleston, South Carolina, in April, 1860, Mr. Cushing was made permanent chairman, and left the convention with the other Northern Democrats who subsequently met in Baltimore, Maryland, and nominated Stephen A. Douglas as their candidate for the Presidency. In December, 1860, President Buchanan appointed him a confidential commissioner to South Carolina to determine the disposition of the people toward reconciliation. He supported the administration of Mr. Lincoln, offering his services to Governor Andrew "in any capacity, however humble, in which it may be possible for me to contribute to the public weal in the present critical emergency," and was entrusted with various confidential missions both by the President and by the cabinet officials at Washington. In 1866 he was a member of the commission appointed to revise and codify the laws of Congress. He was sent to Bogota, South America, in 1868, by Secretary Seward, to negotiate with the United States of Colombia, and successfully accomplished the mission. With Morrison Waite and William M. Evarts, he was counsel for the United States at Geneva in 1871 in settling the Alabama claims. In 1873, upon the death of Chief Justice Chase, President Grant appointed Mr. Cushing Chief Justice of the United States, but his name was not favorably received by the Senate, and before a vote was taken, Mr. Cushing declined the appointment. He was United States Minister to Spain, 1874-77.

He received from Harvard the degree of Master of Arts in 1820, and that of Doctor of Laws in 1852. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1852-56, and was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Among his works are: "History of the Town of Newburyport" (1826); "The Practical Principles of Political Economy" (1826); "Historical and Political Review of the Late Revolution in France" (two volumes, 1833); "Reminiscences of Spain" (two volumes, 1833); "Growth and Territorial Progress of the United States" (1839); "Life of William H. Harrison" (1840); "The Treaty of Washington" (1873); and frequent contributions to magazines and reviews. He died in Newburyport, Massachusetts, January 2, 1879

He was married, in 1823, to Caroline, daughter of Judge Wilde, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

GARRISON, William Lloyd,

Leader in Abolition of Slavery.

William Lloyd Garrison was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, December 10, 1805, son of Abijah and Frances Maria (Lloyd) Garrison, who emigrated from Nova Scotia to Newburyport in 1805. The father, a seafaring man, left his home in his son's infancy and never returned.

William Lloyd Garrison was an apprentice, compositor and foreman in the printing office of the "Newburyport Herald" from 1818 to 1825. In 1826 he became editor of the "Newburyport Free Press," to which John G. Whittier sent anonymous contributions, and, on his

identity being discovered by Garrison, became his firm friend. This enterprise not succeeding, he next went to Boston, where he edited the "National Philanthropist," a temperance journal. In 1828 he removed to Bennington, Vermont, and became editor of the "Journal of the Times," an organ established to support the candidacy of John Quincy Adams for the Presidency for the second term. In September, 1829, he joined Benjamin Lundy at Baltimore in the publication of an anti-slavery paper called the "Genius of Universal Emancipation," with the understanding that he might advocate the doctrine of immediate emancipation. His denunciation of a citizen of Newburyport for employing his ships in the domestic slave trade caused his prosecution and imprisonment for libel. Arthur Tappan, of New York, shortly afterward paid the fine, and he was released and went North to procure support for a journal of his own at Boston. Christian churches refused him the use of their audience rooms, and Julian Hall, the headquarters of an infidel society, was used by him for the delivery of three lectures. On January 1, 1831, he founded in Boston "The Liberator," which he continued to edit until slavery was abolished and the war ended in 1865. In "The Liberator" he announced a purely moral and pacific warfare against slavery, but he was charged with inciting slave insurrections, and the State of Georgia offered a reward of $5,000 for his apprehension. In January, 1832, with eleven others, he organized the New England Anti-Slavery Society, and in December, 1833, the American Anti-Slavery Society was founded in Philadelphia, and Mr. Garrison drew up its "Declaration of Sentiments." He opposed the scheme of African colonization, and recommended the formation of anti-slavery societies in every Free State. On October 21, 1835, he was mobbed in Boston after an effort made by the mob to find George Thompson, the English abolitionist, who was advertised to speak before the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society. After being hustled through the streets with a rope around his body, he was finally saved by being put into jail. He opposed the formation of an anti-slavery political party, and advocated the admission of women to participation in the anti-slavery societies as speakers, voters and officers. As a non-resident he refused to vote, but he also refrained because of the pro-slavery compromises of the Constitution of the United States, which in this aspect he pronounced (in Scriptural language) "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell." In 1844 he succeeded in bringing all the anti-slavery societies to this position. He parted company with the anti-slavery party on its formation, and continued his moral agitation, supported by a powerful band of followers. He advised the placing of the war on an anti-slavery basis, and the establishing of a new union with a constitution forever prohibiting slavery.

At the close of the war the sum of $30,000 was raised by public subscription and presented to Mr. Garrison as a token of grateful appreciation of his life services, and citizens of Boston erected on the city's most beautiful thoroughfare a bronze statue to his memory. He was a guest of the government at the raising of the national flag over Fort Sumter, April 14, 1865, on the fourth anniversary of the surrender of the fort and of the inauguration of the war.

He was married, in Brooklyn, Connecticut, September 4, 1834, to Helen Eliza, daughter of George and Sally (Thurber) Benson. They were the parents of seven children, of whom four sons and one daughter survived infancy. His last resting place is on Smilax path, in Forest Hills Cemetery, Boston, near the Soldier's monument and French's bronze

tablet for the sculptor Millmore. The Public Library and the State House in Boston also perpetuate his name on their walls. He died in New York City, May 24, 1879.

PHILLIPS, Wendell,

Abolitionist, Reformer.

Wendell Phillips was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 29, 1811, eighth child of John and Sally (Walley) Phillips; grandson of William (1737-72) and Margaret (Wendell) Phillips, and of Thomas Walley; great-grandson of John (1701-68) and Mary (Buttolph) Phillips, and of Jacob Wendell; great-great-grandson of Samuel Phillips, of Salem, and of Nicholas Buttolph, of Boston; great-great-great-grandson of the Rev. Samuel (1625-96) and Sarah (Appleton) Phillips, and great-great-great-great-grandson of the Rev. George Phillips (1593-1644), who with his wife and two children, left Boxted, Essex county, England, embarked on the "Arbella," April 12, 1630, and arrived in Salem, Massachusetts Bay Colony, June 12, 1630.

Wendell Phillips attended the Boston Latin School, 1822-26, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1831. While in college he was president of the Hasty Pudding Club and of the Gentlemen's Club, and had so little interest in reform that he defeated the first proposition to establish a temperance society at Harvard. He showed no taste for oratory, but was fond of debate. He was graduated from the Law Department of Harvard University in 1834, and was admitted to practice at the Suffolk bar. He continued his law studies in the office of Thomas Hopkinson, at Lowell Massachusetts, and established himself in practice in Boston.

Mr. Phillips took no part in the early anti-slavery movement, but upon the imprisonment and subsequent outrage upon the person of William Lloyd Garrison, October 21, 1835, he cast in his lot with the anti-slavery party. On December 8, 1837, at a meeting held in Faneuil Hall for the purpose of giving expression to the horror felt by a number of persons at the murder of the Rev. Elijah Lovejoy at Alton, Illinois, the meeting being headed by Dr. William Ellery Channing, Mr. Phillips made his debut as an orator in an impromptu reply to the scurrilous utterances of Attorney-General James T. Austin. He was one of the first to take part in the movement for a lyceum-lecture system, and in 1836 he delivered his first lecture. This was followed by several others, including one on "The Lost Arts," in 1838, which was probably one of the most popular lectures ever delivered in America. He was one of the lecturers who succeeded in breaking down the old rule of refusing negroes admittance to the lyceum lectures. He delivered his first anti-slavery lecture at Lynn, Massachusetts, and in 1838 delivered a Fourth of July oration at the same place. He advocated the rights of women as coequal with men, and was a delegate to the world's anti-slavery convention held at London, England, June 12, 1840, where he earnestly spoke on the eligibility of women as delegates. His advice was outvoted, however, and the women were excluded. He traveled in Europe, visiting France, Italy and Great Britain, and returned to Boston, July 12, 1841. He was foremost in opposing the slave measures of 1841-50. The fugitive slave act was passed in October, 1850, and a meeting was held in Faneuil Hall for the denunciation of the law, at which Mr. Phillips was one of the speakers. Instant repeal of the act was demanded, and a vigilance committee of fifty was appointed to protect the colored people from the new danger. In 1853 he addressed the anti-slavery woman's rights and temperance convention held in New York City. Upon the

Wm M. Evarts

election of President Lincoln and the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Phillips favored the commencement of hostilities, and delivered an address to that end in Boston Music Hall. On September 22, 1862, the President issued his proclamation of freedom to the slaves, to take effect January 1, 1863, and the negro was allowed to enlist as a soldier. Mr. Phillips was one of the first to favor the enlistment of colored regiments in Massachusetts, and authority was obtained January 26, 1863. On March 11-12, 1863, he delivered his panegyric on Toussaint L'Ouverture, in New York and Brooklyn, and on July 4, 1863, he delivered an address at the mass meeting of the Friends of Freedom at Framingham, Massachusetts, which was perhaps the most remarkable speech delivered by him during the war. He also spoke on "The Amnesty," at the Cooper Institute, New York, December 22, 1863. Upon the renomination of President Lincoln in 1864, Mr. Phillips opposed, while William L. Garrison favored, his election. This led to a controversy, as Garrison held that as slavery had been abolished the Anti-Slavery Society should be abolished. Mr. Phillips, however, contended that it should not be discontinued until the negro had gained his ballot. He succeeded Mr. Garrison as president of the society in 1865, and continued in office until 1870. He was an advocate of temperance, an upholder of trades unions, and was in favor of a greenback system of finance. He was nominated for Governor of Massachusetts by the Labor Reform Convention held at Worchester on September 8, 1870. He supported General Butler for Governor on a joint Republican and Labor platform, and in the presidential canvass of 1872 he supported General Grant and his southern policy. In 1877 an unsuccessful effort was made to induce Mr. Phillips to accept the nomination for Governor on the Republican ticket. He delivered addresses on: "Capital Punishment," April 29, 1866; "The Meaning of the War," July 4, 1866; "The Perils of the Hour," 1866; "The New Constitutional Amendment," January 24, 1867; "General Grant," November 18, 1867; "The Political Situation," January 29, 1869; "Sir Henry Vane," in May, 1877; "Trades Unions," in April, 1869; "A Review of Dr. Howard Crosby's Anti-total-abstinence Discourses," January 24, 1881; "The Crisis in Irish Affairs," in February, 1881, and "The Scholar in a Republic," delivered at the centennial anniversary of the Phi Beta Kappa of Harvard College, June 30, 1881. His last address was delivered on the unveiling exercises of the statue of Harriet Martineau, at the Old South Meeting House, December 26, 1883. He was the author of: "The Constitution, a Pro-Slavery Contract" (1840); "Review of Daniel Webster's 7th of March Speech" (1850), and a collection of speeches, letters and lectures, revised by himself (1863). By vote of the legislature and city government his body was laid in state at Faneuil Hall, where it was viewed by a large number of citizens. His name in "Class A, Authors and Editors," received nineteen votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York University, October, 1900.

He was married, in October, 1837, to Ann Terry, daughter of Benjamin Green. She was deeply interested in the anti-slavery movement, and was largely instrumental in converting him to the cause. He died in Boston, Massachusetts, February 2, 1884.

EVARTS, William M.,

Lawyer, Orator, Statesman.

William Maxwell Evarts, whose name suggests the indebtedness of New York to New England for the great men the one has furnished the other, many in-

stances of which are cited in these sketches and upon which a volume might be written, was born in Boston, February 6, 1818. He traced his lineage to the early settlers in the Puritan provinces from the "mother country." The home of his family was for generations in Guilford, Connecticut, whence his grandfather, James, moved to Sunderland, Vermont. His son, Jeremiah, was a man of marked ability and sterling character who, after his graduation from Yale College and a brief practice at the bar in New Haven, located in Charlestown, Massachusetts, as the editor of "The Panoplist," an orthodox Congregational paper, active in the effort to stem the rising tide of Unitarianism. As editor and also as treasurer and secretary of the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions" his life was devoted to spiritual and philanthropic labors. On his mother's side also, William's heritage was most honorable. She was Mehetabel, the daughter of Roger Sherman, a foremost statesman of the Revolution, with the proud distinction of signing the four famous State papers of his time — the Association of 1774, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation and the United States Constitution. She was the widow of Daniel Barnes, a West Indian merchant, when she was married to Jeremiah Evarts, in 1804. Of the five children of the couple, William M. was the youngest.

His preparatory education was pursued at the Boston Latin School and, in the fall of 1833, he entered Yale, one of the "famous class of '37," which included Chief-Justice Waite, Minister Pierrepont, Professor Silliman and Governor Tilden. He was graduated, the third honor man of this exceptionally bright class. He was particularly distinguished for his talent as a writer and debater, prominent in the "Linonian," the first editor of the "Yale Literary Magazine" and was one of the founders of the "Skull and Bones" fraternity. He was popular with his mates, easily making friends by his cheery mien and helpful offices, and even then betraying the subtle wit and apt repartee for which he was noted in the after years.

The year following his graduation was spent in teaching school and reading law in Windsor, Vermont (subsequently his beautiful summer home). He further pursued his legal studies in the Dane Law School of Harvard University, was duly admitted to the bar and, in 1839, entered the office of Daniel Lord, then the foremost commercial lawyer of the metropolis. Mr. Lord took a deep interest in the progress of his student, who ever referred to him affectionately as "my master, my guide and friend." Evarts remained about three years in the Lord office, rapidly appreciating in professional reputation and public esteem and, in 1842 associated himself with Charles E. Butler, the firm being styled Butler & Evarts. The continuous career of this parent firm and its successors, all of which bore Mr. Evart's name as a partner, under the varying titles of Butler, Evarts & Southmayd, for seven years, Evarts & Southmayd for an interval of five months, Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, for twenty-five years and Evarts, Choate & Beaman for sixteen years, has passed into the history of the profession in New York with a record surpassing that of any combination of legal lights in the State or nation, with Evarts, for a long period, recognized as the leader of his profession, Charles O'Conor being his chief competition in the realm of pure law, but Evarts excelling in all departments — "an all-around lawyer," of which so few, in the differentiation of the profession, remain illustrious in our day.

It were impossible in this brief sketch to detail the multiplicity of important cases in which Evarts was engaged and in which he had the lion's share of labor and renown; but there are several either

of constitutional interpretation, or international judicature, of grave significance and world-wide fame to which reference should be made. The first of these is known as the "Lemmon Slave Case." The facts are these: One Lemmon and his wife, citizens of Virginia, in 1852, having with a number of colored persons, their slaves by Virginia law, stopped in New York *en route* from a Virginian to a Texan port, pending their transference from one steamer to another, the slaves meanwhile being confined in a house in the city. A writ of *habeas corpus* was granted to inquire into the cause of their detention and the lower court sustained the writ, thus freeing the slaves. So pregnant was the issue that upon appeal to the Court of Appeals, the sovereign States of Virginia and New York appeared as parties to the suit, Charles O'Conor being retained as chief counsel by the one and William M. Evarts by the other. At the hearing, delayed until January 24, 1860, the nature of the contest and the fame of the contestants arrested public attention to an unusual degree and attracted a large and distinguished audience. Both jurists were at their best, the postulate of O'Conor being that "our Federal systems of government cannot long exist without both a judicial and popular recognition of the *legal* universality of slavery throughout the country; Evarts maintaining the principle that, consonant with Great Britain's apothegm that he who treads her soil is *per se* a free man, he, too, who breathes the air of a free commonwealth of the Union is a free man, independent of the shackles in which he may have been bound in another State. In this Evarts rose to exalted periods, declaring with prophetic ken that:

> If the safety and protection of this local domestic institution of slavery, in the communities where it is cherished, must ingraft upon our federal jurisprudence the doctrine that the Federal Constitution, by its own vigor, plants upon the virgin soil of our common territories the growth of chattel slavery thus putting to an open shame the wisdom and the patriotism of its framers * * * if such folly and madness shall prevail, then, by possibility, a catastrophe may happen; this catastrophe will be, not the overthrow of the general and constituted liberties of this great Nation, not the subversion of our common government, but the destruction of this institution, local and limited, which will have provoked a contest with the great force of liberty and justice, which it cannot maintain, and must yield to a conflict which it will, then, be too late to repress.

Evarts triumphed. The court upheld the judgment; the Civil War ended the case; and it never reached the United States Supreme Court. Another case of great public interest in which he was engaged by the government was that of the "Savannah Privateers," being the trial of the captain and crew of the schooner "Savannah," a Southern privateer, on the charge of piracy. The fact of its ravages on the sea was undisputed, the defence being that they were immune of conviction by virtue of the letters of marque granted by President Davis of the Confederate States. Mr. Evarts's plea for the prosecution involved a discussion of the questions of the political status of the seceded States, their relation to the Federal government, the right of secession and, indeed, the whole nature and framework of our government. His case was presented with vast learning and skill against the exculpatory plea as offered by the defense represented by Daniel Lord, James T. Brady and Algernon S. Sullivan.

The three most celebrated as well as most momentous causes, with which Mr. Evarts's name is associated are, however, those of the impeachment of President Johnson, the Geneva Arbitration and the Electoral Commission. In each of these, amid the brilliant array of lawyers participating, he must be regarded as the most prominent and persuasive, assuredly so in that first named his appeal in which, against the passion of the moment

"arrayed with great force and learning the arguments upon the only serious question of law in the case—that arising from the tenure of office act; and it held up to scornful condemnation and ridicule the trivial accusations which the managers had inserted as makeweights in the Articles of Impeachment; it is not easy to think that it did not have its share in holding the wavering senators to their consciences in its majestic and impressive warning not to disregard their judicial oaths." ("Great American Lawyers." The John C. Winston Co., vol. vii., page 229.)

Before the Electoral Commission, whose finding was unfortunate in that it was strictly on partisan lines and fortunate in that it determined peacefully the presidential succession that otherwise might have been referred to the arbitrament of the sword. Mr. Evarts upheld earnestly the proposition that it was within the province of the Congress to constitute a commission vested with power to revise or reform the action of State officials in the performance of duties imposed upon them and sanctioned wholly by State authority. He made the principal speech in the convention, which, as much as any other agency confirmed legally the title of General Hayes to the Presidency—a result acquiesced in by the sober, second thought of the American people. Much also is due to Evarts for his masterful argument, before the Geneva Arbitration tribunal, assertive of the validity of the claims of the United States for reparation occasioned by the losses suffered from the hostile conduct of England during our Civil War. As a fellow lawyer said of it, "There is, perhaps, no finer exposition extant of the great rules of international comity regarding the duties of neutrals to belligerent nations," and to Evarts himself Sir Roundell Palmer, the chief counsel of Great Britain paid this tribute: "He was keen, but high-minded * * * I could trust him implicitly where I had to deal with him alone * * * Altogether, he was a man of whom any country might well be proud." A private suit, but of overwhelming public interest, owing to the towering repute of the defendant—the Tilton-Beecher case—deserves emphasis even at this date. In it the greatest lawyer of the land (Evarts) rescued its greatest preacher (Beecher) from an adverse verdict. In the long trial, the labors of Evarts were prodigious. He was on the alert every moment. His legal knowledge was never more serviceable; his perceptions never more acute; his speech never keyed to a loftier strain, nor his thrusts more telling.

Mr. Evarts, with high ideals in and supreme consecration to his profession and with punctilious regard for the righteous administration of the law, was preeminent for the refinement, courtesy and dignity of his bearing in court. His speech, akin in strength to that of Burke, nimble, if not so profuse, in wit as that of Sheridan and often as exalted as that of Chatham, enlightened courts and persuaded juries for more than half a century. Engrossed in his profession, he was well advanced in years before he accepted official honors. As a youth he imbibed Whig principles, but, with the bulk of northern Whigs, attached himself to the Republican party upon its organization. In 1863 and again in 1864, he was entrusted by President Lincoln with special and delicate missions to England. In 1864, all the judges of the New York Court of Appeals united in a letter recommending him for appointment as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, but it was accorded to Salmon P. Chase, by reason of the kindly heart and shrewd political ken of Abraham Lincoln; and it is not at all clear that Evarts desired it at the time. He was a delegate-at-large to the New York Constitutional

Conventional of 1867 and was especially potent in the revision of the judiciary article, the only one which was ratified at the pools. He was attorney-general, in the closing days of Johnson's administration; and was premier in the cabinet of Hayes throughout. Doubtless a sense of gratitude on the part of both these chief magistrates—certainly due him—combined with his surpassing fitness prompted the proffers in each instance. Retiring from the cabinet in 1881, he spent the four succeeding years in the activities of his profession, entirely aloof from the factional strife which well-nigh rended his party in this State; but, in 1885, he was chosen by it to the United States Senate in which he served a single term. It were superfluous to say that the same superb qualities which he displayed at the bar rendered him an accomplished administrator of his departments, a brilliant debater and a sound and honorable statesman. Bidding adieu to public life in 1891, he died February 2, 1901, lacking four days of having completed the eighty-third year of his age. There is a splendid full length portrait in the chamber of the Court of Appeals and there are biographies in many legal publications.

Mr. Evarts married, August 19, 1843, at Windsor, Vermont, Helen Wardner, daughter of Allen Wardner. He was survived by three brilliant sons who became practicing lawyers: Allen Wardner (Yale, 1869; Columbia, LL. B., 1871), resides in New York City; Sherman (Yale, 1881), New York; Maxwell (Yale, 1884), New York, died 1901. Another son, Prescott (Harvard, 1881), became an Episcopal clergyman.

EVERETT, Edward,

Distinguished Statesman and Orator.

Edward Everett was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, April 11, 1794. He was the son of Rev. Oliver Everett, from 1782 until 1792 pastor of the New South Church in Boston, and brother of Alexander H. Everett, an eminent writer and diplomatist.

Edward Everett received his early education in the public schools of Boston, and entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1811. While in college he displayed his natural literary talent by editing the college publication known as the "Harvard Lyceum." After graduating he was for a while tutor in the college, pursuing at the same time studies in divinity. In 1812 he delivered the Phi Beta Kappa poem at Harvard, his subject being "American Poets." This poem, written at eighteen, gave great promise that Everett's name might stand high on the list of American poets, but this promise was never fulfilled. He wrote but little poetry afterward, though one poem, "Alaric, the Visigoth," sustains his claim to rank among the poets in the English tongue. In 1813 he was made pastor of the Brattle Street (Unitarian) Church in Boston, where he speedily attained a high reputation for eloquence and spirit in his discourses. He also preached in Cambridge, and young as he was gained a wide reputation as being one of the most eloquent and especially one of the most pathetic preachers in the United States. In 1815, having been chosen Eliot Professor of Greek in Harvard, he went to Europe to fit himself for the duties of this position, remaining abroad during the next four years. He pursued a wide course of study, and formed a distinguished circle of acquaintances, including such eminent people as Scott, Bryon, Jeffrey, Sir Humphrey Davy and Romilly, M. Cousin, the French philosopher and translator of Plato pronounced him "one of the best Grecians I ever knew." In 1819 Mr. Everett returned, and entered upon his duties at Harvard. From 1820 he edited the "North American Review," to which he

contributed largely at that time, and also subsequently, when the editorship passed into the hands of his brother, Alexander H. Everett.

In 1825 Mr. Everett began his political career as a Member of Congress from the Boston district, and sat in the house for ten successive years, but declined re-election in 1834. While in Congress he voted with the Whigs. In 1835 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts, which office he held by successive reëlections for four years, and losing a further re-election in 1839 by only one vote out of over one hundred thousand. In 1840 he went to Europe, and while there was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, being further honored by receiving from Oxford University the degree of D. C. L., and from Dublin and Cambridge universities that of LL. D. In 1845, owing to a change of administration, he was recalled from London, and during the next four years he was president of Harvard College. In 1852 occurred the death of Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, and Mr. Everett was appointed by Mr. Fillmore to fill out the few months remaining of the latter's term in that office. In 1853 Mr. Everett was elected United States Senator, but he only held the seat one year, being obliged to resign on account of impaired health. In 1853, when the plan to purchase Mount Vernon by private subscription was organized, Mr. Everett was invited to deliver an oration on Washington in behalf of the undertaking. His accomplishment of this task was one of the most memorable events in the history of literature and forensic eloquence in the United States. The oration he delivered on that occasion has been pronounced one of the most powerful, comprehensive and elegant ever written in any language, comparing favorably with those of Cicero, Demosthenes and Edmund Burke. During the spring of 1856 and the summer of 1857, Mr. Everett delivered this oration in the principal cities and towns of the country more than one hundred times, with the result of turning into the treasury of the Mount Vernon Association nearly $60,000. In addition to this, during 1858 and 1859, he contributed to the "New York Ledger," owned and published by Robert Bonner, a weekly article for which the latter paid in advance $10,000 to the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association. The receipts for other addresses and lectures delivered for charitable purposes were nearly $100,000. He took an active part in the discussion of the political questions of his time, but he was more noted as an orator on literary and other public occasions. Collections of his speeches and addresses have been made at several periods. One of these, made in 1850, in two volumes, contained more than eighty addresses; a third volume appeared in 1858, and a fourth in 1868. The best of these are the Phi Beta Kappa oration, and the one he delivered at Harvard, July 4, 1826, on the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and a day on which, within a few hours of each other, Thomas Jefferson and John Quincy Adams both passed away, even as their names lingered on the eloquent tongue of the great orator.

In 1860, when Civil War was threatening and political conditions had broken the people into various discordant factions, Mr. Everett was candidate for Vice-President with John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, on what was known as the Bell-Everett, or Union ticket. The election gave them the electoral votes of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, thirty-nine in all; the ticket received 590,631 votes out of a total of 4,662,170. Throughout the war, Mr. Everett was a consistent Union man, always retaining, however, a considerate feeling for the Southern people, whom he regarded as misguided and misled. His oration at the dedication

Horace Greeley

of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1863, was a magnificent production, in full accord with the gravity of the occasion, and couched in eminently fitting language. This address is worthy of being ranked among the greatest intellectual triumphs of its author.

Mr. Everett's last appearance was at a meeting held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, January 9, 1865, for the purpose of assisting the people of Savannah, Georgia. He was taken seriously ill after this fatiguing day, and never recovered, dying in less than a week thereafter. Perhaps the best summing up of Mr. Everett's intellectual gifts is to be found in an article by George S. Hillard, which was published in the "North American Review," in 1837, for even at that time Mr. Everett had reached a high eminence in the regard of his fellow-citizens. "The great charm in Mr. Everett's orations," says Mr. Hillard, "consists not so much in any single and strongly developed trait, as in that symmetry and finish which on every page gives token of the richly endowed and thorough scholar. The natural movements of his mind are full of grace, and the most indifferent sentence which falls from his pen has that simple elegance which is as difficult to define as it is easy to perceive. His level passages are never tame, and his fine ones are never superfine. His style, with matchless flexibility, rises and falls with his subjects, and is alternately easy, vivid, elevated, ornamented, or picturesque, adapting itself to the dominant mood of the mind, as an instrument responds to the touch of a master's hand. His knowledge is so extensive, and the field of his allusions so wide, that the most familiar views, in passing through his hands, gather such a halo of luminous illustrations that their likeness seems transformed, and we entertain doubts of their identity."

In 1822, Mr. Everett married the daughter of Peter C. Brooks, one of the wealthiest men of Boston. Mr. Everett died in Boston, January 15, 1865.

GREELEY, Horace,

Famous Journalist.

Horace Greeley was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, February 3, 1811, son of Zaccheus and Mary (Woodburn) Greeley, and great-grandson of Zaccheus Greeley, who with two brothers came from the North of Ireland and settled near Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1640. His maternal great-grandfather, John Woodman, emigrated to America in 1718, landed in Boston, Massachusetts, and located at Nutfield, about fifteen miles north from Haverhill, New Hampshire. The emigrants changed the name to Londonderry, after the place of their nativity. In 1808 the third Zaccheus Greeley, the father of Horace, purchased the Stewart farm near Amherst, New Hampshire. His mother, Mary Greeley, was a woman of strong brain and body, who, in addition to her household cares, did manual labor in the fields, and was said to possess the physical endurance of an ordinary man and woman combined. Zaccheus even with this help, found that with a family of seven children and an area of fifty acres of stony land from which to work out a support, he could make little advance toward prosperity. A succession of bad crops robbed him of his farm, and in 1821 he removed his family to West Haven, Vermont, where he engaged as a day laborer.

While living in New Hampshire, Horace Greeley attended the district school in winter, and worked with the other children on the farm nine months of the year. When six years old he declared his intention to become a printer, and when ten he applied to the village newspaper for a place in the printing office, but was turned away as "too small." The

leading citizens of Amherst offered to send him to Phillips Academy at Exeter, but his parents declined the offer, as they were unwillingly to have him, so far from their new home in Vermont. Horace continued to assist his father in daily manual labor, and to study every evening and holiday, until he saw in the "Northern Spectator," 1826, an announcement that a young man was needed in the office to learn the trade of printer. He made the journey to East Poultney, and the editor, Amos Bliss, offered him the place, the terms of the indenture of apprenticeship being that Horace should served for five years, should board and lodge with the family of Mr. Bliss, and should receive, after a probationary period of six months the sum of forty dollars for each year's service. Instead of having the drudgery of the printer's devil forced upon him, he was kept at the case and swinging the lever of the press on publication day, and it was not long before Mr. Bliss entrusted to him no small part of the editorial duties. His entire earnings were contributed to the support of the family. Before he had completed the time of his apprenticeship, "The Spectator" failed, and Horace was released from the terms of the indenture, with a knowledge of the printer's art exceeding that possessed by his employer or any of the employees of the office. His father had removed the family to western New York, having purchased a small farm in Erie county, close to the Pennsylvania line. Horace found irregular work in several of the towns in the vicinity of his father's home until he decided to seek employment in New York. He made the journey mostly on foot and by boat, and reached New York City early in the morning of April 18, 1831. His worldly possessions were on his back and in a small bundle that he carried in his hand, and his cash capital was ten dollars. He visited each of the offices of the eight daily newspapers of the city, only to be turned away, chiefly on account of his uncouth personal appearance, and the fear that he was a runaway apprentice. When thoroughly discouraged he was directed by a friendly Irishman, a fellow boarder, to the job printing establishment of John T. West, who gave him work on a 32-mo. New Testament with Greek references and marginal notes. This work had been refused by experienced compositors, and young Greeley accomplished the task without assistance and to the satisfaction of Mr. West. He then found work in the offices of the "Evening Post," the "Commercial Advertiser" and the "Spirit of the Times."

With Francis V. Story, Greeley started the "Morning Post," a one-cent paper, the capital being furnished by Dr. H. D. Shepard and the type by George Bruce. This venture was short lived, but Greeley & Story continued as book and job printers, and prospered, having contracts to print the "Bank Note Reporter," and through Dudley S. Gregory, of Jersey City, secured the printing of a successful lottery association, publishers of the "Constitutionalist." On the death of Mr. Story, in 1832, Mr. Greeley's brother-in-law, Jonas Winchester, became his partner, and in 1834 Greeley & Company, with a cash capital of $3,000, established "The New Yorker," with Horace Greeley as editor. The first number of the "new weekly literary and non-partisan political journal," as it was called, appeared March 22, 1834, and its success gave to Mr. Greeley a position among the leading journalists of the day. Before undertaking this venture he had refused to join James Gordon Bennett in establishing the "New York Herald," and commended to Mr. Bennett a fellow printer who became a partner in establishing that paper. The political campaign of 1838 gave birth to "The Jeffersonian" as a Whig organ of the State committee, the name being sug-

gested by Mr. Greeley, who was employed to edit the paper, by Thurlow Weed and William H. Seward, his salary as editor being fixed at $1,000 per annum. He continued to edit "The New Yorker," directing its policy to conform with the conservative tone of "The Jeffersonian," which was discontinued in the spring of 1839. In the presidential canvass of 1840, H. Greeley & Company established "The Log Cabin," published simultaneously in New York and Albany. Of the first number of this campaign paper 48,000 copies were sold, and in a few weeks 60,000 subscriptions were received at the publishing office, which subscription list was afterward augmented to over 90,000, a circulation unprecedented in the history of journalism. Mr. Greeley did not maintain the conservative spirit shown in the columns of "The Jeffersonian," but made place for political cartoons, campaign poetry with music, and lectures on the elevation of the laboring classes. "The Log Cabin" of April 3, 1841, announced that on Saturday, April 10, 1841, "The Tribune," "a new morning journal of politics, literature and general intelligence," would be issued at one cent per copy, four dollars per year to mail subscribers. In September of the same year "The Log Cabin" and "New Yorker" were merged into the "Weekly Tribune," which became the largest circulating weekly publication in the United States, and its editor, unquestionably, wielding a larger influence in moulding public sentiment than any journalist in the land Thomas McElrath became Greeley's business partner in 1841, and to his skill as a manager of finance "The Tribune" owed its great success and accumulated wealth. The politics of the paper passed from Whig to Anti-Slavery Whig, then to Republican, and, before Mr. Greeley's death, to Liberal Democrat. His personality always dominated the paper and overshadowed the associate editors employed in the office, Raymond, Dana, Reid, Young, Curtis, Taylor, Fuller and Fry becoming conspicuous in journalism after they left "The Tribune."

In 1848 Mr. Greeley was elected a representative in Congress to fill the unexpired term of David S. Jackson, of New York, and served during the second session of the Thirtieth Congress. He favored the establishment of homesteads on the public lands, and opposed the system of mileage to representatives as subject to abuses. He visited Europe as a United States juror to the World's Fair in London in 1851, and while in that city appeared before the parliamentary committee on newspaper taxes, and gave an exposition of the newspaper press of the United States. He again visited Europe in 1855 as commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and in 1859 made a journey across the plains to San Francisco, California. He was a presidential elector for the State of New York in 1864; a delegate to the Loyalists Convention in Philadelphia in 1866; and a delegate-at-large to the State Constitutional Convention of 1867. He opposed Civil War in 1861, and recommended the exhausting of every resource looking to a peaceful solution of the question at issue. When, however, South Carolina fired on the national flag at Fort Sumter, he advocated the calling out of a million volunteers to put down rebellion. When the seventy-five thousand volunteers called for by Mr. Lincoln's first proclamation were in the field, he urged their immediate moving on Richmond; and, when repeated disaster attended the Federal arms, he recommended the emancipation of all the slaves. When Jefferson Davis was a prisoner in Fortress Monroe, he went upon his bail bond to secure his release, notwithstanding the fact that the act ruined the sale of the second volume of his "American Conflict." At the national convention of Liberal Republicans which met in Cincinnati, Ohio,

May, 1, 1872, Mr. Greeley was nominated for President of the United States, receiving 482 votes to 187 for Charles Francis Adams. He was also nominated at Baltimore, Maryland, by the Democratic National Convention, on the first ballot, receiving 688 votes out of 726 votes cast, and in the election that followed, after making a personal canvass of most of the States, beginning August 14, closing the Saturday before election, he received 2,834,076 popular votes to 3,597,070 for U. S. Grant. He had been, in 1861, a candidate before the Republican caucus of the State Legislature for United States Senator, being defeated by Ira Harris at the instigation of Thurlow Weed, doubtless due to his opposition to the nomination of Mr. Seward at Chicago in 1860; in 1861 he was also the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Controller of the State, and in 1870, when he was defeated for representative in the Forty-second Congress from the Sixth District of New York. The result of the presidential election of 1872 being announced, he returned to the editorial chair of "The Tribune," but his health had been destroyed by the strain and excitement incident to the canvass, and brain fever resulted. He died in Pleasantville, New York, November 29, 1872. His funeral was attended by the heads of the Federal executive and judicial departments, and by the State executives. Henry Ward Beecher preached the funeral discourse, and Edwin H. Chapin conducted the services at the Church of the Divine Paternity. The printers of the United States marked his grave in Greenwood by a bronze bust; the Tribune Association erected at the entrance of their building on the site of the "Old Tribune" a colossal bronze sitting statue; the municipality of New York City erected a bronze statue in Greeley Square; and his portrait, painted by Frank B. Carpenter, is the chief adornment of the editorial rooms of "The Tribune."

He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Amherst in 1871. His works include: "Hints Towards Reforms" (1850); "Glances at Europe" (1851); "History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension" (1856); "Overland Journey to San Francisco" (1860); "The American Conflict" (two volumes, 1864-66); "Recollections of a Busy Life" (1868, new edition, 1873); "Essays on Political Economy" (1870), and "What I Know of Farming" (1871). He assisted in editing "A Political Text Book" (1860), and for many years the "Whig Almanac" and the "Tribune Almanac". James Parton, L. U. Reaves, Lewis D. Ingersoll and Francis N. Zabriskie issued books on the life of Horace Greeley in 1855, 1872, 1873 and 1890, respectively, and a memorial volume was published in 1873.

GRANT, Ulysses Simpson,

Distinguished Soldier, President.

Ulysses Simpson Grant, eighteenth President of the United States, was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822, the eldest son of Jesse Root and Hannah (Simpson) Grant; grandson of Captain Noah and Rachel (Kelly) Grant, and of John Simpson, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania; great-grandson of Noah and Susannah (Delano) Grant, and of John Simpson, an early settler in Pennsylvania; great-great-grandson of Noah and Martha (Huntington) Grant; great-great-great-grandson of Samuel and Grace (Miner) Grant; great-great-great-great-grandson of Samuel and Mary (Porter) Grant; and great-great-great-great-great-grandson of Matthew and Priscilla Grant, who left Plymouth, England, on the ship "Mary and John," landed at Nantasket, Massachusetts, and purchased land of the Indians at East

Windsor Hill, Connecticut, where the settlement and the farm remained the property of the Grant family, and in 1900 was occupied by Roswell Grant. In the homestead built in 1697, the descendants of Matthew Grant have lived in peace except for two years during the Revolutionary War, when it was used as a prison for captured British officers.

The father of Ulysses S. Grant was a tanner, and also owner of a small farm at Point Pleasant, and Ulysses, preferring farm work and driving horses to work in the tannery, was indulged in his preference, and besides conducting the farm and grinding bark at the tannery, he cared for the horses, did the teaming, and carried passengers between the neighboring towns. He attended the subscription school of the village, and was sent for the term of 1836-37 to the academy at Maysville, Kentucky. His father was ambitious to give him a better education than the neighborhood afforded, and as the boy had saved over one hundred dollars of his earnings with which to pay his entrance fees to some school, he consulted with Ulysses as to his preference, and the boy selected the United States Military Academy at West Point. His father wrote to Senator Samuel Morris, at Washington, applying for an appointment, and was referred to Representative Thomas L. Hamer, of Georgetown. In writing to Mr. Hamer, who was an acquaintance of the family, Mr. Grant referred to his son as H. Ulysses, the boy having at his birth received the name of Hiram Ulysses. Just before leaving for West Point, young Grant changed the initials on his trunk from H. U. G. to U. H. G., and entered his name at the hotel "Ulysses H. Grant." When Representative Hamer filled the official appointment, knowing his familiar name and also the maiden name of his mother (Simpson), he wrote the name Ulysses S. Grant. When the young cadet reached West Point he notified the officials of the error, but they were not willing to correct it, and he adopted the official name. At the academy he had among his classmates Sherman, Thomas, McClellan, Burnside, Hancock, Rosecrans, Pope, Franklin, Longstreet, Ingalls, and several others who afterward became prominent in the Civil War. He was a good mathematician and a superior horseman, but only an average student, and was graduated twenty-first in the class of thirty-nine in 1843. He was brevetted second lieutenant and attached to the Fourth Infantry, stationed at Jefferson barracks, Missouri. The next year he accompanied the regiment to Camp Salubrity, Louisiana, and in September, 1845, received his commission as second lieutenant, and with his regiment was ordered to Corpus Christi, to become part of the army of occupation recruiting for General Taylor's invasion of Mexico. His first battle was Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, and at Resaca de la Palma the next day he was in command of the company. As regimental quartermaster of the Fourth Infantry, he was given charge of the pack-train and army wagons on the march of the army to Monterey. In the reduction of Black Fort, on September 21, he joined his regiment, and being the only officer mounted, led the charge, taking full command on the death of the adjutant. When General Taylor called for a volunteer to order up the delayed ammunition train, then far in the rear, cut off from the commanding general and his forces by the Mexicans, Lieutenant Grant performed the hazardous mission with success. With his regiment he was transferred to the army under General Scott, and reached Vera Cruz on March 9, 1847. He took part in the siege that terminated in the capture of the city, March 29, 1847. In the march to the Mexican capital he fought in the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17-18; the capture of San Antonio, and

the battle of Churubusco, August 20, and the battle of Molino del Rey, September 8, 1847. For action in the last-named battle he was brevetted first lieutenant, and for action in the battle of Chapultepec he was brevetted captain. He was personally commended by General Worth for his bravery as exhibited on the march, and on reaching the Mexican capital he was promoted to first lieutenant. He had as companion officers in Mexico, Davis, Lee, Johnston, Holmes, Pemberton, Buckner, Longstreet, Hebert, and other noted Confederate leaders. He remained in Mexico until the summer of 1848, when he accompanied his regiment to Pascagoula, Mississippi. He was then stationed at Detroit, Michigan, and Sackett Harbor, New York, and in July, 1852, was ordered with the Fourth United States Infantry to San Francisco, California, and Fort Vancouver, Oregon, by way of New York and the Isthmus of Darien. His position as quartermaster made his labors severe in crossing the isthmus, as the recruits were attacked by yellow fever. On August 5, 1853, he was promoted to captain, at Fort Humboldt, California.

Not finding army life in the far west congenial, he resigned his commission, July 31, 1854, and returned to New York, where he borrowed fifty dollars of a classmate, S. B. Buckner, which sum enabled him to reach his father's home at Covington, Kentucky. He then went to St. Louis, and settled on a farm near that city, which, together with three slaves, had been given to his wife as a wedding gift by her father. In May, 1860, failing to succeed either as farmer, a real estate agent, or a collector of taxes, he removed his family to Galena, Illinois, where he was a clerk in his father's store, conducted by his two brothers and a brother-in-law. At the outbreak of the Civil War he presided at a patriotic meeting held at Galena to raise a company for service in the Federal army, and volunteered to drill the Jo Daviess Guard, a company of volunteers then forming. On April 25, 1861, he took the company to Springfield, where Governor Yates secured his temporary services as mustering officer in the adjutant-general's office. He then wrote to the adjutant-general at Washington, D. C., offering his services to the government, but the War Department never answered his communication. After visiting Cincinnati, Ohio, to see his classmate, George B. McClellan, and after offering his services to Governor Denison at Columbus, Ohio, he returned to Springfield, Illinois, and entered the volunteer service as colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry Regiment, June 17, 1861, which regiment he marched into Missouri. On July 31 Colonel Grant was made commander of a sub-district under General John Pope, commanding the military district of Northern Missouri. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, August 7, 1861, by President Lincoln, at the request of Representative Washburne, his commission dating from May 17. He was sent to Ironton, thence to St. Louis, from there to Jefferson City, and back to St. Louis, all within eighteen days, and was finally assigned to the command of the district of southeastern Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, Illinois. He occupied Paducah, Kentucky, September 6, 1861, and on the morning of the 7th attacked the Confederate forces at Belmont, Missouri, and with 2,500 men drove out the enemy and captured their camp, after a sharp battle in which he had a horse shot under him. The Confederates were reinforced and renewed the fight, forcing Grant to fall back to his transports before a force of upwards of 7,000 men. He brought off with him 175 prisoners, and lost 485 men, the Confederate loss being 642. He then conceived the plan of capturing Forts Henry and Donelson by a coöperation of

the army with the navy represented by iron-clad gunboats under Commodore Foote. The consent of General H. W. Halleck, the department commander, was reluctantly given after repeated urging, and on February 6, 1862, Fort Henry fell into the hands of the naval force under Admiral Foote. Fort Donelson, with 15,000 men, increased on the 15th to 27,000, withstood a three days' assault, and, after a desperate effort on the part of the Confederate commanders to cut their way out of the fort, in which Generals Floyd and Pillow escaped in the night on a steamboat, and 3,000 infantry and Forrest's cavalry escaped through the Union lines, General S. B. Buckner unconditionally surrendered on January 16, 1862, after some parley, conforming to the terms dictated by General Grant. The capture included 14,623 men, 65 cannon, and 17,600 small arms. The loss in killed and wounded was about 2,000 on each side. On receiving his parole General Buckner received from Grant a sum of money which enabled him to reach his home with comfort, a thoughtful provision on the part of the conqueror to the conquered, and a return for the favor received by Captain Grant from Buckner in 1854.

General Grant was made major-general of volunteers, his commission dating February 16, 1862. He urged the prompt following up of his victory with an advance on Nashville, and on February 28 set out for that place without awaiting orders, after having telegraphed to General Halleck that he should proceed if he were not directed to the contrary. He was ordered to remain at Fort Henry, and at the same time was superseded in the command by General Smith. On March 13, 1862, he was restored to command, the Confederate troops having concentrated near Corinth, Mississippi, and he transferred his headquarters on the 17th to Savannah on the Tennessee river, where he found an army of 38,000 men encamped on both sides of the river. He immediately mobilized the force on the west bank of the river near Pittsburg Landing with the right resting on Shiloh church, making a line of battle nearly three miles in length. Here he was directed to await the arrival of General Buell's army, 40,000 strong, who were moving through Tennessee by forced marches. On April 6, 1862, the Confederate army, under General A. S. Johnston, made an early morning attack on the right of Grant's line and drove it back, following up their success all along the line. About noon General Johnston was killed, and General Beauregard took the command. With the aid of the gunboats in the river, Grant was enabled by falling back to the river to withstand the onslaught of Beauregard's troops until Buell came up in the evening, when the fortunes of war turned in favor of the Federal army, and the Confederates fell back upon Corinth. There they entrenched and maintained their position till May 29, when Beauregard evacuated the place and retreated southward along the line of the Mobile & Ohio railroad. General Halleck took command of the Federal army in person on April 11, and Grant became second in command, in charge of the right wing and reserve. The army had been reinforced to about 100,000 men, officered by Thomas, Pope, Buell and McClernand, and the Confederates were 70,000 strong and entrenched. An advance on Corinth was begun April 30, 1862, and on May 30 the place was found evacuated, and Grant moved his headquarters to Memphis, Tennessee. On July 11, 1862, Halleck was appointed general-in-chief of all the Federal forces; on July 15 Grant returned to Corinth as commander of the Army of the Tennessee, and on October 25 he was made commander of the Department of the Tennessee, including Cairo, Forts Donelson

and Henry, Northern Mississippi, and Kentucky and Tennessee west of the Tennessee river. On September 19-20, 1862, the battle of Iuka was fought, and on October 3-4 the battle of Corinth, where the Confederates were repulsed with great loss, and on the 5th the battle of the Hatchie River took place, which still further demoralized the Confederate forces, and Grant pursued the retreating army into Mississippi. On November 4, 1862, he seized Grand Junction and La Grange, on the 13th the cavalry occupied Holly Springs, and on December 5 Grant reached Oxford. On the 8th he ordered Sherman to take transports down the Mississippi to coöperate in the attack on Vicksburg, and on December 20 the Confederates recaptured Holly Springs, where the Federals had a large supply of stores. This determined Grant to abandon the land expedition, and he took personal command of the expedition down the Mississippi, establishing his headquarters at Memphis, January 10, 1863, and on the 29th with 50,000 men, in coöperation with Admiral Porter's gunboat fleet of 280 guns and 800 men, and with the army of General Banks, who was ascending the Mississippi from New Orleans to capture Port Hudson, he began the investment of Vicksburg, with the purpose of besieging the city from the high ground to the east of the place. He constructed a canal across the peninsula to open a line for supplies, but was detained by high water and constant breaking of the levees. He next undertook to turn the Mississippi from its course by opening a new channel to the Red river, but this plan, too, was abandoned. He then determined to run the batteries of Vicksburg and ferry the army across the river thirty miles south of Vicksburg, and march to the rear of the city by way of Port Gibson. He drove General Bowen, the Confederate commander, out of the place, routed his army, captured 650 prisoners, took possession May 1, 1863, entered Grand Gulf on the 15th. Pemberton was at Vicksburg with 52,000 men, Joseph E. Johnston at Jackson with an equally effective army, and Grant placed his force between the two armies and determined to prevent their concentration. He defeated Johnston at Raymond, May 12, 1863, captured the city of Jackson on the 14th, and attacked Pemberton at Champion's Hill on the 16th, defeating him and causing a Confederate loss of 4,000 killed and wounded, besides 3,000 prisoners and 30 guns. He carried Big Black River bridge, May 17, where he captured 1,757 prisoners and 18 guns, and on the 18th drove Pemberton's army within the works at Vicksburg. The siege began May 23, and by June 30 the Federal army had 220 field guns in position and 71,000 troops who, besides conducting the siege, had to defend their rear against the army of Johnston, work night and day in mining the enemy's works, and meet the constant assaults in front and rear. General Pemberton surrendered July 4, 1863, with 31,600 officers and men, 172 cannons, 60,000 muskets, and quantities of ammunition. On the fall of Vicksburg, Port Hudson surrendered to General Banks, and the Mississippi river was opened to the Federal army. Grant was made a major-general in the regular army, and Congress voted a gold medal to him, and its thanks to him and his army. He proposed to the government that he move on Mobile, but was overruled, and his army was divided up to reinforce Banks and Schofield, and for use in Kentucky. He then visited New Orleans, where he was injured by a fall of his horse. On recovering from his injury he returned to Vicksburg, and on October 6, 1863, was directed to send what force he could to Chattanooga to cooperate with Rosecrans, and to report at Cairo to take command of the Military District of the Mississippi. He reached

the place October 16, and on October 23, 1863, assumed command of the army at Chattanooga, and concentrated his troops around the place. The same day he assaulted the enemy's lines, continued the assault on the 24th, and on the 25th repelled the lines and drove the Confederates out of Tennessee, after capturing 6,442 men, 40 pieces of artillery, and 7,000 stand of small arms. He was in Knoxville, Tennessee, December 25-28, and then went to Nashville, where he established his headquarters, January 13, 1864.

On March 1, 1864, General Grant was nominated by President Lincoln for lieutenant-general, the rank having been revived by Congress, and on March 2 the appointment was confirmed by the Senate. He arrived in Washington, D. C., on the 8th, and there first met President Lincoln on the 9th, and received from him his commission. He was given command of the entire Federal army, March 12, 1864, and established his headquarters at Culpeper, Virginia, on the 26th. He planned a vigorous and continuous movement against the armies of the Confederacy wherever stationed, and assigned Sherman to move against Johnston, Banks to operate against Mobile, Sigel against Breckinridge, Butler against Richmond from the south of the James, and Meade to cover Washington and assume the offensive against the army of Lee—all to move May 4, 1864. Grant fought the battle of the Wilderness, May 5-6-7. On the morning of the 11th he sent to Washington the famous sentence: "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," and from this time there was continuous fighting between the two armies, Grant directing the Federal movements day by day, until April 7, 1865, when Grant sent a note from Farmville to Lee, asking for the surrender of his army. On the morning of the 8th Lee sent his reply that, while his cause was not hopeless, he would be pleased to learn the terms proposed. Grant replied that he would insist on but one condition, that the men and officers surrendered should be disqualified for taking up arms until properly exchanged. Meanwhile the Second and Sixth Corps were pursuing Lee's troops in full retreat on the north side of the Appomattox, and Sheridan, Ord and the Fifth Corps were equally active on the south side to prevent Lee from escaping toward Lynchburg. Toward midnight, on the 8th, Grant received a note from Lee proposing a meeting at 10 o'clock the next morning, the 9th, to make terms that might lead to peace. Grant replied that he had no authority to treat on the subject of peace, but that if the South would lay down their arms, such an act would save thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of property, and do much toward hastening the event. Lee's advance reached Appomattox Court House early in the morning of April 9th, and Ord, Sheridan and Griffin reached the same point at the same time, and Lee attacked the Federal cavalry, but finding infantry also on his front, he sent in a flag of truce with a note to General Grant asking for an interview. This note was received while Grant was on the road approaching Appomattox Court House, and he replied that he would move forward and meet the Confederate leader at any place he would designate. The reply from Lee led Grant to a house in the village where, on the afternoon of April 9, 1865, the terms of surrender were drawn up by General Grant and accepted by General Lee, after a conference of three hours. The army of 28,356 men were paroled and afterward many stragglers and deserters came in and were also paroled. Grant promptly suppressed all demonstration of rejoicing on the part of the victorious army on the field and on April 10th started for Washington to hasten the disbanding of the armies and stop needless expense to the

government. He left Washington to visit his family on the morning of April 14, and consequently was not in the city on the night of the assassination of the President, and the attempted assault on members of the cabinet. He went to Raleigh, North Carolina, upon learning of Sherman's unacceptable terms for the surrender of Johnston's army, and, after consulting with General Sherman, allowed that commander to renew negotiations and receive the surrender in modified terms, April 26, 1865, when Sherman paroled 31,243 of Johnston's army. General Canby captured the defences of Mobile, Alabama, April 9, and the city was evacuted on the 11th leaving 200 guns and 4,000 prisoners, after 9,000 of the garrison escaped. Wilson's cavalry operating in Alabama captured Selma on April 2, Tuscaloosa on the 5th, occupied Montgomery the capital on the 14th, captured West Point and Columbus, Georgia, on the 16th, and Macon, Georgia, surrendered on the 21st. The command of Kirby southwest of the Mississippi surrendered on the 26th, and the Rebellion was ended.

The people of the whole country were anxious to see and do honor to the hero of Appomattox, and he visited the northern states and Canada in June, July and August, 1865, and was everywhere received with civic, military and social honors. The citizens of New York City welcomed him in November by a banquet and reception in which the enthusiasm knew no bounds. In December he made a tour of the southern States, and his observations made the basis of the reconstruction laws passed by Congress. He defended the rights of paroled military officers of the late Confederacy against the action of the United States courts in cases of indictment for treason, and claimed that the conditions of surrender placed such officers outside the jurisdiction of civil courts. In this he opposed the administration, and when it became a personal matter between himself and the President, he declared his intention to resign his position in the army if the armistice granted by him should be disregarded by the courts or the President. This decision resulted in the abandonment of the position taken by the executive and judicial branches of the government. He visited Buffalo, New York, in June, 1866, and there took effective measures to stop the invasion of Canada by Fenians, accredited citizens of the United States in sympathy with Irish patriots. On July 25, 1866, he was made general of the United States army, a grade higher than had ever before existed in America, and created by Act of Congress as a reward for his services in the suppression of the rebellion. President Johnson, in his official position of commander-in-chief of the army, ordered General Grant to proceed on a special mission to Mexico and subsequently to the far West, both of which orders Grant disregarded as not included in his duties as a military officer, and not suggested for the benefit of the army of the country, but made in a spirit of pique because he had refused to approve the policy of the President toward the South. On March 4, 1867, the Thirty-ninth Congress, in order to protect General Grant in his action, passed an act providing that "all orders and instructions relating to military operations shall be issued through the general of the army," and further provided that the general of the army should "not be removed, suspended or relieved from command or assigned to duty elsewhere than at the headquarters at Washington, except at his own request, without the previous approval of the Senate." The clause was attached to the army appropriation bill, which received the signature of the President under protest against this clause. The Attorney-General declared the clause unconstitu-

tional, and the President undertook to send out this opinion to the district commanders through the Secretary of War, who refused to distribute the opinion, and the President issued it through the Adjutant-General's office. General Sheridan, in command of the Fifth Military District, sought the advice of the general of the army, who replied that a "legal opinion was not entitled to the force of an order," and therefore he was at liberty "to enforce his own construction of the law until otherwise ordered." and in July Congress passed an act making the orders of district commanders "subject to the disapproval of the general of the army." In this way Grant became superior to the President in shaping the affairs of reconstruction in the southern States, and the President met the situation by removing General Sheridan immediately after the adjournment of Congress, and appointing General W. S. Hancock in his place. Subsequently some of the orders of Hancock were revoked by the general of the army, and this caused some bitterness between the two officers, which, however, was not lasting, as when Congress undertook to muster Hancock out of the United States service for his acts in Louisiana, Grant opposed the measure and it was defeated, and he soon after recommended Hancock to promotion to the rank of major-general in the regular army, and secured his appointment. On August 12, 1867, President Johnson suspended Secretary of War Stanton and appointed Grant secretary *ad interim*. Grant protested against this action, but retained the position until the Senate had refused to confirm the suspension, January 14, 1868, when Grant informed the President that he could not hold the office in opposition to the will of Congress, and General Thomas was appointed in his place.

The Republican National Convention of 1868 on its first ballot unanimously nominated General Grant for the Presidency, and in his letter of acceptance he made use of the famous words: "Let us have peace." In the general election in November, 1868, the electors on his ticket received of the popular vote 3,015,071 to 2,709,615 for the Democratic electors and on the meeting of the electoral college in 1869 he received 214 votes to 80 for Horatio Seymour, three States (Mississippi, Texas and Virginia) not voting. He was inaugurated the eighteenth President of the United States, March 4, 1869. He called to his aid as executive advisors, Elihu B. Washburn, of Illinois, as Secretary of State, and on his resignation the same year to accept the mission to France, Hamilton Fish, of New York; George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, as Secretary of the Treasury; John A. Rawlins, of Illinois, as Secretary of War, and on his death, September 9, 1869, William W. Belknap, of Iowa; Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio, as Secretary of the Interior, and on his resignation in December, 1870, Columbus Delano, of Ohio; Adolph E. Borie, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary of the Navy, and on his resignation, June 22, 1869, George M. Robeson, of New Jersey; John A. J. Creswell, of Maryland, as Postmaster-General; and Ebenezer R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, as Attorney-General, and on his resignation, June 23, 1870, Amos T. Akerman, of Georgia, and on his resignation, December 14, 1871, George H. Williams, of Oregon. President Grant advocated in his inaugural address the speedy return to specie payment, and Congress passed the act on March 18, 1869, which was a pledge to pay the debts of the United States in coin unless the obligation expressly stipulated to the contrary, and in accordance with his views as expressed in his annual message to Congress a bill was passed and approved July 14, 1870, authorizing the funding of the public debt at a lower rate of interest through the issue of $200,-

000,000 of bonds at five per cent., $300,000,000 at four and a half per cent., and $1,000,000,000 at four per cent. His Indian policy was shaped to the end of civilizing the savages with a view to their ultimate citizenship, and his policy while not always successful introduced humanity and justice to take the place of brute force. He favored the annexation of Santo Domingo, and recommended the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. He also advanced the principles of civil service reform in the civil administration, appointing a commission which recommended competitive examinations, and it was put in operation June 1, 1872, but failed to be effective at the time on account of opposition from Congress. On May 4, 1872, he issued a proclamation ordering all unlawful armed bands to disperse in the states in which conflicts between the white and colored races were rife, and said that he would "not hesitate to exhaust the powers vested in the executive, whenever and wherever it shall become necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution and the laws." As the proclamation was disregarded he issued a further warning October 12, and on the 17th suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in parts of North and South Carolina, and after a few vigorous prosecutions of offenders the outrage ceased. The famous treaty of Washington, made May 8, 1871, by a high joint commission, by its terms referred the claims of the United States against Great Britain, growing out of the operations of the Confederate cruiser "Alabama," to a court of arbitration held in Geneva, Switzerland, and in September, 1872, awarded to the United States $15,500,000, which was paid in full. This was largely the result of the policy of President Grant and his secretary of state, and was the beginning of a friendship between the two English-speaking nations of the globe that suggested arbitration as an acceptable substitute for war in the settlement of disputes between equally intelligent nations. President Grant's first administration left him some enemies in the Republican party, who classed his actions as imperial and his measures as arbitary. This disaffection resulted in the calling of a national convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1872, under the name of "Liberal Republicans," and the nomination of Horace Greeley for President. The convention claiming to be regular met at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1872, and renominated Grant and approved of his administration. In the election in November, 1872, he was reëlected, receiving of the popular vote 3,597,070 to 2,843,079 for Horace Greeley, and in the electoral college of 1873 he received 286 votes to 42 for Thomas A. Hendricks, 18 for B. Gratz Brown, 2 for Charles J. Jenkins, and one for David Davis, the 14 votes of Arkansas and Louisiana not being counted by reason of charges of fraud and illegality. In making up his cabinet he continued the portfolio of state in the hands of Hamilton Fish; gave the treasurership to William A. Richardson, of Massachusetts, who had been assistant secretary under Secretary Boutwell through his first administration, and on his resignation in 1874 to accept a seat on the bench of the United States Court of Claims, to Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky, and on his resignation in June, 1876, to Lot M. Morrill, of Maine; the portfolio of war was left with William W. Belknap, of Iowa, and on his resignation, March 7, 1876, was transferred to Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, and on his transfer to the attorney-generalship, to James D. Cameron, of Pennsylvania; the portfolio of the interior was continued in the hands of Columbus Delano, of Ohio, until 1875, when

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he resigned, and it went to Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan; the naval portfolio was continued with George M. Robeson, of New Jersey; the postmaster-generalship with John A. J. Creswell, and on his resignation, July 3, 1874, it was temporarily filled by Assistant Postmaster-General James W. Marshall, of Virginia, and permanently later in the same year by Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, and on his resignation in 1876 by James N. Tyner, of Indianapolis, former assistant postmaster-general; and the attorney-generalship was continued by George H. Williams, of Oregon, until May 15, 1875, when he resigned to practice law, and was succeeded by Edward Pierrepont, of New York.

The second administration of President Grant was marked by the passage of the resumption act and the detection and punishment of the prominent United States officials conspicuous in the formation of a ring designed to enrich the members under cloak of their official positions and by wrongfully using the name of the President. His words, "let no guilty man escape," rang the death-knell of the ring. He attended the inauguration of President Hayes, March 4, 1877, and at once withdrew to private life. On May 17, 1877, he set sail with his wife, his son, Frederick Dent Grant, and a private secretary, for his memorable tour of the world, and was received with distinguished honors by the chief ruler of every country visited. The record of his tour was preserved by John Russell Young, who accompanied him through most of his tour and published "Around the World with General Grant, 1877-79" (two volumes, 1880). In 1880 he visited Cuba and Mexico, and returning to the United States, went with his family to his old home at Galena, Illinois. The Republican National Convention of June, 1880, assembled at Chicago, Illinois, presented his name as a candidate for the Presidency, and for thirty-six consecutive ballots his name was recorded as having received from 302 to 313 votes, standing in almost every vote 306, and the number was attached to his loyal friends, who after the convention caused an iron medal to be cast with the legend, "Loyal 306," as a souvenir of the event. It is not known that General Grant was in any way a party to this struggle, and the only suggestion came from his lips after he returned from his tour, when he spoke of the superior insight that the intercourse with the chief rulers of the world gave to a man entrusted with the administration of governmental affairs. He supported the candidacy of James A. Garfield. On December 25, 1883, he received such injuries to his hip from a fall on the ice as made him permanently lame. He became a silent partner in the banking firm of Grant & Ward in New York, his son, Frederick Dent Grant, and Ferdinand Ward being the active partners. In this business he not only invested all his savings and those of other members of his family, but when he was appealed to for further funds he borrowed $100,000 from William H. Vanderbilt on his personal credit. The entire sum was lost through the dishonesty of Ward, whose will dominated the concern, and who was found to have absorbed most of the capital and to have traded in imaginary government contracts which he represented as obtained through the influence of General Grant. When the end came, the greatest general of his age and the twice chosen President of the United States was obliged to depend on money thrust upon him by his friends, and to give up his swords, medals and other evidences of the esteem of the peoples of the globe, a sacrifice voluntarily made by him to secure a debt of honor. Mr. Vanderbilt subsequently returned these priceless souvenirs to Mrs. Grant, who made them the property of the nation by depositing

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them in the National Museum at Washington, D. C. In 1884 he was attacked by a disease which proved to be cancer at the root of the tongue, and, knowing that his days were numbered, the heroic invalid accepted the suggestion of an enterprising publisher, and set out to write his "Personal Memoirs," in which he told the story of his life down to the close of the war. This work was done between February 27, 1885, when he signed the contract with the publishers, and July 21, 1885, two days before his death. His widow received as a copyright from the sale of this remarkable book over $500,000, and before the general died he knew that the proceeds from his work had already put his family beyond the danger that threatened the closing years of his life. The government also tardily came to his aid, and on March 4, 1885, Congress created him a general on the retired list, thus restoring him to his former rank, with full pay. His last days, spent at Mt. McGregor, near Saratoga, New York, were anxious ones for the family gathered in the Drexel cottage, and for the nation watching with the family the news of his death, which came Thursday morning, July 23, 1885. His funeral was most imposing and was attended by 12,000 United States soldiers in uniform; representatives from every State, and, in fact, from every nation; the chiefs of the departments of the Federal government; the ranking officers of the army and navy; 18,000 veterans of the Civil War, North and South, mingled; and representatives from both houses of Congress. The two ex-Presidents, Hayes and Arthur, were present. His remains were committed to a tomb in Riverside Park, on the banks of the Hudson river, in New York City, and a grateful public through a popular subscription erected on the spot an appropriate monument, the corner-stone of which was laid by President Harrison, April 25, 1892, and the casket containing the dust of the great commander was deposited in its final resting place April 29, 1897, when the completed monument was dedicated.

He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Bowdoin and Union colleges in 1865, and from Harvard in 1872. See "Military History of Ulysses S. Grant from April, 1861, to April, 1865," by Adam Badeau (three volumes, 1867-68); "Life of Gen. U. S. Grant," by Gen. James H. Wilson and Charles A. Dana (1868); "Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant, written by himself" (two volumes, 1885-86); General Grant in "Great Commanders" series, by James Grant Wilson (1897); and "General Grant's Letters to a Friend" (1897). He married, August 22, 1848, Julia, daughter of Frederick T. Dent, and a sister of Captain Frederick T. Dent, a classmate at West Point. He died at Mt. McGregor, near Saratoga, New York, July 23, 1885.

WILSON, Henry,

Statesman, Vice-President.

Henry Wilson was born in Farmington, New Hampshire, February 12, 1812, son of Winthrop and Abigail (Witham) Colbath. His father was a farm laborer, and was not only a poor man himself but was the descendant of poor men, with all his ideas of life associated with conditions of extreme poverty. Henry Wilson's father, grandfather and great-grandfather had been men without education and without experience more than that which was obtained by mere living in a new country. Even so late as 1812, Farmington was still a new country, having been incorporated into a town only fourteen years before the birth of Henry Wilson. It was composed of only about a dozen houses, and the nearest approach to a town in the vicinity was Rochester, eight miles distant, while the nearest market was Dover, eighteen miles away, to

which point everything raised in the way of products and for sale had to be hauled over rough roads. On his father's side, Wilson's ancestors were Scotch-Irish who came to America from the North of Ireland early in the eighteenth century, and settled in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. His great-grandfather, James Colbath, was the grandson of the first settler of that name, and died at an advanced age in the year 1800, leaving eight children. On the mother's side, there was the same show of constant poverty; but with both families there was never any taint of crime or wrong-doing, while his mother seems to have been a woman of great sense and discretion, and with more ambition than was exhibited by any other member of the family.

Henry Wilson was christened Jeremiah Jones Colbath, a name which was afterward changed by act of legislature to that by which he obtained fame, Henry Wilson. He was the eldest of a family of eight boys, and during his earliest boyhood succeeded in obtaining a knowledge of reading, but little else. It is related of him that when he was only seven or eight years old a sister of Governor Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire (afterward Secretary of the Treasury) gave him permission to make use of her library, or rather that of her husband, who was a lawyer of the neighborhood. At the age of ten the boy was bound out to service with a farmer, and from that time forward he was self-supporting. His apprenticeship lasted eleven years, during which period he received no schooling, or, at least, only that which his farmer-employer was bound to allow him, one month in each year, amounting to eleven months in the entire apprenticeship. However, his devotion to books and to work was so determined that he is remarkable in biography for the amount of information he acquired under these discouraging conditions. In the meantime he was active, industrious, and full of energy and determination. As he grew to young manhood he read newspapers, and even "Niles's Register." He also found in the library to which he had access, Plutarch's "Lives" and a memoir of Napoleon, and, at last, the biography of one Henry Wilson. This latter volume seems to have made a deep impression upon his youthful mind, for he resolved to be called by the same name, and carried out this resolution legally on obtaining his majority. At the age of fifteen he heard of Marshall's "Life of Washington," and became so much interested in what he learned of the book that discovering the existence of a copy at Rochester, seven miles from the farm where he worked, he traveled that distance until he had borrowed the book, which after a thorough reading he returned. At the age of twenty he could name the location of every battle in the Revolution and the War of 1812, with date, numbers engaged, and the killed, wounded and prisoners on both sides. After completing his apprenticeship he engaged work on another farm and earned nine dollars per month, while receiving for his eleven years' service a yoke of oxen, six sheep, and the knowledge of farming which he had gained by experience. But during this period he had read nearly a thousand books, and, gifted with a remarkable memory, had in mind a great store of useful information which he felt assured would be of great use some day. In 1833 young Wilson heard that the trade of shoemaking could be learned at Natick, Massachusetts, with the prospect of self-establishment in that business after learning it. He traveled to that town on foot, and made a contract to serve a shoemaker for five months, or until he had learned the trade. He did learn it most thoroughly, and then worked for himself, earning his board and twenty dollars per month; and, when he had saved up sufficient means, he went

to Stratford Academy, New Hampshire, and studied there and at Wolfsborough and Concord academies for several terms, teaching district schools during the winter. Unfortunately he loaned his earnings to a friend who failed to reimburse him, and he was obliged not only to abandon his intention of continuing his studies, but was compelled to return to Natick and to work again at the shoe business, for the following five years continuing to make shoes on his own account.

Meantime he began to interest himself in politics, and by 1840 began to be known as a public speaker and debater; as a matter of fact, through his efforts, many in his neighborhood were induced to abandon Democracy and vote for General Harrison for President, and, in the same election, in November, 1840, Henry Wilson was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts from the town of Natick. While discharging his public duties with energy and ability, his shoe manufacturing prospered, his output in 1840 amounting to from one thousand to twenty-five hundred pairs per week. Curiously enough his goods were chiefly adapted to the Southern trade, and this although Mr. Wilson was an avowed Abolitionist; in fact, one of Mr. Wilson's Southern customers, who failed, offered to compromise his debt by the payment of money which would be the result of the sale of some of his slaves, whereupon Wilson gave him full discharge of the debt, declaring that he would receive no money obtained by traffic in human beings.

In the Massachusetts Legislature, during the first session of which he was a member, Mr. Wilson devoted himself to making entire acquaintance with routine business, and made little mark, but he was reëlected for the session of 1842, and then took a firm stand as a protectionist, the tariff question then being prominent. In 1843 and 1844 he was elected to the Massachusetts Senate, and declined reelection in 1845. It was in 1843 that Mr. Wilson first began to appear publicly in opposition to the slave trade and slavery, especially on the question of the admission of Texas to the Union. In 1848 he bought a newspaper in Boston, the "Republican," which he edited for two years, making it the leading paper of the Free Soil party. In 1850 Mr. Wilson was again elected to the State Senate, and made president of that body. In 1852 he was chairman of the Free Soil National Convention, held at Pittsburgh, and afterward of the national committee of that party. He was also nominated for Congress in that year, but was defeated, and in the following year was the unsuccessful Free Soil candidate for Governor. Finally, in 1855, the Free Soil party combined with the American party in Massachusetts, and was successful in having him chosen to succeed Edward Everett in the United States Senate, and he took his seat in that body in February, 1855. It should be said of Mr. Wilson that if he had chosen to desert his principles and at the same time take part against a friend whom he respected he could have been elected United States Senator at the time when Charles Sumner was chosen on the twenty-sixth ballot in the Legislature, and by a change of a single vote. Wilson elected Sumner, and the latter acknowledged it by writing him a letter of thanks.

Mr. Wilson's first important speech in the United States Senate was made on February 23, 1855, and was in response to an attack by Senator Stephen A. Douglas, no mean antagonist, referring sharply to the way in which the North had been misrepresented in Congress by its own representatives. During the celebrated Kansas-Nebraska times, Mr. Wilson was consistent in the tenacity with which he held to his position as a Free Soil Republican. When Charles Sumner was brutally

W. P. Fessenden

assaulted in the Senate chamber by Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, Mr. Wilson assisted in conveying his colleague to his lodgings, and on the following day brought the matter before the Senate, denouncing the act as "a brutal, murderous and cowardly assault." Brooks sent a challenge to Wilson, which he declined, in his answer repeating his sentiments concerning Brooks' attack, and expressing his firm belief in the right of self-defence. Later, in the Senate chamber, in reply to Mason, of Virginia, Wilson said: "This is not a place for assumed social superiority, as though certain senators held the keys of cultivated society. Sir, they do not hold the keys, and they shall not hold over me the plantation whip."

Not only with reference to the slavery question and its allied issues, but in connection with every important matter before the Senate, Mr. Wilson was frequently heard, and always listened to with respect, both for his opinions and for his acknowledged acquaintance with facts. On the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, Senator Wilson was made chairman of the committee on military affairs, and remained at the head of that committee during the entire war. In 1861 he recruited a regiment in Massachusetts and accompanied it to the front as its colonel, and for a time served on the staff of General George B. McClellan. Mr. Wilson's oratory was powerful and effective, if not polished, and he was one of the most industrious and useful members of the Senate. After the war he was very active in legislation on the reconstruction of the State governments in the South, being liberal to the Southern whites, while demanding for the blacks the full rights to which they were entitled. At the close of the term ending in March, 1871, he was reëlected to the Senate for another six-year term, but in June, 1872, was nominated for Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with General Grant, and was elected in the following November, receiving two hundred and eighty-six out of three hundred and fifty-four electoral votes. He resigned his seat in the Senate on March 3, 1873, and took his place as Vice-President, but during that year his health failed, and he suffered from a stroke of paralysis from which he never recovered. Many of Mr. Wilson's speeches and public addresses were published, and he had nearly completed his "History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America," which was published in Boston in three volumes (1872-75).

Mr. Wilson married, in 1840, Harriet M. Howe, of Natick, who died in 1870. Their only child, Lieutenant Hamilton Wilson, died in 1876, in Texas. Mr. Wilson died November 22, 1875.

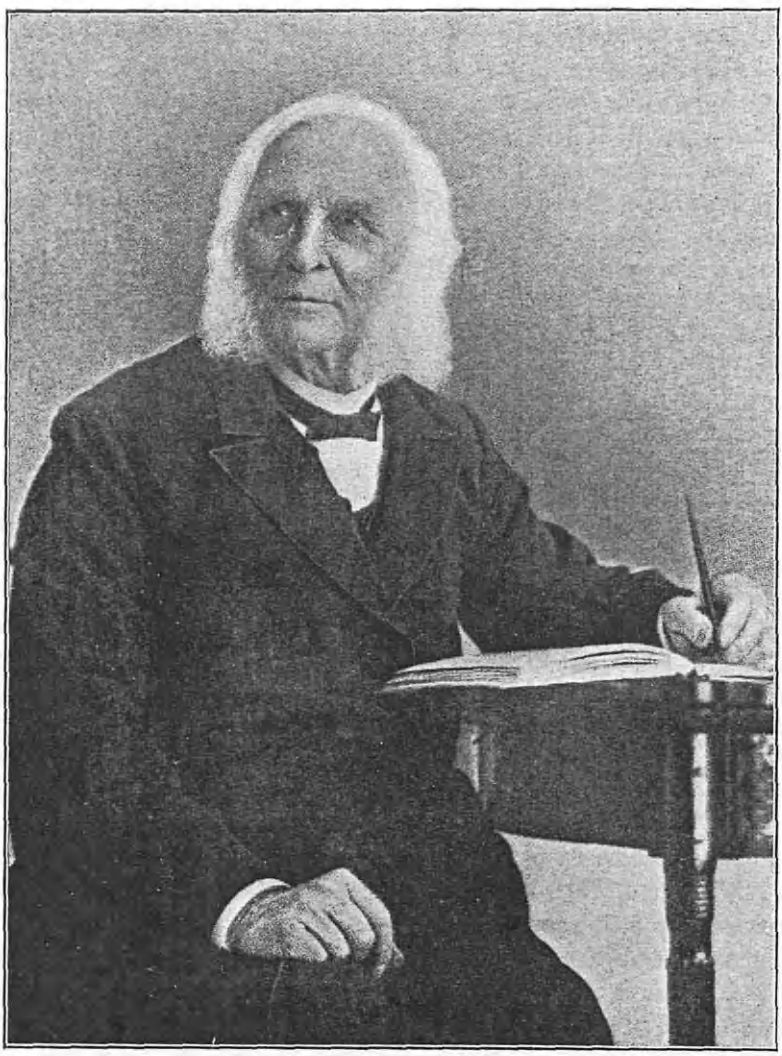
FESSENDEN, William Pitt,

Statesman, Cabinet Official.

The Fessenden family, which had as its most conspicuous representative the Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, one of the foremost statesmen of the period culminating in the War for the Union, numbered among its members men who forsook their own interests that their country might be defended and preserved, and in various ways contributed to the welfare and advancement of the communities wherein they resided. The pioneer ancestor of the line herein traced was Nicholas Fessenden, and the direct descent to William Pitt Fessenden was through William (1), William (2), Rev. William (3), and General Samuel Fessenden, born in Fryeburg, Maine, July 16, 1784, a lawyer by profession with fifty years of successful practice, and who married, in 1813, Deborah Chandler, of New Gloucester; all of their children became distinguished

in their professions, four as lawyers, two entered the medical profession, one the ministry, and three were in Congress.

William Pitt Fessenden, eldest son of General Samuel Fessenden, was born October 16, 1806, at Boscawen, New Hampshire. He entered Bowdoin College before he was seventeen years of age, graduating in 1827. He studied law under the instruction of his father, and of Charles S. Davies, in Portland, and of his uncle, Thomas Fessenden, in New York City, and on being admitted to the bar, practiced first at Bridgton, and then settled in Portland, where he practiced in association with his father. He early became active and conspicuous in political movements, and became a recognized Whig leader. In 1831 he was offered and declined a nomination to Congress, as he did again in 1838. In 1832 he was sent to the Legislature, and won a reputation as a debater, though the youngest member of that body, and in a notable argument on the rechartering of the United States Bank, he foreshadowed his future great abilities as a master of financial legislation. In 1834-35 he resided in Bangor, then returning to Portland, where he formed a law partnership with William Willis. In 1837 he made a western tour in company with Daniel Webster, and made the acquaintance of many prominent men whom he was destined to know better in his later career. He served again in the Legislature in 1840, and was made chairman of the house committee to revise the statutes of the State. In the autumn of that year he was elected to Congress on the Whig ticket and served one term, during which he moved the repeal of the rule excluding anti-slavery petitions, and was also an able debater on various important measures. At the expiration of his term he devoted himself diligently to his law practice until 1845, when he again served in the Legislature. In the meantime he had acquired a national reputation as a lawyer and an active anti-slavery Whig. In 1845-46 he was again in the Legislature. In 1849 he prosecuted before the United States Supreme Court the appeal which gained the reversal of a decision previously made by Judge Story, and in this trial his reputation was much enhanced. He was again in the State Legislature in 1853-54, and at this session was elected to the United States Senate by the Whigs and anti-slavery Democrats. One week after he took his seat, in February, 1854, he made a stirring speech on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, proving himself a most formidable opponent of Stephen A. Douglas, and this immediately gave him front rank in the Senate, being generally regarded as the ablest opponent of the pro-slavery plans of the Democratic party. Very soon after this he allied himself with the organization of the Republican party in Maine, and through the remainder of his life was one of its foremost workers. While ardent in his partisanship, he was ever a patriot, pursuing a disinterested and manly course, and was beloved by the nation for his clean public record and the purity of his personal character. His speeches on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in 1856, the proposed Lecompton constitution for Kansas in 1858, and his criticisms upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the famous Dred Scott case, was each pronounced to be among the ablest discussions of those issues. He was again elected to the Senate in 1859, and was a member of the Peace Congress in 1861. Upon the resignation of Salmon P. Chase in 1864 from the Treasury Department, Senator Fessenden at first declined to become his successor, but was compelled by the universal demand to forego his personal preference and take charge of the department. Such was the confidence reposed in him by the people that the quotation of premium on gold fell in a short time from $2.80 to $2.25. One of his first



Neal Dow

measures was to declare that no further issues of currency would be made. He was the author of the plan for issuing government bonds at seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, popularly known as "7.30 bonds." These were issued in denominations as low as $50, in order that people of small means might invest in them, and the result was a substantial advancement of the national credit. Mr. Fessenden also prepared a measure authorizing consolidation of the bond loans at four and one-half per cent. Charles Sumner said of him: "In the financial field he was all that our best generals were in the armies," and his services to the country in these times of trial were invaluable. Having established a financial system and restored credit to the nation, he resigned his seat in the cabinet, March 3, 1865, again to take a seat in the Senate, to which he had been elected in that year. He was made chairman of the finance committee of the Senate and of the committee of reconstruction, and wrote out the report of the latter body, which was universally approved. This led the way to the constitutional amendments and other measures which established the position of the South and its relations to the nation forever.

Conduct which added very greatly to the luster of his fame, was his opposition to the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson, although it brought him much partisan execration at the time. The wisdom and foresight of his course were plainly seen after the prejudice of passion had evaporated, and it was clear that Senator Fessenden and those who acted with him in this matter had saved the country from a great crisis. His last speech was made in 1869 on the bill to strengthen public credit, he strongly opposing the proposition of paying bonds in greenbacks and urging that they be paid in gold. Senator Fessenden was particularly noted for his swiftness in retort. He was one of the delegates to the Whig convention which nominated Harrison in 1840, Tyler in 1848, and Scott in 1852. For many years he was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. His *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1858, and he was similarly honored by Harvard University in 1864. He died in Portland, Maine, September 8, 1869.

Senator Fessenden was married, in 1832, to Ellen, youngest daughter of James Deering, the great merchant of Portland. She died in 1856. Their children were: James Deering, William Howard, Francis, Samuel, and Mary E. D. All the sons were brave defenders of the Union in the Civil War;—the first attained the rank of brigadier-general, as did the third, who lost a limb in battle; the youngest was mortally wounded at Centerfield, Virginia, September 1, 1862.

DOW, Neal,

Soldier, Prohibition Leader.

The members of the Dow family from the earliest times have borne an enviable reputation for energy, probity, industry and patriotism, and have contributed considerably to the prosperity of the nation. Fifty-five enlistments in Massachusetts regiments during the Revolution are credited to Dows. Nine generations preceded General Neal Dow, namely: John, Thomas, Henry, Henry, Joseph, Josiah, Abraham, Jedediah, Josiah.

General Neal Dow, the most prominent temperance advocate of his day, was born in Portland, Maine, March 20, 1804, second child and only son of Josiah and Dorcas (Allen) Dow. He attended schools in the neighborhood of his home, a private school, Portland Academy, and the Friends' Academy in New Bedford, Massachusetts. He then returned to Portland, and in 1820, when sixteen years old,

entered his father's tannery in order to familiarize himself with the business. At the same time he pursued a regular course of reading, and this habit continued with him through life, and made him one of the best informed men in New England. In 1821 he began business on his own account; accompanied by his cousin, John Hodgdon, he went to Oldtown, then up the Penobscot and Mattawamkeag rivers by batteau into the wilds of Aroostook county, where they surveyed land that had been purchased by members of the family, and in which Dow had a one-third interest purchased by his father for him. This was the first of numerous land transactions in which he was interested, many of them of considerable magnitude and profit. After completing this work he traveled to Buffalo, to Montreal, New York City and Philadelphia. Then returning to Portland, he was taken into the tanning business as a partner with his father and this copartnership continued until the death of the senior Dow in 1861. The style of the firm was Josiah Dow & Son, and in 1861 Fred N. Dow, grandson of the original proprietor of the business, was admitted as a partner, the firm name remaining the same. In 1874, owing to the illness of Fred N. Dow, the business was closed, it having been an exceedingly successful enterprise. At that time the firm was the oldest in the city, successfully weathering every financial crisis, always paying dollar for dollar. Mr. Dow was subsequently made a bank director, and filled that position by successive elections for over forty years. For years he was trustee of a savings bank, also president of the Portland Gaslight Company. He served also in the directorate of a railroad, besides manufacturing and other corporations. At the inception of the Maine Central Railroad Company he was solicited to accept the superintendency, which was pressed upon him by his associate directors, but he declined the honor. He gradually relinquished interest in business affairs after 1851, and he was absent from home much of the time subsequent to that date, including more than three years at different times in Europe, and during the war for the Union.

In early life he joined the volunteer fire department of Portland, retaining connection with it for more than a quarter of a century, and having been elected clerk at the first meeting of the "Deluge" Company. It was the custom to celebrate anniversaries and other events with dinners, more or less formal, and liquors were always used at these celebrations. Mr. Dow's first speech on temperance was made while serving as clerk, and through his influence and that of others it became the rule to exclude liquors from the entertainments. In the campaign of 1828 he made his first political speech, as in that election he cast his first presidential vote. In the campaign of 1832, though heartily opposed to Jackson, he could not favor Clay, who was a pro-slavery man, and he therefore voted for the other candidate. In 1836 he was a supporter of Harrison; in 1837 he supported Edward Kent, who was elected Governor of Maine; in 1840 he was a supporter of General Harrison for President, and Edward Kent for Governor. Both were elected, and Mr. Dow was appointed colonel on the staff of the latter, though he had never trained in the militia. In 1844 he acted with the Abolitionists; in 1848 he favored Van Buren for President; in 1852 he supported General Scott; in 1856 was a member of the Republican party and its organization, and favored Frémont for President. In 1860 he participated with voice and pen in the campaign resulting in the election of Lincoln, whom he again supported in 1864, and until 1876 he retained his connection with the Republican party. In 1880 he was the presidential nominee of the Pro-

hibition party. Later he sincerely desired the election of his long time friend, James G. Blaine, and that was the last presidential election in which he took more than a passing interest. In 1888 he completely severed his relations with the Republican party, as he voted that year, and again in 1892, the national ticket of the Prohibition party.

Almost immediately after his majority he joined the Maine Charitable Mechanics' Association, and aided all he could in that body to remove the evils of intemperance. He assisted in the organization of the Portland Young Men's Temperance Society, and during the following three years over thirteen hundred signed the pledge, among whom was the poet, Henry W. Longfellow. He was one of those who formed at Augusta the Maine Temperance Union, and this resulted in the enactment in 1851 of the "Maine Law," he having caused the bill to be introduced in the Legislature. His nomination for the mayoralty of Portland followed in 1851, and at the election which followed Mr. Dow lacked eleven votes of an election. There being no choice of a candidate, another election was held, resulting in the election of Mr. Dow by a larger vote than any previous candidate had received, and he was inaugurated April 25, 1851. He was again renominated for the mayoralty, but was defeated. Immediately afterward he accepted invitations to deliver prohibition addresses, and filled appointments for three months in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Michigan. He also made a tour in Canada, and in September, 1853, was a delegate to the World's Temperance Convention in New York City. He passed nearly four years in Great Britain, this visit being made at the invitation of the United Kingdom Temperance Alliance. His labors were very successful, and he was everywhere received as the world's temperance leader. He wrote extensively for the press of Great Britain, and these articles had much to do in arousing the Union sentiment among the middle classes that prevented the British government from recognizing the independence of the South.

In 1861 he was commissioned colonel, and recruited the Thirteenth Maine Regiment and a battery of artillery for the service of the United States. He took his regiment to Ship Island, where he remained until May 19, 1862, when he received his commission as brigadier-general. Later he was transferred to Fort St. Philip, then to Pensacola, then to the defences of New Orleans at Carrollton, and then to Port Hudson, where he was struck by a spent ball upon the arm, and, while recovering from his wounds, he was captured by a small squad of Confederates, June 30, 1863. He was imprisoned in Richmond and in Mobile, and was exchanged for General Fitzhugh Lee, March 14, 1864.

After the close of the war, General Dow resumed his labors in behalf of temperance and prohibition. He traveled east as far as Newfoundland, and west to San Francisco. The ninetieth anniversary of his birth, March 20, 1894, at the suggestion of Miss Frances E. Willard, and through the coöperation with her of the temperance organizations generally, was made the occasion for congratulations upon his distinguished services, his long life, and his remarkably preserved health and strength. He received letters, telegrams, and cable messages from every quarter of the globe, and at the evening meeting held in the City Hall an admirer of General Dow presented an oil portrait of him to the State. His last address was made about a year before his ninety-second birthday. When nearly seventy-five years of age General Dow began the preparation of an account of the growth of the cause of temperance and Prohibi-

tion, and he worked on this as he was able until the closing months of the last year of his life. From the amount of matter he thus prepared the book entitled "The Reminiscences of Neal Dow, Recollections of Eighty Years," was compiled, and published in 1898.

General Dow married, January 20, 1830, Maria Cornelia Durant, born in Boston, June 18, 1808, daughter of John and Mary (Durant) Maynard. She was a devout Christian and well known for her acts of charity; a true wife, a loving mother, a noble woman, a faithful temperance worker, and she enlisted the aid of many other women in the cause of temperance. She died in Portland, January 13, 1883. They were the parents of nine children, names not in order of birth, namely: Louisa Dwight, Edward, Emma Maynard, Frederick N., Cornelia Maria, Henry, Josiah, Russell Congdon, and Frank Allen.

General Dow died October 2, 1897, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. His funeral was the occasion of another great gathering of those who wished to manifest their respect for the great Prohibition leader. With imposing ceremonies his body was placed to rest in Evergreen Cemetery, Portland. A morning paper on the day following his funeral said: "Many distinguished men and women were present to do honor to General Dow's memory, but the most noticeable feature of the occasion was the very large attendance of people in all walks of life who came to show heartfelt respect to the memory of the man who was dear to them because of the cause he championed."

DAVIS, David,

Jurist, United States Senator.

David Davis was born at the Rounds, Sassafras Neck, Cecil county, Maryland, March 9, 1815, son of David Davis, a physician of Cecil county; and grandson of Naylor Davis, of Prince George county.

He attended the schools of his native county, an academy in Delaware, and Kenyon College, from which he was graduated in 1832. He then studied law with Judge Henry W. Bishop at Lenox, Massachusetts, and at the law school at New Haven, Connecticut, under Judges Daggett and Hitchcock, and was admitted to practice in 1835. He located in Pekin, Illinois, but ill health soon led him to remove to Bloomington, Illinois. In 1844 he was elected to the Legislature of Illinois as a Henry Clay Whig, and in 1847 was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. Upon the adoption of the new constitution in 1848, he was elected judge of the Eighth Judicial District of Illinois, without opposition, and at a time when the circuit was strongly Democratic; and was reëlected in 1855. He gained the friendship of Abraham Lincoln, and for years they together rode the circuit," which extended over fourteen counties. He supported Mr. Lincoln in his canvass against Judge Douglas for United States Senator in 1858, and in 1860 was sent by the Republican State Convention to Chicago as a delegate-at-large to the National Convention, where his leadership brought about the nomination of Mr. Lincoln. After the election, Judge Davis was a chief councillor of the President, and accompanied him to Washington in February, 1861. After the inauguration he returned to his duties on the circuit, and used his efforts toward a peaceful adjustment of the questions at issue between the States. He was reelected a second time judge of the Eighth Circuit in 1861. President Lincoln appointed him, with Hugh Campbell, of St. Louis, and Joseph Holt, former Secretary of War in Buchanan's cabinet, as a committee to adjust the war claims against the Department of Missouri, and to investigate the conduct of General Frémont

John G. Whittier

in the administration of the affairs of the department. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed Judge Davis a visitor to the United States Military Academy, and the same year to the seat on the bench of the United States Supreme Court made vacant by the death of Mr. Justice McLean. He became a firm friend of Chief Justice Taney, and this friendship was maintained up to the time of the death of the latter. He administered the estate of Abraham Lincoln in 1865. In 1870 he signed the minority report of the Supreme Court, giving as his opinion that the Act of Congress making government notes a legal tender for the payment of debts, was constitutional. At this time the *ex parte* Mulligan case, one of the most important cases of the period and one exciting wide public interest, was assigned to him. It involved the question of individual liberty and the power of the government in times of war. The leading thoughts of Mr. Justice Davis's decision are: "The Constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people in war and in peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men, at all times and under all circumstances. The government, within the constitution, has all the powers granted to it which are necessary to preserve its existence, as has been happily proved by the result of the great effort to overthrow it." In 1872 he accepted the nomination of the Labor Reform party as its candidate for President, and his name was also presented at the Liberal Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, where he received ninety-two and a half votes on the first ballot. On the nomination of Mr. Greeley, however, he withdrew from the field as the candidate of the Labor Reform party. It was in first accepting the nomination that Justice Davis made use of the oft-quoted expression: "The chief magistracy of the republic should neither be sought nor declined by any American citizen." In 1876 the Independents in the Illinois legislature united with the Democrats and elected Justice Davis to the United States Senate. He resigned his seat on the bench of the United States Supreme Court and took his seat in the Senate, March 4, 1877. He served on the committee of the judiciary, and in 1881, on the reorganization of the Senate, under the administration of President Garfield, he declined the chairmanship of the judiciary committee. Upon the accession of Vice-President Arthur to the presidency, Senator Davis was elected president of the Senate at the convening of the Forty-seventh Congress, December 5, 1881, and accepted the position with the frank statement that "if the least party obligation had been made a condition directly or indirectly I would have declined the compliment." He resigned from the Senate in 1883, and retired to his farm near Bloomington, Illinois.

He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from the Beloit College in 1863; from the Illinois Wesleyan University in 1865; from Williams College in 1873; and from St. John's College in 1874. He was married, October 30, 1838, to Sarah W., daughter of Judge William Perrin Walker, of Lenox, Massachusetts, and had one son, George Perrin, who was graduated from the University of Michigan Law School in 1867, practicing in Bloomington, Illinois; and one daughter, Mrs. Sarah D. Swayne. Mrs. Davis died November 9, 1879, and on March 14, 1883, Judge Davis was married to Adeline E. Burr, of Fayetteville, North Carolina. He died in Bloomington, Illinois, June 26, 1886.

WHITTIER, John Greenleaf,

Favorite Poet.

John Greenleaf Whittier was born in the East Parish of Haverhill, Massachusetts, December 17, 1807, son of John

(1760-1830) and Abigail (Hussey) Whittier, grandson of Joseph (1716-96) and Sarah (Greenleaf) Whittier and of Samuel and Mercy (Evans) Hussey, great-grandson of Joseph Peaseley, from whom the Quaker element in the family was derived, and great-great-grandson of Thomas Whittier, of Southampton, England, who sailed in the "Confidence," April 24, 1638, for Boston, Massachusetts, settled in Salisbury, Massachusetts, whence he was sent as a deputy to the general court; married a distant relative, Ruth Green, and in 1647 located permanently in Haverhill. The surname of his paternal grandmother, Sarah Greenleaf, was originally Feuilleverts, the family being of French Huguenot extraction.

John Greenleaf Whittier's boyhood was spent amid the simple rural surroundings of a country home, where he took his full share of the many rough tasks incident to farm life, and, when about seventeen years of age, incurred injuries from overwork which resulted in permanent frailty. His educational advantages were naturally meagre. Until 1820 he attended only the district schools, and had access to but few books of the quality to appeal to his literary tastes. The first pregnant event in his early career was the awakening of his poetic instinct by reading the poems of Burns, a copy of which had been given him by his teacher, Joshua Coffin, who became an antiquary of note, and to whom Whittier subsequently addressed a poem entitled "To My Old Schoolmaster." The impulse inspired by the poems of Burns found its expression in many crude attempts at verse making, of which scarcely a remnant remains.

Whittier's first published poems were "The Exile's Departure," and "The Deity," which appeared in the "Free Press" of Newburyport, respectively June 8 and June 22, 1826. Their publication led to the second and not less vital incident in his development. William Lloyd Garrison, editor of the "Free Press," sought out his young contributor at Haverhill, the meeting resulting in a lifelong friendship based upon mutual and active interest in the national problems of the day. Thus it was partly due to Garrison's influence and partly to that of Abijah W. Thayer, editor of the Portland "Gazette," to which Whittier also contributed some of his early verses, that the latter was finally permitted to begin a classical education. Through his own efforts Whittier earned sufficient money to attend Haverhill Academy for six months in 1827, and for a similar period in 1828, meanwhile teaching a district school in West Amesbury, Massachusetts. Under various pen-names, including "Adrian," "Donald," "Timothy," "Micajah," and "Ichabod," he contributed poems to the "Boston Statesman," the "National Philanthropist" and "The Gazette," Mr. Thayer, of the last publication, proposing in 1828 to bring out by subscription a volume entiled "The Poems of Adrian," but the enterprise did not materialize. Whittier was at this time also becoming known as a prose writer. The materials he had collected for a history of Haverhill, he gave in 1828 to one B. L. Mirick, by whom the work was completed in 1831. From December, 1828, to August, 1829, Whittier edited the "American Manufacturer" of Boston, a political journal devoted to the interests of Henry Clay, and during that period wrote his famous poetical tribute to "Harry of the West." After leaving the editorship of "The Manufacturer," Whittier was engaged in managing his father's farm until the latter's death in June, 1830, and also edited the "Haverhill Gazette," January-June, 1830. In the following July he assumed charge of the "New England Review" of Hartford, Connecticut, with which he remained until January, 1832.

His first volume, "Legends of New England, in Prose and Verse," appeared

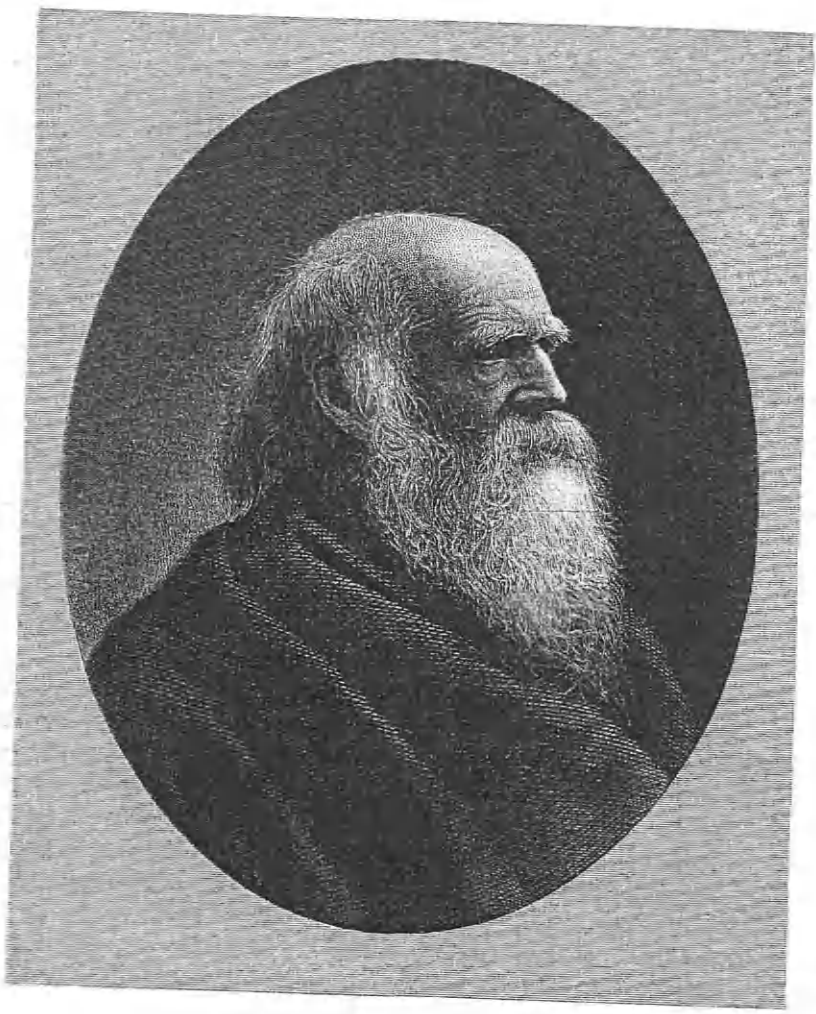
in 1831, also his poem, "Moll Pitcher," and from 1831 to 1835 he contributed both prose and verse to the "Hartford Pearl," the "Columbian Star," "the Connecticut Mirror," the "Ladies' Magazine," the "Haverhill Iris" and the "New England Magazine." In 1832 Whittier returned to Haverhill, and henceforth gave his most earnest attention to politics. In his view, the possession of artistic powers implied a divine commission to lift and invigorate mankind, and his heart and mind became absorbed in the agitation against slavery, although he fully realized that the role of an Abolitionist meant death to both his poetical and political ambitions. A radical change naturally followed in the character of his writings, his poetic talent now becoming valuable only as the means by which he could personally best advocate the cause of anti-slavery, for thirty years his lyrics on freedom appealing to an ever-widening audience. Closely identified with him from the first in his work as a reformer was his friend Garrison, to whose views Whittier became an ardent convert. He published his first anti-slavery pamphlet, "Justice and Expediency," in the spring of 1833, which, as "Justice the highest expediency," became the watchword of his political party. He was a delegate to the National Anti-Slavery Convention at Philadelphia in December, 1833, and became an opponent of the Colonization Society, to which he had previously been friendly. He was made corresponding secretary of the Haverhill Anti-Slavery Society in 1834; represented Haverhill in the General Court, 1835; and encountered the riot at Concord, New Hampshire, September 4, 1835. He was again editor of the "Haverhill Gazette," May-December, 1836. The family removed in July to Amesbury, Massachusetts, where his sister, Elizabeth, was soon after elected president of the local Women's Anti-Slavery Society. He became assistant editor and subsequently editor of the "National Enquirer" of Philadelphia, an anti-slavery publication, subsequently called the "Pennsylvania Freeman." His office was destroyed by a mob, May 17, 1838, and in February, 1840, he formally severed his connection with the paper on account of ill health. Meanwhile he attended county, State and national anti-slavery conventions, and was officially connected with several organization, being a secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, 1837. He was actively influential in 1837 in securing in the Massachusetts Legislature the passage of the resolutions favoring abolition in the District of Columbia. He became a member of the "new organization," so-called, of abolitionists favoring political action, and in 1839 was deputed by the American Anti-Slavery Society to solicit seventy public speakers in Pennsylvania to promulgate the cause throughout the country.

In 1837 appeared the first edition of Whittier's poems (published without his knowledge) entitled "Poems written during the Progress of the Abolition Question in the United States, between the years 1830 and 1838," and a second volume was published by the Anti-Slavery Society of Pennsylvania in 1838. He contributed to the first number of the "Democratic Review," October, 1837, which magazine continued to publish nearly all his non-slavery writings until 1847. He was one of the founders of the Liberty party (being known as its "laureate"); supported James G. Birney for the presidency in 1840 and 1844, and declined the candidacy of his party for election as representative in the Twenty-eighth Congress from the North Essex district in 1842. In 1843 his "Lays of My Home, and Other Poems" was published, being the first book from which the poet received any remuneration. He was editor of the "Middlesex Standard," 1844-45,

changing its name to the "Essex Transcript," making it an organ of the Liberty party. With Henry Wilson he presented a petition to Congress signed by 65,000 names, against the admission of Texas as a State, and was a delegate to the Liberty convention at Washington, December, 1845. He penned many satirical writings during the early political campaigns of the Free Soil Party; was corresponding editor of the "National Era" of Washington, 1847-60; was active in effecting the election of George S. Boutwell as Governor of Massachusetts in 1850, and also in persuading Charles Sumner to accept the Free-Soil candidacy for United States senator; and took a prominent part in the Frémont campaign. His poem "Ichabod" written in response to Webster's speech of March 7, 1850, created a popular furore in Washington, and in after years the poet himself felt its denunciation unjustifiedly bitter. He contributed regularly to the "Atlantic Monthly" from its inception in 1857, notably the campaign songs of 1860, his "Barbara Frietchie," and many of his famous "In War Time" poems which won him an invitation from Brigadier-General Rice to visit the Army of the Potomac in 1864. The final achievement of emancipation, to the accomplishment of which Whittier had devoted his life, from 1833, called from the poet his celebrated "Laus Deo," which was first published February 9, 1865. He was a presidential elector on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket in 1865, and vice-president of the meeting held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, in June, 1865, to consider plans for reconstruction.

From 1865 to 1870 Whittier was engaged in writing his "Snow-Bound", "The Tent on the Beach," and "Among the Hills." He was active in securing the rescinding of the resolution of censure passed upon Sumner by the Massachusetts Legislature in 1873, and upon the death of Sumner was commissioned by the State to write an ode for his memorial service. In 1875 he received a letter of thanks from the Waldensian Synod for his poem, "The Vaudois Teacher," which, translated into French, had become a household favorite among the Waldenses. He declined the commission to write the ode for the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, and which was eventually written by Bayard Taylor, Whittier agreeing to write the hymn for the same occasion, after Taylor had withdrawn his own hymn, already prepared in compliance with a previous commission. In December, 1877, upon the occasion of Whittier's seventieth birthday, many notable tributes to his talent were published in the "Literary World," and on the anniversary day, December 17, a dinner was given in his honor at Hotel Brunswick, Boston, by the publishers of the "Atlantic Monthly," on which occasion he received a memorable ovation. His eightieth birthday was also fittingly celebrated in Boston, and a testimonial portfolio containing Senator George F. Hoar's address on the occasion, and several hundred autographs of prominent officials and citizens, was presented to Whittier.

The last years of his life were passed quietly at the home of his cousins at "Oak Knoll," Danvers, Massachusetts, with occasional journeys for the benefit of his health. His home in East Haverhill became the property of the Whittier Memorial Association. His valuable colonial histories were presented to the Amesbury and Haverhill public libraries. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Harvard College and by Haverford College in 1860, and that of Doctor of Laws by Harvard College in 1886, of which institution he was an overseer, 1858-64. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. His distinguished coterie of friends to whom he



William Cullen Bryant

addressed poems or lines on various occasions included Garrison, Channing, Rantoul, Sumner, the Sewalls, Lydia Maria Child, Bayard Taylor, James T. Fields and Mrs. Fields, Agassiz, Holmes and Bryant.

His poems, in general, embrace the purely descriptive; the narrative, or legendary, in which element he was one of the first to perceive poetical significance; and the historical, and those touching directly or indirectly upon the question of slavery, the last class comprising by far the greatest proportion. Whittier edited: "Literary Remains of John G. C. Brainard, with a Biographical Sketch" (1832); "Views of Slavery and Emancipation," by Harriet Martineau (1837); "Letters from John Quincy Adams to his Constituents" (1837); "The North Star; the Poetry of Freedom, by her Friends" (1840); "A Visit to the United States in 1841" by Joseph Sturge (1842); "The Patience of Hope," by Dora Greenwell (1863); "Child Life, a Collection of Poems" (1871); "The Journal of John Woolman" (1872); "Child Life in Prose," with Lucy Larcom (1874); "Songs of Three Centuries," an anthology (1876); "Letters of Lydia Maria Child" (1883); "American Literature, and Other Papers" by E. P. Whipple (1887). He was the author of the collected and separate works (exclusively of those already mentioned) "Moll Pitcher" (1832) republished with the "Minstrel Girl" (1840); "Mogg Megone" (1836); "Miscellaneous Poems" (1844); "The Stranger in Lowell" (1845); "Voices of Freedom" (1846); "The Supernaturalism of New England" (1847); "Poems" (1849); "Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal" (1849); "Poetical Works" (London, 1850); "Songs of Labor and Other Poems" (1850); "Old Protraits and Modern Sketches" (1850); "The Chapel of the Hermits and Other Poems" (1853); "Literary Recollections and Miscellanies" (1854); "The Panorama, and Other Poems" (1856); "Poetical Works" (1857, revised edition, 1867); "The Sycamores" (1857); "Home Ballads, Poems and Lyrics" (1860); "Snow-Bound, A Winter Idyl" (1866); "Prose Works" (two volumes, 1866); "Maud Muller" (1867); "National Lyrics" (1867); "Ballads of New England" (1870); "Two Letters on the Present Aspect of the Society of Friends" (1870); "Miriam and Other Poems" (1871); "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim, and Other Poems" (1872); "Complete Poetical Works" (1874; 1876; 1880; 1881); "Mabel Martin, and Other Poems" (1874); "Hazel Blossoms" (1875); "Vision of Echard, and Other Poems" (1878); "The River-Path" (1880); "The King's Missive, and Other Poems" (1881); "The Bay of Seven Islands, and Other Poems" (1883); "Poetical Works" (1885); "Poems of Nature" (1886); "Saint Gregory's Guest, and Recent Poems" (1886); "Poetical and Prose Works" (seven volumes, 1888); "At Sundown" (1890-1892); "Poetical Works, with Life" (London, 1891). See: "Poets and Poetry of America" by R. W. Griswold (1856); his "Life, Genius and Writings" by W. S. Kennedy (1882); "Biography" by F. H. Underwood (1884); "The Poet of Freedom" by W. S. Kennedy in "American Reformers" Series (1892); "A Memorial, from his Native City, Haverhill, Mass." (1893); "Life" by W. J. Linton (1893); "Notes on his Life and his Friendships" by Mrs. James T. Fields (1893); "Personal Recollections of John G. Whittier" by Mary B. Claflin (1893), and "Life and Letters" by Samuel T. Pickard (1894). Mr. Whittier died in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, September 7, 1892.

BRYANT, William Cullen,

Journalist, Poet, Prolific Writer.

William Cullen Bryant was born in Cummington, Massachusetts, November

3, 1794, son of Peter and Sarah (Snell) Bryant, grandson of Philip and Silence (Howard) Bryant, great-grandson of Ichabod Bryant, and great-great-grandson of Stephen and Abigail (Shaw) Bryant, who came from England and settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1632.

William Cullen Bryant was the second child in a family of seven, and is described as being "puny and very delicate in body, and of a painfully delicate nervous temperament." At the age of four years he was sent to the district school, where he obtained elementary instruction until his twelfth year. He early began to rhyme, and wrote a poem in his eleventh year, which he recited at the closing of the winter school. In 1808 he was sent to Brookfield to perfect himself in Latin under the tuition of his uncle, the Rev. Thomas Snell, and in 1809 pursued the study of Greek with the Rev. Moses Hallock, of Plainfield. About this time he began to read Pope's translation of the Iliad, a delightful transition from Dr. Watt's hymns, and it is not surprising that his first serious efforts were some enigmas written after the manner of this favorite poet. In 1809 he wrote, and his father had published in pamphlet form, a poem entitled, "The Embargo, or Sketches of the Times," a Federalist satire attacking President Jefferson, then very unpopular because of the enforcement of the embargo laid upon the ports of the republic. He entered Williams College, October 9, 1810, and before the close of the first year asked for an honorable dismissal, desiring to enter Yale. His father's financial position forbade the completion of a college course, and he studied law at Worthington and afterwards at Bridgewater, was admitted to the bar in 1815, began the practice of his profession at Plainfield, Massachusetts, and had been there nearly a year when he entered into partnership with a young lawyer of Great Barrington, Massachusetts. He purchased his partner's interest at the close of the year, and continued practice alone, getting himself described as "an active, learned and rather fiery young lawyer." In 1817 the poem "Thanatopsis" was published in the September number of the "North American Review." It had been written six years before, shortly after Bryant left college, when he had not attained his eighteenth year; in the same number of the "Review" appeared also, under the title of a "Fragment," what is now known as "An Inscription for the Entrance to a Wood." The publication of these exquisite poems at that time was due to what might be termed an accident of fortune. In June of 1817 Willard Phillips, an old Hampshire friend of the Bryant family, then an associate editor of the "North American Review," wrote to Dr. Bryant his desire that William Cullen should contribute to it, then in its infancy. Dr. Bryant wrote to his son advising him to accept the offer, but chancing to look through a desk which the young poet had been in the habit of using, he found the manuscripts of these incomparable poems, and hastened with them to Boston. So instant was the appreciation of his muse on the publication of these lines, that he was invited to become a regular contributor to the "Review," to which in 1818 he sent a paper on "Early American Poetry," and the poem "To a Waterfowl." The latter was inspired by an incident thus beautifully related by one of his biographers: "When he journeyed on foot over the hills to Plainfield, on the 15th of December, 1816, to see what inducements it offered him to commence there the practice of the profession to which he had just been licensed, he says in one of his letters that he felt 'very forlorn and desolate.' The world seemed to grow bigger and darker as he ascended, and his future more uncertain and desperate. The sun had already set, leaving be-

hind it one of those brilliant seas of chrysolite and opal which often flood the New England skies, and, while pausing to contemplate the rosy splendor, with rapt admiration, a solitary bird made its way along the illuminated horizon. He watched the lone wanderer until it was lost in the distance. He then went on with new strength and courage. When he reached the house where he was to stop for the night, he immediately sat down and wrote the lines 'To a Waterfowl'."

In 1818 he was elected one of the tithingmen and town clerk of Great Barrington, holding the latter office until he left Massachusetts five years later. He was also appointed a justice of the peace. He was married, June 11, 1821, to Fanny Fairchild, with whom he passed forty-five years of happy married life. In 1822 he wrote the poem, "The Ages," which he read before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard College. He was urged to publish it, and from the suggestion resulted the first publication of a collection of Bryant's poems, a small volume consisting of the eight poems: "The Ages," "To a Waterfowl," "Fragment from Simonides," "An Inscription for the Entrance to a Wood," "The Yellow Violet," "The Song," "Green River," and "Thanatopsis," which appeared in 1823. In 1824 he became a contributor to the "United States Literary Gazette," and wrote many of his most charming poems for its pages. About this time also were written "The Death of the Flowers" and "The Past," for each of which he asked two dollars, "with which remuneration," he wrote, he should be "abundantly satisfied." His publishers, however, made him a more generous proposition, suggesting a yearly salary of $200 for an average of one hundred lines a month, expressing their regrets that they were "unable to offer a compensation more adequate." In 1824 Mr. Bryant removed to New York, and assumed the editorship of the "New York Review and Athenaeum Magazine." He delivered a course of lectures on English poetry before the Anthenaeum Society, and in the same year accepted a professorship connected with the New York Academy of Design, where he lectured on Greek and Roman mythology. In July, 1826, the "Review" was amalgamated with the "United States Gazette" of Boston, under the title of the "United States Review," Mr. Bryant being the New York editor, and J. G. Carter the Boston editor. In 1827-28-29 Mr. Bryant was associated with Verplanck and Robert C. Sands in the publication of an annual entitled "The Talisman," and in 1833, in conjunction with Mr. Sands, issued two volumes entitled, "Tales of the Glauber Spa." In this year also was published a complete collection of his poems, which was republished in England, and won him European reputation. In 1836 he accepted an editorial chair on the "New York Evening Post," and acquired a small interest in the paper; five months later on the death of Mr. Coleman, the editor-in-chief and proprietor, Mr. Bryant was promoted to the chief editorial chair, and purchased a further interest in the property. Mr. Bryant's course as a journalist was dignified and consistent; he accepted no favors from individuals or parties, and was fearless in opposing popular measures and questions when he esteemed it essential to the public interest to do so. He was at the inception of his journalistic career a Democrat in principle, but before the war became a strong Republican. "The Evening Post," which had been chiefly occupied with matters of local interest, sanitary and fiscal reforms, and the like, under Mr. Bryant's leadership became an advocate of free trade principles at a time when protective duties were favored by both houses of Congress and by the north generally. In 1836 he main-

tained in the columns of "The Post" the validity of trade unions; he favored international copyright, the abolition of capital punishment, supported President Jackson in his most unpopular measures, and the tariff of '46, a tariff for revenue with incidental protection; opposed slavery as "a foul and monstrous idol, a juggernaut under which thousands are crushed to death," and suggested the fullest and freest emancipation as the only fit remedy for the evil. He was conscientious and impartial in the statement of facts, and temperate in debate. Solicitous for honor as a man of letters, his carefully prepared and finely phrased editorials, and his rules imposed upon subordinates, for the use of pure Saxon English, materially elevated the literary tone of journalism.

In 1851 he published a short history of the "Evening Post," then a half century old, and he terminated his editorial labors in 1870. George William Curtis wrote of him: "What nature said to him was plainly spoken and clearly heard and perfectly repeated. His art was exquisite. It was absolutely unsuspected, but it served its truest purpose, for it removed every obstruction to full and complete delivery of his message." From 1834 to 1867 Mr. Bryant made six visits to the Old World, and in 1872 visited Cuba and the City of Mexico for the second time. In 1850 he published "Letters of a Traveller," a collection of the letters he had sent to "The Post" during his travels abroad, and in the winter of 1869 he issued a supplementary volume entitled, "Letters from the East." Mr. Bryant was unexcelled in the art of pronouncing eulogies, and was often called upon to perform this office. In 1872 a volume was published embodying the chief of these orations, notably those doing honor to Gulian C. Verplanck, Thomas Cole, the painter; Fenimore Cooper, Washington Irving, Fitz-Greene Halleck, and those made at the unveiling of the Shakespeare Scott and Morse statues in Central Park. In 1866, seeking relief from the deep grief that had befallen him in the death of his wife in 1865, he began the translation of the "Iliad," and the first twelve books were published in 1870. It was followed by a translation of the "Odyssey," which was completed in 1871. The work had an immediate success, the sales of the "Iliad" up to 1888 reaching 17,000, the sales of the "Odyssey" 10,244 copies. Many American editions of Mr. Bryant's poems were issued. Of that known as the Red Line, 5,000 copies were sold in 1870, and the beautifully illustrated edition of 1877 met with a very cordial welcome, as did the latter one of his complete works in 1884.

In 1858 Mr. Bryant was elected a regent of the University of the State of New York, but declined to serve. He was very chary of accepting public honors, and refused all such as he consistently might; some few, however, he could not escape. In 1873 he was made an honorary member of the Russian Academy at St. Petersburg. He was one of the founders of the Century Association in New York, and his seventieth birthday was made the occasion of a festival by the club, in which the notable artists and poets of America participated with gifts of paintings and poems. The congratulatory address on this occasion was delivered by George Bancroft, the historian, and speeches were made by R. W. Emerson, R. H. Dana, Jr., and William M. Evarts. Many delightful poems were read, written for the occasion, by those who revered the man and admired the poet. On his eightieth birthday, in 1876, Mr. Bryant was presented with a memorial vase of silver, the carving of which symbolized his life. This magnificent work of art was presented to the venerable poet in Chickering Hall, New York, on June 20, 1876, its permanent destination being the

Metropolitan Museum of Art. In this, his eighty-first year, Mr. Bryant wrote "The Flood of Years." His last poem, "The Twenty-second of February," was written to commemorate the birthday of Washington, in 1878.

Mr. Bryant was essentially a domestic man; home was to him a sacred place, where business cares were never allowed to obtrude. His letters from abroad to the persons in charge of his country houses, "Cedarmere," at Roslyn, Long Island, and the old homestead at Cummington, Massachusetts, show that he knew every tree and stone of both places. He divided the spring, summer and autumn months between Long Island and Cummington, and spent his winters in New York. On May 29, 1878, Mr. Bryant delivered the address at the unveiling of the statue of Mazzini in Central Park, and after the ceremony, upon reaching the house of a friend, he fell, and his head coming in contact with the stone step, he was rendered unconscious; a few days later apoplexy ensued, and his illness proved mortal. There are many portraits of Mr. Bryant extant, of which the ones he most preferred himself were those by Inman and Durand. See "William Cullen Bryant," by John Bigelow (1890); "Goodwin's Life of Bryant" (1883); Wilson's "Bryant and His Friends" (1886). He died in New York City, June 12, 1878, and was buried at Roslyn, New York.

BANCROFT, George,

Famous Historian.

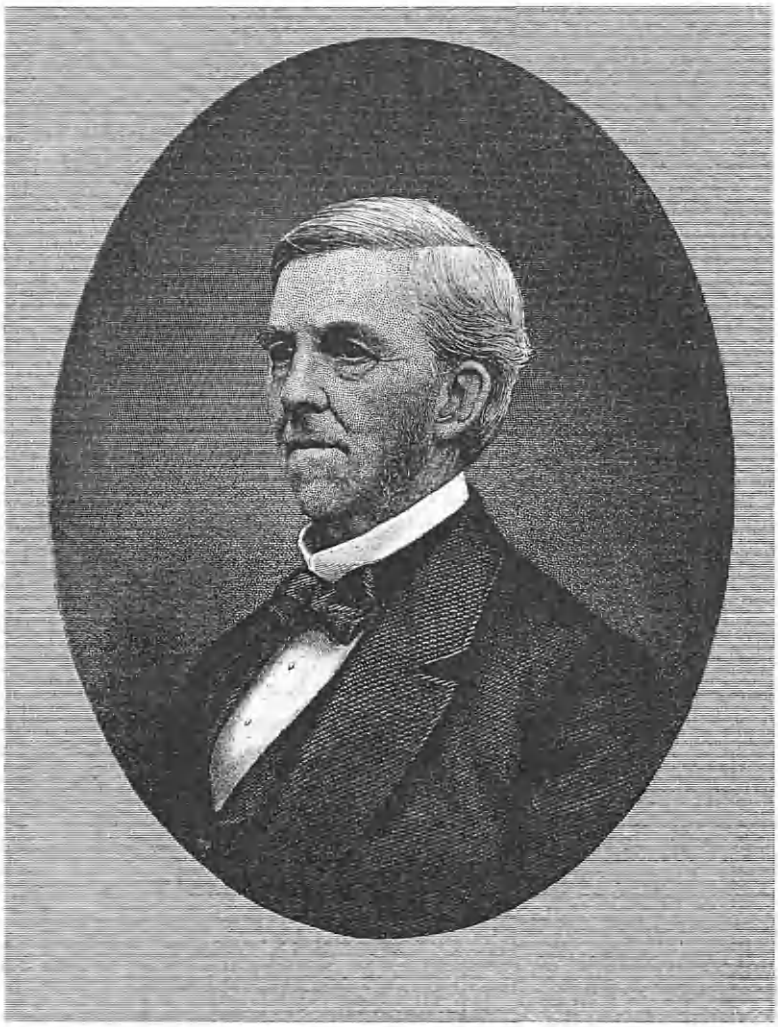
George Bancroft was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, October 3, 1800, son of Aaron Bancroft, a Congregational-Unitarian minister, and who was author of a "Life of Washington."

His childhood was passed in an atmosphere of cultivation, and he early developed a love of study. Between the ages of eleven and thirteen he was a student at Phillips Exeter Academy, and afterwards entered Harvard College, where during his first year he had Edward Everett for his tutor. Mr. Everett, being appointed professor, went to Göttingen to further fit himself for his office, and from there wrote to Harvard advising that some brilliant young man should be sent to Germany to study, in order that the teaching at Harvard might be strengthened. Young Bancroft, on his graduation in 1817, was chosen and sent. At Göttingen he had Eichhorn, Blumenbach and Heeren for his teachers. Heeren was the greatest historical critic in Europe at that time, and his influence is traceable in Bancroft's political course, as well as in his historical writings. Mr. Bancroft received the degree of Ph. D. from Göttingen in 1820, and proceeded to Berlin, where he studied under Schleiermacher and Savigny, and under Schlosser at Heidelberg Having thus made the round of the German universities, he travelled in France, Italy, and England, and during his tour met Cousin, Constant, Humboldt, Manzoni, Bunsen, Niebuhr, Göethe, Byron and other distinguished men. He then returned to his tutorship at Harvard College, but finding himself trammelled in his attempts to introduce German methods of instruction, he resigned, and in company with Dr. Cogswell founded the Round Hill School at Northampton, Massachusetts, which was a success educationally, though not financially. Here he prepared text-books for the pupils, and labored faithfully to carry out his educational theories; and also published a volume of poems, and gave to American literature translations from the German, notably Heeren's "Politics of Ancient Greece," and his "History of Political Systems of Europe." In 1834 the initial volume of his great work on American history was issued, and exhibited in a lucid and philosophical

manner the principles of American history for the first time. It was received with satisfaction by those who had waited for it—a satisfaction which was augmented when the second and third volumes made their appearance.

In 1838 Mr. Bancroft was made Collector of the Port of Boston, and in 1844 was nominated for Governor of Massachusetts on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. In the following year he became Secretary of the Navy under President Polk, and established during his short term of office the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and also instituted various other reforms, proving himself, in this as in all other of his undertakings, both able and efficient. During the war with Mexico, his orders alone compassed the acquisition of California by the United States, and he also while acting Secretary of War, gave the order to General Taylor to march into Texas. In 1846 he was sent as Minister to England, where his learning and literary achievements greatly enhanced the respect with which he was received—a respect which was not abated upon a more intimate acquaintance; statesmen and men of letters vied in paying him attention, and counted it a pleasure to afford him every facility for prosecuting his historical researches. Archives were everywhere open to him, and during his residence in that country he gathered a rich store of material, Lord Lansdowne allowing him to use freely the papers left by Lord Shelburne, then in the former's possession. Before his return to America in 1849, the University of Oxford gave him the degree of D. C. L.

When Mr. Bancroft reached home, he took up his residence in New York, and for eight years devoted himself to the continuation of his great historical work. His life was methodical and regular. He had settled hours for work and for relaxation or exercise, and pursued an undeviating system as to the disposal of his time, and was thus enabled to perform an enormous amount of work, writing and publishing volumes five to ten o his history during the years 1850 to 1874 An ardent patriot during the Civil War he was chosen by Congress to deliver a eulogy on Abraham Lincoln. In 1867 h went as Minister to the German Empire and as such he negotiated with Bismarck mainly through his great personal influence with that statesman, a treaty by which German citizens settled in America were relieved from compulsory military service in Germany, and allowed to throw off their allegiance to that country on becoming citizens of the United States England followed Prussia's lead in forbearing to claim perpetual allegiance from those who had left her soil. In 1868, just fifty years after his receiving the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Bonn that institution bestowed upon him the degree of LL. D., upon which occasion he received congratulations from all parts of the world. Mr. Bancroft performed other valuable service during his diplomatic career in Germany, and was recalled from that country in accordance with his own request in 1874. By this time the tenth volume of the history had been issued from the press, and he assumed with unabated ardor the completion of the task he had set himself, in producing an exhaustive history of what he considered "a nation among nations." Almost half a century of persevering and unremitting labor had already been given to the research necessary for such a work, no possible source of information being allowed to go unexplored. Mr. Bancroft having travelled from State to State in search of documents necessary to confirm the facts he so faithfully endeavored to set forth in their right complexion. Although there are many adverse opinions as to the quality of Mr. Bancroft's production, it is on all sides conceded that his portrayal of events is conscientious



Oliver Wendell Holmes

and disinterested; his talent for marshalling facts in narrative form is unexcelled; indeed, his truth was never called in question except as to certain facts which related to some of the prime actors in the statesmanship of the Revolution. Mr. Bancroft as an impartial historian had necessarily to express himself in regard to those whose living descendants felt their pride mortified by his disclosures or his strictures, and he was bitterly assailed by pen and tongue. He did not flinch from such censure; he had spared no trouble in his regard for accuracy, and he was too largeminded to quail before the hail of unpopularity which stung him after his publication of what is indubitably the masterpiece of his work the history of the Revolution. He was accused of mendacity in his use of quotations, and was also charged with clinging to error, in that he ignored the work of younger investigators in the later editions of his volumes; his style was pronounced inflated and rhapsodical to a tedious degree; but these, if allowed as defects, do not detract from the value of his work as a whole, nor from the ability and power evinced in its achievement. How he was regarded by the great minds of his day is shown by the fact that a partial list of the honors showered upon him by learned societies, as well as by the great universities in Europe and America, fill more than half a column in the quinquennial catalogue of Harvard University. He founded exhibitions at Exeter and Worcester, and a scholarship at Harvard, which he affectionately named after his old tutor, John Thornton Kirkland. Some of his minor works are: "The Necessity, Reality and the Promise of the Progress of the Human Race"; "A Plea for the Constitution of the United States"; "The Culture, the Support and the Object of Art in a Republic"; "The Office, Appropriate Culture and Duty of the Mechanic"; "Eulogies on Lincoln, Andrew Jackson, Prescott and Washington Irving"; and numerous other orations delivered on various occasions and afterwards published. He furnished the biography of Jonathan Edwards for the "American Cyclopedia."

Mr. Bancroft was a man of fine presence, and possessed in a remarkable degree the quality of youth; age did not seem to touch him; his vigor, his upright carriage, his vivacity and joyous bearing did not desert him as his years increased. During the latter years of his life he spent his time between Washington and his Newport home. (See "Allibone's Dictionary of Authors.") He died at Washington, January 17, 1891.

HOLMES, Oliver Wendell,

Favorite Author.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, author, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 29, 1809; son of the Rev. Abiel and Sarah (Wendell) Holmes; grandson of Dr. David and Temperance (Bishop) Holmes, and of Oliver and Mary (Jackson) Wendell, and a descendant of John Holmes, who settled at Woodstock, Connecticut in 1686, and of Evert Jansen Wendell, who emigrated from Emden, East Friesland, Holland, and settled in Albany, New York, about 1640. His paternal grandfather was a captain in the British colonial army in the French and Indian war, and later served as surgeon in the Revolutionary army. His father, a graduate in theology from Yale, and an earnest Calvinist, was pastor for forty years over the First Church, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The religious training of Oliver Wendell Holmes's childhood made a deep impression upon his sensitive and poetic nature, and from early manhood he was an aggressive Unitarian, in direct opposition to the Calvinism of his father. He first attended a "dame school" kept by

Mrs. Prentiss, and from his tenth to his fifteenth year he continued his education at a school in Cambridgeport, under Winslow Biglow, where he had as classmates Richard Henry Dana, Margaret Fuller, and Alfred Lee, afterward Bishop of Delaware. From Cambridge he was sent to Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, with the hope that he might incline to the ministry, and there he made his first attempt at rhyme in the translation of the first book of Virgil's "Æneid." He was graduated from Harvard College in 1829, with William H. Channing, Professor Benjamin Pierce, James Freeman Clarke, the Rev. S. F. Smith, and Benjamin R. Curtis. He roomed in Stoughton Hall; was a frequent contributor to college publications; wrote and delivered the poem at commencement, and was one of sixteen of that class whose scholarship admitted them to the Phi Beta Kappa Society. His cousin, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, and John Lothrop Motley were in attendance at Harvard, although not his classmates. He attended the Dane Law School in 1829, remaining one year, and in that year devoted more time to verse writing than he did to Blackstone. In 1830, on reading a newspaper paragraph to the effect that the frigate "Constitution" was condemned by the Navy Department to be destroyed, he wrote on the impulse of the moment "Old Ironsides," which appeared first in the "Boston Daily Advertiser," and quickly travelled through every newspaper in the United States, saving the vessel from destruction and bringing fame to the author. The following year he studied medicine at a private school under Dr. James Jackson, and in 1833 studied in the hospitals of Paris and London, spending his vacations in travel. He returned to Cambridge in December, 1835, received the Doctor of Medicine degree from Harvard in 1836, and at once commenced his professional career. The same year he published his first volume of poems, which contained forty-five pieces. He received three of the Boylston prizes for medical dissertations, and the three essays were published in 1838. He was Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Dartmouth College, 1838-40. On June 15, 1840, he was married to Amelia Lee, third daughter of Charles Jackson, of Boston, Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. The young pair settled in Boston, Massachusetts, where Dr. Holmes engaged in general practice. He bought a house in Montgomery place, which afterward became Bosworth street, and there his three children were born: Oliver Wendell, March 8, 1841; Amelia Lee, who died in 1889, and Edward Jackson, who died in 1884. His wife died at their Beacon street home in 1888.

In 1843 Dr. Holmes published an essay on the "Contagiousness of Puerperal Fever," and on this rests his claim to having made an original and valuable discovery for medical science, which called forth at the time a most hostile argument from the two leading American professors of obstetrics, Professors H. L. Hodge and C. D. Meigs, of Philadelphia. He was appointed Parkham Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at Harvard University Medical School in 1847, and occasionally overstepped the strict boundaries of these departments to give instruction in microscopy, psychology and kindred subjects. He relinquished his medical practice, and was dean of the medical school, 1847-53. In 1849 he built a house at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, upon the old family place on the road to Lenox, in a township that had belonged to one of his Dutch ancestors in 1735, and there spent his summers until 1856, having as neighbors and associates Nathaniel Hawthorne, G. P. R. James, Herman Melville, Miss Sedgwick and Fanny Kemble.

In 1852 he delivered in several cities a

course of lectures on the "English Poets of the Nineteenth Century," twelve of which were given before the Lowell Institute. Dr. Holmes was a favorite with the lecture bureaus, and had no lack of engagements; and in his medical lectures at Harvard the last period was assigned to him, because he alone could hold the attention of his exhausted audience, listening to the fifth consecutive lecture. As a lecturer he was interesting, stimulating and original. He was wont to speak of occupying not a "chair," but a "settee" of medicine. He invented the arrangement of the stereoscope, afterward universally used, but obtained no patent for an article from which he might have made a fortune, "not caring," as he expressed it "to be known as the patentee of a pill or a peeping contrivance." He was one of the founders of the "Atlantic Monthly" in 1857, and gave the magazine its name, contributing to it a series of conversational papers entitled "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" (1858), which contained some of his best poems. This was followed by a second series, "The Professor at the Breakfast Table" (1859), and after a long interval appeared "The Poet at the Breakfast Table" (1872). He contributed to "The Atlantic" the serial novels: "Elsie Venner" (1861); "The Guardian Angel" (1867); "A Mortal Antipathy" (1885); "Our Hundred Days in Europe" (1887); "Over the Teacups" (1890). He was identified with "The Atlantic" magazine more closely than any other person, and for a longer period. On December 3, 1879, the editors gave a breakfast in his honor, he having passed his seventieth birthday, and Dr. Holmes read the poem, "The Iron Gate," written for the occasion. He removed from Montgomery Place to a house on Charles street, on the riverside, in 1867, and in 1870 to Beacon street, where he lived the remainder of his days, making Beverly Farms his summer home. He resigned his professorship at Harvard in 1882, and was immediately made Professor Emeritus, a rare distinction for Harvard to confer. From that time he lived a retired life in Boston, but continued his writings, "full of the same shrewd sense, wise comment and tender thought" that characterized them from the start. He made a second visit to Europe with his daughter, in 1886, and was everywhere warmly welcomed. He spent most of the time in England and Scotland, where he received the degree of Doctor of Civil Law from Oxford University, and that of Doctor of Laws from Edinburgh. He was often called "Our Poet of Occasion," because always ready when called upon to contribute a poem or an essay giving the best his genius afforded. His writing never wholly weaned him from the medical profession, which he loved strongly, because he loved human nature. Besides the works already mentioned, he prepared with Dr. Jacob Bigelow, Marshall Hall's "Theory and Practice of Medicine" (1839); and is the author of: "Lectures on Homeopathy and its Kindred Delusions" (1842); "Report on Medical Literature" (1848); "Currents and Countercurrents in Medical Science" (1861); "Borderland in Some Provinces of Medical Science" (1862); "Soundings from the Atlantic" (1864); "Mechanism in Thoughts and Morals" (1871); "Memoir of John Lothrop Motley (1879); "Memoir of Ralph Waldo Emerson" (1884); "Before the Curfew" (1888); poetry: "Urania" (1846); "Astrea" (1850); "Songs in Many Keys" (1861); "Songs of Many Seasons" (1875); "The Iron Gate and Other Poems" (1880). His poems were subsequently collected into three volumes under the title: "The Complete Poetical Works of Oliver Wendell Holmes." See "Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes," by

John Torrey Morse, Jr. (1896), and "Life of Holmes," by Emma E. Brown (rev. ed., 1895).

He died at 296 Beacon street, Boston, Massachusetts, October 7, 1894. The burial service held at King's Chapel, was conducted by the Rev. E. E. Hale, and he was buried at Mount Auburn.

HALLECK, Henry Wager,

Civil War General-in-Chief.

Major-General Henry Wager Halleck was born in Westernville, New York, January 16, 1815. He was a descendant of Peter Halleck (or Hallock), of Long Island, 1640, and of Henry Wager, an early settler of central New York.

He was a student at Union College, Schenectady, New York, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1839, third in a class of thirty-one. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the Engineer Corps, and was retained at the academy as Assistant Professor of Engineering. On July 28, 1840, he was transferred to the Board of Engineers, Washington, D. C., as assistant; was engaged on the fortifications in New York harbor, 1840-47, and during that period visited Europe on a tour of inspection of public works. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1845, and in 1847 was ordered to California as engineer for the western coast. He sailed on the transport "Lexington," and landed at Monterey, California, which he made a military base by fortifying the port, and which also became the rendezvous of the Pacific squadron. He accompanied several expeditions; was chief of staff to Colonel Burton, and took part in various skirmishes in Lower California in November, 1847; commanded the volunteers who marched to San Antonio, and on March 16, 1848, surprised the Mexican garrison; engaged in a skirmish at Todos Santos, March 30; and aided Commodore Shubrick, U. S. N., in the capture of Mazatlan, of which place he was for a time lieutenant-governor. He was brevetted captain to date from May 1, 1847, for "gallant and meritorious services" in these engagements. He was military secretary to the military governors, Mason and Riley, and was commended for "great energy, high administrative qualities, excellent judgment and admirable adaptability to his varied and onerous duties." He was a member of the convention that met at Monterey, September 1, 1849, to frame a constitution for California, wrote the instrument, and refused to represent the State in the United States Senate, preferring to continue his service in the army as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Riley. He was inspector and engineer of lighthouses, 1852-53; a member of the board of engineers for fortifications on the Pacific coast, 1853-54; was promoted captain of engineers, July 1, 1853, and resigned from the army, August, 1854, to become head of a law firm in San Francisco, with large landed interests in the State. He was director-general of the New Almadén quicksilver mines, 1850-61; president of the Pacific & Atlantic railroad from San José to San Francisco, 1855-61; and major-general of the State militia, 1860-61. The Civil War having broken out, at the urgent recommendation of General Scott, he was commissioned major-general in the United States army, to date from August 18, 1861. He was made commander of the Department of Missouri, which embraced western Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, with headquarters at St. Louis. He brought to this position a military training and experience that in three months placed the Federal army in possession of all the territory under his control, save southern Missouri and western Kentucky, and then, with the aid of the gunboat flotilla of Admiral Foote and the army of Gen-

eral Grant, he directed the military operations that resulted in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson; the possession of Bowling Green, Columbus, and Nashville; of New Madrid, Columbus and Island No. 10 on the Mississippi, and of the whole of Missouri and northern Arkansas, establishing the Federal army on a line extending from Chattanooga to Memphis. The departments of Kansas and Ohio were placed in his department March 11, 1862, and the whole became known as the Department of the Mississippi, which included the territory between the Allegheny and Rocky mountains. After the battle of Shiloh, General Halleck personally took the field and moved against Corinth, which had been fortified by the Confederate army, and on reaching the place, May 30, it fell into his hands without an assault, the enemy having evacuated the place. He directed the pursuit of the fleeing Confederates, General Pope following up the direct retreat, while General William T. Sherman marched to Memphis, already captured by the gunboats before his arrival, and General Buell marched against Chattanooga. General Halleck held the fortifications at Corinth, repaired railroad communications, and prepared to operate against Vicksburg, when on July 23 he accepted the appointment, made by President Lincoln, as general-in-chief of the armies of the United States, with headquarters at Washington, D. C.

General Halleck at once ordered the withdrawal of General McClellan's army from the Peninsula, and his letter to that commander under date of October 28, 1863, was the only official explanation of the removal of McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac, November 7, 1863. When General Grant was made lieutenant-general, March 12, 1864, under a special act of Congress creating the rank for him, General Halleck was made chief-of-staff, and continued in Washington until April 19, 1865, when he was transferred to Richmond, Virginia, as commander of the Military Division of the James. His orders to the officers in command of the forces operating in North Carolina against the army of General Joseph E. Johnston, "to pay no regard to any truce or orders of General Sherman respecting hostilities," and "to push onward regardless of orders from any one except General Grant and cut off Johnston's retreat," caused a breach in the long existing friendship between the two commanders. On August 30, 1865, he was transferred to the command of the Military Division of the Pacific and on being relieved by General George H. Thomas was transferred to the Military Division of the South, with headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky, March 16, 1869.

He was elected Professor of Engineering in the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, in 1848, but declined the appointment. Union College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1843, and that of Doctor of Laws in 1862. He delivered before the Lowell Institute, Boston, Massachusetts, in the winter of 1845-46, twelve lectures on the science of war, which were published as "Elements of Military Art and Science" (1846, 2d ed. 1861), and this work became the manual for volunteer officers of the Civil War. During his seven months' voyage to California around "The Horn," he translated Baron Jomini's "Vie Politique et Militaire de Napoleon," which he published in 1864. He also published: "A Collection of Mining Laws of Spain and Mexico" (1859); a translation of DeFooz on "The Law of Mines, with Introductory Remarks" (1860); and "International Law on Rules regulating the Intercourse of States in Peace and War" (1861), condensed and adapted to use in schools and colleges (1866). He died at Louisville, Kentucky, January 9, 1872.

McCLELLAN, General George B.,

Distinguished Soldier, Governor.

George Brinton McClellan was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1826, son of Dr. George and Elizabeth (Brinton) McClellan. He matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1844, and left at the close of his sophomore year to enter the United States Military Academy, where he was graduated in July, 1864, second in the class. He was appointed to the engineer corps as brevet second lieutenant, and served in the war with Mexico, 1846-48. He was engaged in opening the road from Matamoras to Tampico, 1846-47; the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9-29, 1847; battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17-18; promoted to second lieutenant April 24; engaged in skirmish of Amazoque, May 14; battles of Contreras, August 19-20, and Churubusco, August 20; constructing batteries against Chapultepec, September 9-13; assault and capture of City of Mexico, September 13-14, 1847. He was on duty at West Point, New York, attached to a company of engineers, 1848-50, and in command of troop, 1850-51. He was brevetted first lieutenant August 20, 1847, for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco; captain, September 8, 1847, for Molino del Rey, which brevet he declined; and captain, September 13, 1847, for Chapultepec. He was assistant engineer in building Fort Delaware, 1851-52, engineer of the Red River exploring expedition, Texas, 1852; chief engineer Department of Texas, 1852; and in charge of surveys on the coast of Texas, 1852-53. He was engineer in the exploration and survey of the western division of the projected Northern Pacific railroad through the Cascade mountains, 1853-54; collected railroad statistics for the War Department, 1854-55; and was a member of the military commission sent to the theatre of the Crimean war in Europe in 1855-56, and his official report was published by order of Congress in 1857 in two handsome volumes. He devised the McClellan saddle in 1856, which came into general use in the army. He was promoted to first lieutenant, July 1, 1853, and captain in First Cavalry, March 3, 1855, on the eve of his departure to Europe, and on his return to the United States resigned his commission in the army, January 16, 1857, to take the position of chief engineer of the Illinois Central railroad, serving 1857-58; was vice-president of the road, 1858-60; and president of the St. Louis & Cincinnati railroad, 1860-61.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he was commissioned major-general of Ohio volunteers, April 23, 1861, and was in command of the department of Ohio from May 13 to July 15, 1861. He commanded the Federal forces in Western Virginia, engaged in the action at Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861, and by a forced march surprised Colonel John Pegram near Beverly, July 12, 1861, and compelled him to surrender. For his service in Western Virginia he received the thanks of Congress July 12, 1861. He was commissioned major-general in the regular army, May 14, 1861, and was placed in the command of the Division of the Potomac, with headquarters at Washington. On August 17, 1861, he was given command of the Department of the Potomac, on August 20, 1861, of the Army of the Potomac, and November 1, 1861, was made general-in-chief of the armies of the United States. He advanced upon Manasses, Virginia, March 6-10, 1862, and transferred the Army of the Potomac to the Virginia Peninsula, which movement was followed by the siege of Yorktown, April 5-May 4, 1862; the occupation of Williamsburg, May 5-6, 1862; battle of Fair Oaks, May 31-June 1, 1862; and the Seven Days' battle before Richmond, June 26-July 2, 1862. He was familiarly known as "Little Mac," and had the ad-

Geo. B. McClellan

miring confidence of his officers and men. The Peninsula campaign was abandoned by order of General Halleck, who had been made general-in-chief of the Federal army, McClellan having asked to be relieved of all responsibility of the operations outside of the Army of the Potomac. After General Pope's army was defeated, August 31 and September 1, 1862, President Lincoln went to McClellan's house in Washington and instructed him to meet the retreating army, take command, and save Washington, and it was under this verbal order from the President that the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Virginia were merged as the Army of the Potomac and prepared to meet the Confederate army under General Lee in the Maryland campaign, the last campaign of McClellan. He was in command of the defences of Washington, September 2-8, 1862, and of the new Army of the Potomac from September 8 to November 10, 1862, and during this time fought the battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862; and the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, then transferring his headquarters to Warrenton, Virginia, where during October and November he received reinforcements and placed the Army of the Potomac in a condition to protect the national capital from further danger. On November 10, 1862, he received notice from the War Department to report at New York City on waiting orders, and the command of the Army of the Potomac was transferred to General A. E. Burnside.

General McClellan visited Boston in the winter of 1862-63, where he was presented with a sword; and in June, 1864, he delivered the oration at the dedication of the soldiers' monument at West Point, New York. He was nominated as a candidate for President by the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, August 29, 1864. At the meeting of the electoral college, McClellan and Pendleton received twenty-one votes from New Jersey, Kentucky and Delaware, to two hundred and twelve for Lincoln and Johnson. He resigned from the army November 8, 1864, visited Europe with his family, 1865-68; and on his return took up his residence in Orange, New Jersey. He declined the presidency of the University of California in 1868, and that of Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1869. He had the supervision of the building of the Stevens battery under the terms of the will of Edwin A. Stevens, 1868-71; was engineer-in-chief of the Department of Docks, New York City, 1870-72; planned the bridge erected over the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie; was president of the New York underground railroad, of the United States Rolling Stock Company, and of the Atlantic & Western railroad, and in March, 1877, was nominated by Governor Robinson, of New York, Superintendent of Public Works in New York State, but the Senate refused to confirm the appointment. He was nominated by acclamation by the Democratic State Convention of New Jersey for Governor of New Jersey, September 19, 1877, and was elected by 12,740, serving from 1878 to 1881. He introduced reforms in the State Militia, preserved the non-partisan character of the judiciary, established schools for industrial education, recommended needed reforms in the prison labor system, and left the public schools and other institutions of the State in a prosperous condition. He was a member of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers, 1881-85, and delivered the oration at the dedication of the battle-field of Antietam in 1885, his last public service.

He married Mary Ellen, daughter of General Randolph Barnes Marcy, and their son, George Brinton, was a representative in Congress from New York City, also mayor. General McClellan translated from the French: "Manual of

Bayonet Exercises," adopted for use in the United States Army (1852); and was author of "Government Reports of Pacific Railroad Surveys" (1854); "Operations in the Crimea and Organization, Instruction and Equipment of European Armies" (1857); "Report on Organization of the Army of the Potomac and its Campaigns in Virginia and Maryland" (1864); "The Peninsular Campaign" in "The Century," May 5, 1885; and two articles in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (1887). He died in Orange, New Jersey, October 29, 1885.

SHERMAN, General William T.,

Brilliant Military Commander.

General William Tecumseh Sherman was born in Lancaster, Ohio, February 8, 1820, son of Charles Robert and Mary (Hoyt) Sherman, grandson of Taylor and Elizabeth (Stoddard) Sherman, and a descendant of Edmond Sherman who emigrated from Dedham, Essex county, England, and settled in Boston prior to 1636.

William T. Sherman was adopted by Thomas Ewing, on the death of his father in 1829, attended school at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, until 1836, and entered the United States Military Academy, from which he was graduated and commissioned second lieutenant, Third Artillery, July 1, 1840. He served in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians, 1840-42; was promoted to first lieutenant, Third Artillery, November 30, 1841, and was on garrison and recruiting duty, 1842-47. He was acting assistant adjutant-general of the Department of California, 1847-49; was brevetted captain, May 30, 1848, for services in California during war with Mexico; was aide-de-camp to Major-General Persifer F. Smith, and acting assistant adjutant-general of the Pacific Division, with headquarters at San Francisco, 1849-50; was promoted to captain and commissary of subsistence, September 27, 1850, and was on commissary duty in St. Louis, Missouri, and New Orleans, Louisiana, until 1853, when he resigned his commission. Captain Sherman after his resignation from the army became a partner in the banking firm of Lucas, Turner & Company at San Francisco until 1857, when he was appointed agent of the St. Louis branch of the firm in New York, but the firm failed in the same year and he entered into a law partnership with his brother-in-law, Thomas Ewing, Jr., at Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1859 he was appointed superintendent of a military school at Alexandria, Louisiana, completed the building and opened the academy, January 1, 1860, and was Professor of Engineering, Architecture and Drawing. In 1861 upon the secession of Louisiana, it was expected by his school colleagues and other people about him, that he would ally himself to the secession cause, but he resigned his position and came North.

He was commissioned colonel of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, May 14, 1861, and brigadier-general of volunteers, May 17, 1861. He commanded the Third Brigade, First Division, under Brigadier-General McDowell in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. After reorganizing his shattered brigade, he was assigned to duty under General Robert Anderson, in the Department of the Cumberland, August 28, 1861, and succeeded General Anderson in the departmental command October 8, 1861, and occupied Muldraugh Heights for the purpose of defending Louisville, Kentucky, from a threatened attack by Colonel S. B. Buckner, September-October, 1861. He was on inspection duty and in command of the camp of instruction at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, December 23, 1861, to February 14, 1862. He was in command of the district of Paducah, Kentucky, February-March, 1862, where he was engaged in sending

W. T. Sherman

supplies and reinforcements to General Grant, operating in Tennessee. He commanded the Fifth Division, Army of the Tennessee, under Grant, in the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6-7, 1862, and where he was twice slightly wounded. He was promoted to major-general May 1, 1862; and commanded his division in the advance from Pittsburg Landing to Corinth, Mississippi, April 15-May 30, 1862. Under orders from General Grant, he took command of the right wing of the Thirteenth Army Corps, composed of all the troops at Memphis, and General Frederick Steele's division at Helena, Tennessee, to coöperate in the combined attack against Vicksburg. Grant's army pursuing another route was intercepted by Van Dorn at Holly Springs, and Sherman, arriving at Chickasaw Bluffs, December 27, 1862, and receiving no support, made an ineffectual attempt to capture the place, January 3, 1863, being repulsed with a heavy loss and returning to Milliken's Bend, Louisiana. On January 4, 1863, General John A. McClernand, who was authorized by Secretary Stanton to raise troops for an expedition to open the Mississippi river, arrived at Milliken's Bend and took command of the army, which he divided into two corps, the Thirteenth and the Fifteenth, and placed Sherman in command of the latter. On January 11, 1863, the army assaulted and carried Fort Hindman (Arkansas Post) taking about 5,000 prisoners. As a corps commander he took a distinguished part in the operations against Vicksburg, Mississippi, and was made brigadier-general in the regular army, to date from July 4, 1863, when the city surrendered. On July 5th he advanced toward Jackson, in pursuit of General Joseph E. Johnston, and occupied the city. He commanded the relief expedition from the Big Black river to Chattanooga, Tennessee; was assigned to the command of the Army of the Tennessee with headquarters in the field, October 25, 1863, and formed the right wing of Grant's army at the battle of Chattanooga, November 23-25, 1863, and in the attack on Missionary Ridge and the pursuit of the Confederates to Ringgold, Georgia. He now marched with a portion of the Army of the Tennessee and one corps of the Army of the Cumberland toward Knoxville, Tennessee, and his approach compelled General Longstreet to raise the siege of that place, December 1, 1863. In January, 1864, he returned to Vicksburg, and on February 3, 1864, with about 20,000 men, marched toward Meridian, Mississippi, to destroy the Mobile & Ohio and the Jackson railroads. Failing to meet an expected coöperating force he abandoned the expedition and marched toward central Mississippi where his troops were transferred to Vicksburg and Memphis.

On March 18, 1864, General Grant became lieutenant-general, and General Sherman succeeded him as commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi, embracing all the troops in the territory west of the Alleghanies, and north of Natchez, and organized an army of 100,000 men at Nashville for the spring campaign of 1864. His command at Chattanooga was composed of the Army of the Cumberland under General Thomas, the Army of the Tennessee under General McPherson, and the Army of the Ohio under General Schofield, and he advanced on the Confederate army under General Joseph E. Johnston at Dalton. Johnston retreated to Kenesaw Mountain, and from there was driven south to Atlanta. Sherman made a direct attack on Atlanta, July 17, 1864; battles were fought at Peach Tree Creek and at Ezra Church; and on September 1, 1864, General John B. Hood, who had superseded General Johnston, evacuated Atlanta and moved upon Nashville, where he was defeated by the Army of the Cumberland under General Thomas. Sherman received the

thanks of Congress for his services in the Chattanooga campaign, and was promoted to major-general in the regular army, August 12, 1864. He began his famous "March to the Sea," from Atlanta to Savannah, November 15, 1864, the march ending in the capture of Fort McAllister and of the city of Savannah, December 21, 1864. It was resolved by Congress, January 10, 1865: "That the thanks of the people and of the Congress of the United States are tendered to Major-General William T. Sherman, and to the officers and men under him, for their gallantry and good conduct in their late campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and the march thence to Savannah, terminating in the capture of that city." He commanded the Federal forces composed of the Army of the Ohio, under General John M. Schofield; the Army of the Tennessee, under General Oliver O. Howard; and the Army of Georgia under Henry W. Slocum, in the campaign through the Carolinas, marching from Savannah, Georgia, to Bentonville, North Carolina, destroying all the railroads in the interior, and receiving the surrender of General Johnson's army at Durham Station, North Carolina, April 26, 1865. On April 28, 1865, he began his march to Washington, D. C., this being the last of his great marches, which had covered in all 2,600 miles and, after passing in review before President Johnson and General Grant, May 24, 1865, the army was disbanded. General Sherman was promoted to lieutenant-general, United States Army, July 25, 1866; was in command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, with headquarters at St. Louis, 1865-66, and of the Military Division of the Missouri, 1866-69. He was a member of the board to make recommendations for brevets to general officers, March 14-24, 1866, and was detailed on a special mission to Mexico, November-December, 1866. When General Grant became President of the United States, Sherman succeeded him as general of the United States army, with headquarters at Washington, July 25, 1866. He made a tour of Egypt and the East, 1871-72, and retired from active service February 8, 1884. In 1886 he removed to New York City. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1866, and Yale College in 1876, and by the College of New Jersey in 1878. An equestrian statue in bronze by Carl Rohl Smith was erected in Washington, D. C. His statue by St. Gaudens was unveiled in New York City in 1903. He was married, May 1, 1850, to Ellen Boyle, daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Cox) Ewing, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and his son, Thomas Ewing Sherman, became a prominent Roman Catholic clergyman and served in the Spanish-American war as chaplain of the Fourth Massachusetts Volunteers. He died in New York City, February 14, 1891, and was buried in Calvary Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri.

HANCOCK, Winfield S.,

Distinguished Army Officer.

General Winfield Scott Hancock, whose sobriquet of "The Superb" came from a glowing utterance of General McClellan, was born in Montgomeryville, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1824, son of Benjamin Franklin and Elizabeth (Hexworth) Hancock. He was of Scotch ancestry; his father was a lawyer, practicing in Norristown, Pennsylvania, and his grandfather on the maternal side was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Winfield Scott Hancock attended the grammar and high school in Norristown, then entering the United States Military Academy, from which he was graduated in his twentieth year. As brevet second lieutenant he served in the Red River country, bordering in Texas; in 1846 was commissioned second lieutenant, and was

ordered to Mexico. He led a storming party to the capture of the national bridge between Vera Cruz and Puebla, fought at Contreras and Cherubusco, and was brevetted first lieutenant. From 1845 to 1855 he was adjutant and quartermaster of the Sixth Infantry, during this time he passed five months on leave of absence in Pennsylvania, and was married to Almira, daughter of Samuel Russell, of St. Louis. In 1855 he was made captain and quartermaster, and took an active part in the Seminole War. After serving under General Harney in Kansas, with a guard of sixteen men, he conveyed a government wagon train to Utah, the journey taking twenty-seven days.

Captain Hancock was at Los Angeles, California, at the outbreak of the Civil War, having under his charge a large military depot, which with difficulty he held against southern sympathizers. Ordered to Washington, in September, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, aided General McClellan in the organization of the army, and let his brigade in various engagements in the Peninsula campaign, and South Mountain and Antietam, in the last named succeeding to the command of the division, which he led with great gallantry. He participated in the engagements at Warrenton and Fredericksburg, in the latter losing heavily in the assault on Marye's Heights. He was especially conspicuous at Chancellorsville, and was effective in checking the disaster. On June 25, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the Third Corps, and commanded the left centre in the memorable battle at Gettysburg. He was shot from his horse, dangerously wounded, but remained on the ground until the attack against him had been repulsed. For his services in this campaign, he received the thanks of Congress. While invalided from his wound, he reorganized his corps, bringing it up to its previous strength. He led his corps in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, and in the assault on Petersburg, and for these services was promoted to brigadier-general in the regular army. He took a leading part in the operations culminating in the affair at Ream's Station August 25, 1864, where again his horse was shot under him. Ordered to Washington, he organized the Veteran Reserve Corps, composed of veteran soldiers incapacitated for field service but able to do garrison duty, and, this being accomplished, was given command of a military division, with headquarters at Winchester, Virginia, from whence he was afterward transferred to Washington. He was brevetted major-general in the regular army for gallantry at Spottsylvania, and on July 26, 1866, was made full major-general, having previously received the thanks of Congress. He held command of the Department of the Missouri from August 10, 1866, to August 26, 1867, and of the New Orleans Military District from the latter date until 1868, when he was assigned to the Atlantic Division, with headquarters on Governor's Island, New York. In 1869 he was assigned to the Department of Dakota, and in 1872 was reassigned to his former command at New York, and where he remained until his death.

A Democrat from his youth, he declined the Pennsylvania gubernatorial nomination in 1869. He was mentioned as a presidential nominee in 1868, 1872 and 1880. In 1880 he was nominated by the Democratic National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, and in the election was defeated by Garfield. He planned and carried out the military and civic pageant on the occasion of the funeral of General Grant, and this was his last conspicuous public appearance. He died on Governor's Island, New York, February 9, 1886.

General Hancock well merited all the

encomiums bestowed upon him. General Grant wrote of him: "He stands the most conspicuous figure of all the general officers who did not exercise a general command. His name was never mentioned as having made a blunder in battle. His presence with his command in the thickest of the fight, won him the confidence of troops serving under him." General Sherman said: "If you will write the best thing that can be put in language about General Hancock as an officer and a gentleman, I will sign it without hesitation." The State of Pennsylvania erected an esquestrian statue of General Hancock on the battlefield of Gettysburg, which was unveiled June 5, 1894, and was the creation of F. Edwin Elwell, sculptor; and the national government erected one in Washington, the work of Henry J. Elliott, sculptor, and which was unveiled May 12, 1896, by Glynn R. Hancock, a grandson of the general.

SHERIDAN, Philip H.,

Dashing Cavalry Commander.

General Philip Henry Sheridan, familiarly known as "Phil" Sheridan, was born in Albany, New York, March 6, 1831; son of John and Mary (Miner) Sheridan, grandson of John and Mary McCabe Sheridan, and of Patrick and Rosalia (Sheridan) Miner. His parents, natives of County Cavan, Ireland, emigrated to America in 1830 and settled first in Albany, New York, and then in Somerset, Ohio.

He attended the public schools and obtained employment in one of the village stores in 1845. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy, and as brevet second lieutenant, July 1, 1853, served on frontier and garrison duty in Kentucky, Texas, California and Oregon. He was promoted to second lieutenant, Fourth Infantry, November 22, 1854; first lieutenant, March 1, 1861; and captain, Thirteenth Infantry, May 14, 1861. His Civil War record began with his service as president of the board for auditing claims at St. Louis, Missouri, November 18-December 26, 1861; was chief quartermaster and commissary of the Army of Southwest Missouri, 1861-62; and served in the Mississippi campaign, April-September, 1862, as quartermaster at Major-General Halleck's headquarters during the advance to Corinth, Mississippi, April-May, 1862. He was commissioned colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry, May 25, 1862, and commanded a brigade on the raid to Booneville, Missouri, May 28, 1862, taking part in the skirmishes at Booneville, Blackland, Donaldson Cross-Roads and Baldwin, and in the battle of Booneville, July 1, 1862. He was promoted to brigadier-general of United States Volunteers, July 1, 1862, and commanded the Eleventh Division, Army of the Ohio, in the advance into Kentucky, October-November, 1862, in the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862, and the relief of Nashville, Tennessee, October-November, 1862. He commanded the Third Division, Army of the Cumberland, in the Tennessee campaign, 1862-63; was promoted to major-general of volunteers, December 31, 1862, and engaged in the pursuit of the Confederates under Van Dorn to Columbia and Franklin; captured a train and many prisoners at Eagleville, in March, 1863; commanded the advance on Tullahoma, June-July, 1863; took part in the capture of Winchester, Tennessee, June-July, 1863; crossed the Cumberland mountains and the Tennessee river, and commanded the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, under General McCook, in the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19-20, 1863. He commanded the Second Division, Fourth Corps, of the army under General Grant in the Chattanooga campaign, November 23-27, 1863, where he led his division from Orchard Knob

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Phil. H. Sheridan

Geo H Thomas

up Missionary Ridge, and drove the Confederate force from and down the summit. He was in occupation of East Tennessee, 1863-64. On April 4th of the latter year he was transferred to Virginia and given command of the cavalry corps of the Army of Potomac, there entering upon a career which has made his name famous for all time.

He was promoted to brigadier-general, United States Army, September 20, 1864. On September 21, 1864, the Federals under Crook attacked Early's left and rear, and Early retreated to Mount Jackson, where he reformed and retired to Port Republic. On October 12 under orders from Secretary Stanton, Sheridan started for Washington to consult with Stanton and General Halleck, and on October 18th Early secretly moved a force at Cedar Creek and made an early morning attack. Sheridan stopped at Winchester on his way from Washington, and, hearing the sound of battle, he rode to Cedar Creek, a distance of twenty miles, and, as he passed the retreating troops shouted, "Face the other way, boys; we're going back!" Sheridan pursued the enemy to Mount Jackson. He was promoted to major-general, United States Army, November 8, 1864, and the thanks of Congress were tendered him, February 9, 1865, for "gallantry, military skill, and courage, displayed in the brilliant series of victories achieved by his army in the valley of the Shenandoah, especially at Cedar Creek." He took part in the closing scenes of the chapter ending with the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House. He commanded the Military Division of the Southwest, June 3-July 17, 1865; was transferred to the Military Division of the Gulf, July 17, 1865, and was in the command of the Department of the Gulf, August 15, 1866-March 11, 1867; of the Fifth Military District, composed of Louisiana and Texas, March 11-September 5, 1867, and of the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 1867-68. He conducted the campaigns against the Indians in the winter of 1868, commanded the Military Division of the Mississippi, with headquarters at Chicago; and was appointed lieutenant-general of the United States Army by President Grant in 1869. He visited Europe in 1870 and was a guest of the German staff, during the battle of Gravelotte. He commanded the western and southwestern military divisions of the United States, 1878-83. Upon the retirement of General Sherman in 1883, Sheridan succeeded to the command of the United States army, and in 1888, by act of Congress, approved by President Cleveland, he was given the rank and emoluments of general, United States army, the title to terminate with his life. In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for great Americans, New York University, October, 1900, his name received twenty-three votes in class Soldiers and Sailors, this number being equalled by Stephen Decatur and Thomas J. Jackson, and excelled only by Grant, Farragut, Greene, Lee, Perry and Thomas. In April, 1903, General Sheridan's Washington residence, which had been presented to him by admirers throughout the country, was sold by Mrs. Sheridan for $55,000. He was married in 1879 to a daughter of General Daniel H. Rucker, United States Army. General Sheridan was taken ill from exposure caused by travel in the west, and died in Nonquitt, Massachusetts, August 5, 1888.

THOMAS, George H.,

Distinguished Soldier.

General George H. Thomas, whose great victory at Nashville, Tennessee, in December, 1864, was one of the crowning events of the Civil War, was a native of Virginia, born in Southampton county, July 31, 1816.

He began to study law in his nineteenth year, and abandoned it to enter the United States Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1840, and commissioned into the Third Artillery as second lieutenant. He served during the Seminole war in Florida, 1840-42, and was brevetted first lieutenant for good conduct. He was on garrison and recruiting duty, 1842-45. He was engaged in the Mexican War, and was brevetted captain for gallantry at Monterey, and major for Buena Vista. In 1849-50 he was again in Florida. From 1851 to 1854 he was instructor in artillery and cavalry tactics at West Point, and in 1853 was promoted to captain. He was on frontier duty in California and Texas, 1854-60, was promoted to major in 1855, and wounded near the Brazos river, August 20, 1860. In 1861 he was promoted to lieutenant and colonel.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Colonel Thomas, in command of the Fifth Cavalry, was engaged in the Shenandoah Valley; and in August, 1861, was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers, and given command of Camp Deck, in Kentucky. He commanded the Federal forces at Logan's Cross-Roads, Kentucky, January 19-20, 1862, and headed a brigade in the advance on Nashville, Tennessee. During the siege of Corinth, Mississippi, in April and May, he commanded the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee, and was promoted to major-general of volunteers. He took part in General Buell's operations in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, and was second in command. He commanded the centre of the Army of the Cumberland under General Rosecrans at the battle of Stone River; was engaged in the advance on Tullahoma, and in the action at Hoover's Gap; and commanded the Fourteenth Corps in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863. In October he was promoted to brigadier-general in the regular army and placed in command of the Department and Army of the Cumberland, and commanded that army most efficiently in the battle of Missionary Ridge, and Sherman's campaign in Georgia, resulting in the fall of Atlanta. When Sherman was preparing for his "March to the Sea," General Thomas was charged with the defense of Tennessee against General Hood, who had moved north, while Sherman was moving south. General Thomas fought a defensive campaign from Duck river to Nashville, including the battle of Franklin, finally taking station at Nashville, where he signally defeated the enemy in a two days' battle, December 15-16, 1864, inflicting a blow from which they never recovered. For this splendid service he received the thanks of Congress, and the General Assembly of Tennessee voted him its thanks, and a gold medal bearing the legend "I will hold the town till we starve," these having been his words telegraphed to General Grant when he was besieged in Chattanooga. General Thomas successively commanded various military departments after the war, and was a member of the board for recommendations for brevets to general officers.

He died in San Francisco, California, March 28, 1870, and was buried with military honors at Troy, New York. An equestrian statue of General Thomas was unveiled in Washington City, November 19, 1879.

KEARNY, Philip,

Distinguished Soldier.

This splendid soldier and unflinching patriot was born June 2, 1815, in the city of New York, while his mother was there visiting relatives. He was of an old family originating in Ireland, his ancestors coming to the Perth Amboy region in the seventeenth century. His parents, Philip and Susan (Watts) Kearny, lived in New-

Engraved by J.C. Buttre, from a Photograph.

MAJ. GEN. PHILIP KEARNY.

ark, in what was known as the Kearny homestead, which was razed to give place to the Newark State Normal School, upon the grounds of which institution is a tablet commemorating General Kearny's brilliant military career, placed there by the Newark Board of Education. In the General's boyhood the Kearny property reached to the Passaic, and continued on the other side of the stream, where, a few years before the Civil War, he built his "castle," modeled after a French chateau, on the ground where in earlier days stood the home of Peter Schuyler, the New Jersey hero of the French and Indian war. Upon Kearny's return from abroad, he brought his horses with him, and it is narrated that they were exercised daily over the broad acres east of the old homestead and along the river bank.

He was prepared for college at Ufford's school, New York; at Round Hill school, Northampton, Massachusetts, and at Philipstown school, Cold Spring, New York; and was graduated from Columbia College in 1833. He accompanied his cousin and future biographer, J. Watts de Peyster, to Europe in 1834, and while there was especially impressed by the manœuvering of the armies. On his return he entered the law office of Peter Augustus Jay, but left on the death of his grandfather, John Watts, September 3, 1836, from whom he inherited property valued at $1,000,000.

He was commissioned second lieutenant in the First United States Dragoons, commanded by his uncle, Colonel Stephen Watts Kearny, March 8, 1837. He served on frontier duty, a part of the time on the staff of General Henry Atkinson. With Lieutenants William Eustis and Henry S. Turney he was sent by the War Department to study cavalry tactics at the Royal Cavalry School, Saumur, France. Kearny was made an honorary aide-de-camp to the Duke of Orleans, in Algiers and witnessed several notable exploits while attached to the Chasseurs d'Afrique in the campaign against Abdel-Kader. Returning home, he was made aide-de-camp to General Alexander Macomb, commander-in-chief of the United States army, and to his successor, General Winfield Scott, 1840-44. He accompanied the expedition through South Pass, 1844-46, and resigned from the army in the latter year.

With the outbreak of the Mexican war, Kearny was reinstated in the army, and recruited his company at Springfield, Illinois, where he was assisted by Abraham Lincoln. Purchasing horses which he equipped at his own expense, he transported his company to New Orleans, but was not despatched to Mexico until October, 1846. He joined General Taylor after the capture of Monterey, and was commissioned captain in December, 1846. When General Scott landed at Vera Cruz, Captain Kearny's troop was detailed as bodyguard to the general. Kearny distinguished himself at Contreras and Churubusco, and in the latter engagement lost his left arm in a charge. He was brevetted major for his gallantry in this affair, and on his return the Union Club of New York City presented him a splendid sword. He was stationed in New York on recruiting service, 1848-50; and in 1851 engaged in the campaign against the Rogue River Indians in California, commanding two companies of dragoons. He resigned in 1851, in order to make a tour of the world, and sailed by way of the Sandwich Islands to China, the East Indies, Egypt, and the Mediterranean. On his return to the United States he settled on and beautified his estate, "Belle Grove," near Newark. He resided in France, 1859-60; in 1859 rejoined the First Chasseurs d'Afrique at Alexandria, Egypt, and was attached to the cavalry of the guard under Napolean III. in the war in Italy, being present on

the field of Solferino, where his services were rewarded by the decoration of the cross of the Legion of Honor for the second time, he being the first American thus honored for military service.

In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he offered his services to the United States and to his native State, but without success. He then went to Newark and aided in organizing the First New Jersey Brigade, composed of the First, Second and Third Regiments. He was commissioned by President Lincoln brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from May 17, 1861. He encamped his brigade a few miles west from Alexandria, Virginia, and through his superb soldierly qualities and masterly drill, it came to be noted for its wonderful efficiency and *esprit de corps*. His were the first troops to occupy Manassas. McClellan tendered him the command of Sumner's division, but he declined because his own brigade could not be made part of his command. On May 2, 1862, he was given command of the Third Division of the Third Corps. He took part in the battle of Williamsburg, reinforcing Hooker's division, and making Williamsburg a victory for the Federal army. He was promoted major-general of volunteers, to date from July 4, 1862. At Fair Oaks he directed the officers of the Third Division to wear a "red patch" on their caps, that they could be readily known in battle, and this led to the entire division using the diamond-shaped badge as their designation, and which led to the general adoption of corps badges. Kearny's division joined General Pope's Army of Virginia on August 3, 1862, and took part in the Second Battle of Bull Run. On September 1st, during a severe storm, while General Kearny was reconnoitering, he inadvertently rode within the enemy's line. Seeing his mistake, he prostrated his body on his horse's side, but received a shot in the spine which killed him instantly. General Lee returned the body of General Kearny under a flag of truce, with horse, arms and equipment, after Generals Jackson, Ewell and other general officers of the Confederate army had reverently escorted the body, preceded by a regimental band, to General Lee's headquarters. After his death the citizens of New Jersey erected a statue to the memory of Major-General Philip Kearny in the City Park, Newark. His remains were interred in Trinity Churchyard, New York City, where they remained for a period of fifty years, then were removed, with befitting military honors, to find a resting place in national ground at West Point, New York. His cousin, General John Watt de Peyster, prepared an exhaustive biography entitled: "Personal and Military History of Philip Kearny, Major-General, United States Volunteers" (1869).

SCHOFIELD, John McAllister,

Distinguished Civil War Soldier.

General John McAllister Schofield was born in Chautauqua county, New York, September 29, 1831. His father, a clergyman, removed to Bristol, Illinois, when the son was about twelve years of age, and in 1845 to Freeport, in the same State.

In June, 1849, young Schofield entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he was graduated in 1853, seventh in the same class with McPherson, Sheridan, Sill, Terrill, Tyler and Hood, all of whom became general officers in the Union army during the Civil War, except the last named, who served in the Confederate army. July 1, 1853, he was made brevet second lieutenant of artillery, serving at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, and August 31, 1853; promoted to second lieutenant of the First Artillery, stationed in Florida, 1854-1855. From November 19, 1855, until August 28, 1860, he was on duty at the West Point Military Academy as act-

ing assistant, and then as assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. While on leave of absence for one year, he held the chair of Professor of Physics at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, but when the Civil War began he waived the remainder of his leave, and was made mustering officer of Missouri troops, April 20, 1861, serving one month. By permission of the War Department he accepted the commission of major of the First Regiment Missouri Volunteers, April 26th, and on May 14th he received the rank of captain in the First Artillery of the regular army, remaining, however, with the Missouri troops. As chief-of-staff to General Nathaniel Lyon he participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, August 10th. He was made major-general of volunteers November 29, 1862, and until 1863 served in the Southwest. For about one month, April 20th till May 13, 1863, General Schofield commanded the Third Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps (Army of the Cumberland), but was assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, May 13, 1863, and retained it until January 31, 1864, sending troops to assist General Grant in the capture of Vicksburg, operating successfully to obtain possession of the line of the Arkansas river, and clearing the State of guerilla and border war.

By request of General Grant, January 31, 1864, General Schofield was assigned to command the Department and Army of the Ohio, the last consisting of the Twenty-third Corps, numbering 13,559 men, and twenty-eight guns, with about 4,000 cavalry, forming the left wing of General William T. Sherman's army in Georgia. With this force he took part in all the battles and operations of the entire Atlanta campaign. In October, 1864, General Schofield was sent by General Sherman to Tennessee, to the assistance of General George H. Thomas, commanding the troops in the field opposed to General Hood, from November 3d till December 1st. Falling back and skirmishing from Pulaski to Columbia, and from the latter place to Spring Hill, he finally gave battle at Franklin, November 30th, and repulsed the enemy's largely superior force. General Schofield also participated in the battle of Nashville, December 15th and 16th, and was engaged in the pursuit of Hood's army until January 14, 1865, which terminated the campaign. His commission of brigadier-general in the United States army was dated from the battle of Franklin, and March 13, 1865, he also received the rank of brevet major-general in the regular army, for "gallant and meritorious services" in the same battle.

To coöperate with General Sherman's army on the Atlantic coast after its famous "March to the Sea," the Twenty-third Army Corps, commanded by General Schofield, was transported in fourteen days, with all its material, from Clifton, Tennessee, to Washington, D. C., and by February 8, 1865, reached North Carolina. Fort Anderson was taken February 19th; Wilmington, February 22d; and Kinston, March 8th-10th, a junction being effected with General Sherman at Goldsboro, North Carolina, March 22d. At the surrender of Johnston's army at Durham Station, April 26th, General Schofield executed the military convention of capitulation, receiving the arms and paroling prisoners. He remained in command of the Department of North Carolina until June 21st. After the war, he visited Europe on a special mission relative to the occupation of Mexico by French troops. From August 16, 1866, till June, 1868, he was in command first of the Department of the Potomac, and then of the First Military District of Virginia, as constituted under the reconstruction laws. On June 2, 1868, he was appointed Secretary of War by President Johnson, retaining the office under President Grant until

March 14, 1869, and March 4th of the same year he was made major-general. From March 20, 1869, till May 3, 1870, he was in command of the Department of the Missouri, and from the last date to July, 1876, of the Military Division of the Pacific; the period from December 30, 1872, to April, 1873, being spent on a special mission to the Hawaiian Islands. Until January 21, 1881, he was superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point. For a few months thereafter he commanded the Division of the Gulf, spending the year subsequent in travel in Europe; October 15, 1882, he again commanded the Military Division of the Pacific, and November 1, 1883, he succeeded General Sheridan in command of the Military Division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago, Illinois. From April 2, 1886, he commanded the Military Division of the Atlantic, and August 14, 1888, on the death of General Sheridan, was assigned by President Cleveland to command the United States army, with headquarters at Washington, D. C.

In addition to his military services in the field, General Schofield presided over important boards of officers, notably that of 1870, which adopted the "Tactics," soon after adopted for use in the army, and the Fitz-John Porter board of 1878. He was later under Act of Congress *ex-officio* president of the board of ordnance and fortifications. He died in 1906.

BURNSIDE, Ambrose E.,

Distinguished General of Civil War.

General Ambrose Everett Burnside, a distinguished soldier of the Civil War, was born in Liberty, Indiana, May 23, 1824, fourth son of Edgehill and Pamelia (Brown) Burnside. His first American ancestor, Robert Burnside, settled in South Carolina about 1746, having fled from Scotland upon the final defeat of the "Young Pretender," whose cause he had espoused. The life of Edgehill Burnside was a constant struggle with poverty, and his son, Ambrose E., when seventeen years old, was apprenticed to a tailor.

The trade to which he was introduced was irksome to young Burnside, and he showed his inclination to a military life by reading stories of heroes and talking with the old soldiers who had served in the War of 1812. This trait was made the subject of comment by the patrons of the shop, and one of these, Caleb B. Smith, at the time a Representative in Congress, offered to procure for him an appointment to West Point, which was obtained in 1843. Upon his graduation with the class of 1847, Lieutenant Burnside was ordered to the City of Mexico, then under military occupation by United States troops. He did garrison duty there until the return of the army, when he served at Fort Adams, at Las Vegas, New Mexico, where he was wounded, and at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. He resigned his commission as first lieutenant of the Third Artillery in 1853, and established at Bristol, Rhode Island, a factory for the manufacture of a breech-loading rifle which he had invented, and which had received the approval of a board of commissioners appointed by Congress to test its merits in competition with some eighteen different breech-loading arms which had been submitted, but it was not a commercial success, and Burnside was obliged to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, and with fifteen dollars in his pocket he started west to retrieve his fortunes. With the assistance of old friends in Indiana he secured a position in Chicago as cashier of the land department of the Illinois Central railroad, of which his classmate, Captain George B. McClellan, was vice-president, and after a year's service became treas-

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A.E.Burnside

urer of the road, with an office in New York City. By practicing the strictest economy he paid his debts in full.

In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he was appointed by Governor Sprague, colonel of the First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, which he had organized. He led the regiment to Washington by way of Annapolis, Maryland, and was one of the first to reach the national capital to assist in its defence. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run, where he commanded a brigade at the commencement of the engagement, and succeeded to the command of General Hunter's division after that officer was wounded. He was promoted to brigadier-general, and received many public testimonials for his part in that battle. In the winter of 1861-62 General Burnside captured Roanoke Island. Control of Pamlico and Albemarle sounds being thus secured, the next step was the capture of the town on the mainland. A series of brilliant manoeuvers resulted in the capture of Newberne, Beaufort, Fort Macon, and a number of less important points of vantage, and upon General Burnside's return to the North he was presented with a handsome sword, together with a vote of thanks by the State of Rhode Island, and congratulatory resolutions from the Massachusetts and Ohio legislatures; and was promoted major-general of volunteers by nomination of President Lincoln and confirmation of the Senate.

General Burnside was next attached to the Army of the Potomac, and with his famous Ninth Corps assisted General McClellan in withdrawing from the Peninsula. He marched into Maryland in command of the right wing of the army, and fought at Frederick, South Mountain and Antietam. When General McClellan was relieved of his command and ordered to report at Trenton, New Jersey, General Burnside, on November 10, 1862, was placed in command of the Army of the Potomac. Then followed the disaster at Fredericksburg, all the responsibility for which was generously assumed by Burnside, and after the occurrence of several minor misfortunes he resigned the command and was superseded, January 25, 1863, by General Hooker. The President refused to accept his resignation from the service, and appointed him to the command of the Department of the Ohio.

In August, 1863, he marched a force of eighteen thousand men across the Cumberland Mountains, captured Cumberland Gap, and, advancing toward Knoxville, Tennessee, resisted an attack by Longstreet as he proceeded. He occupied Knoxville, which had been evacuated by General Buckner upon his approach. Here he entrenched himself and sustained a terrific assault made by Longstreet, and held his position in the face of fearful odds until relieved at the end of a month by General Sherman's approach. Again assigned to the command of his old Ninth Corps, General Burnside was actively engaged in the closing operations of the war under General Grant in the Wilderness, at Cold Harbor and in the Petersburg campaign. The losses in his corps in the Petersburg mine explosion were very heavy, and a court of inquiry held Burnside "answerable for the want of success," but subsequently it was determined by a congressional committee appointed to investigate the matter that General Burnside's plans had been well laid and would without doubt have been crowned with success had they been carried out according to his orders. At the close of the war General Burnside resigned his commission and retired to private life.

In 1866 he was elected Governor of Rhode Island, and, being twice reëlected, served until 1869, and refused a fourth nomination, and once more engaged in railroad construction and management. He was in Paris at the time of the Franco-

Prussian War, and was requested to act as envoy between besiegers and besieged. The attempted negotiations were not consummated, but General Burnside won the respect of both armies through the incident of his offices. In January, 1875, he was elected to the United States Senate from Rhode Island, and soon gained prominence in that body. He proved himself an able statesman, was appointed a member of several important committees, and in 1880 was reëlected. See "Life and Public Services of Ambrose E. Burnside," by Ben Perley Poore (1882). He died in Bristol, Rhode Island, September 3, 1881.

BUTLER, Benjamin Franklin,

Soldier, Lawyer, Politician.

General Benjamin Franklin Butler was born in Deerfield, New Hampshire, November 5, 1818, son of Captain John Butler. He first attended a district school, later studied at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was graduated at Waterville College in 1838. In 1840 he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law at Lowell, Massachusetts, and early obtained distinction as a criminal lawyer, his readiness of retort and his quickness to perceive and take advantage of a legal flaw in his opponent's case rendering him a most formidable adversary. He was a member of the Democratic party, and early became prominent in political life. He was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1853, and in 1859 took his seat in the State Senate. He served in the Massachusetts delegation to the Democratic National Convention held in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1860, and was active in the proceedings, but later refused to act with "a convention which approvingly advocated the African slave-trade." He received the Democratic nomination for the governorship of Massachusetts in 1860, but was defeated.

At the opening of the Civil War, as brigadier-general of the State militia, he offered his services on the first call for troops, and was assigned to the command of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment. On April 17, 1861, he proceeded to Annapolis, Maryland, and was placed in command of the district, which included the city of Baltimore, and on May 13, 1861, he entered Baltimore and held possession of that city. On May 16 he was promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers, and assigned to the command of Fortress Monroe and the Department of Eastern Virginia. In June his troops engaged in the battle of Big Bethel, Virginia, which resulted disastrously to the Federal army, and in August he was relieved of his command. In the same month he was with an expedition that captured Forts Hatteras and Clark on the North Carolina coast. He returned to Massachusetts to recruit an expedition to operate against the Confederates on the Virginia peninsula, but failed on account of a misunderstanding first with Governor Andrew, and afterwards with the commanding general. It was finally decided to send him with his six thousand men on an expedition to coöperate with Admiral Farragut from the mouth of the Mississippi river, and on April 17 he followed Farragut's fleet, which captured New Orleans on April 24, and on May 1st General Butler took possession of that city. He obtained much odium by his vigorous military government, by his arming free colored men, by causing the hanging of a man named Mumford, who had pulled down the United States flag from the mint, and by promulgating an order intended to prevent insults being offered to the soldiery by women, and which was held by the Southern people to be obnoxious. Presi-

Benj. F. Butler

MAJ. GEN. BENJ. F. BUTLER.

dent Jefferson Davis proclaimed him an outlaw, and set a price upon his head. On December 16, 1862, General Butler was recalled, and later in 1863 was placed in command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, afterwards comprising the Army of the James. In the campaign which followed, Butler operated against Petersburg; and on December 14 he was given command of the land forces to operate against Fort Fisher, North Carolina. The attack failed, and General Butler was removed from his command by order of General Grant.

He now resumed the practice of his profession, and became prominent in political life. In 1866 he was elected as a representative from Massachusetts to the Fortieth Congress on the Republican ticket, and was reëlected to five of the six succeeding Congresses. In 1868 he took an active part in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. In 1871 he was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for gubernatorial honors, and in 1879 was a candidate on the Democratic and Greenback tickets for the same office. In 1882 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts on the Democratic ticket. The principal feature of his administration was the charge brought by him against the management of the Tewksbury almshouse, which resulted in an investigation of the matter before the Legislature. In 1883 he was renominated, but was defeated and in 1884 was nominated for the Presidency of the United States by the Anti-monopolist and Greenback parties. Colby University conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in 1852, and LL. D. in 1862; Williams College gave him the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1863.

He was married to Sarah, daughter of Dr. Israel Hildreth, of Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1842, and their daughter married General Adelbert Ames. General Butler died in Washington, D. C., January 11, 1893.

FARRAGUT, David G.,

Naval Hero of Civil War.

Admiral David Glasgow Farragut was born at Campbell's Station, near Knoxville, Tennessee, July 5, 1801, son of Major George and Elizabeth (Shine) Farragut, and grandson of Antonio and Juana (Mesquida) Ferragut, and of John and Ellenor (McIven) Shine. His father, of unmixed Spanish blood and a descendant of the renowned Don Pedro Ferragut, who served under James I., King of Aragon, was born in Ciudadella, on the island of Minorca, in the Mediterranean, September 29, 1755, and came to America in 1776, where he served in the Revolution and the War of 1812.

In 1808, David Glasgow Farragut, then a lad of seven years, was adopted by Captain David Porter, a friend of his father, who took him from New Orleans on board the bomb-ketch "Vesuvius" to Washington. There the lad attended school and was promised a midshipman's warrant by Paul Hamilton, Secretary of War, when he had attained the age of ten years. He received the warrant, December 17, 1810, and went on his first cruise on board the "Essex," Captain Porter, in July, 1811. Returning in a few months, he attended the naval school at Newport, Rhode Island, one winter. The declaration of war with Great Britain put an end to his schooling, and he was ordered to the "Essex," bound on a cruise to the South Pacific. He detected insubordination and prevented a threatened mutiny of prisoners confined on the "Essex", and in October, 1812, although only twelve years of age, was prize master of the recaptured American whaler "Barclay", bringing the vessel with her crew safely into the harbor of Valparaiso. When the "Essex" capitulated to the "Phoebe" and "Cherub", March 28, 1814, he was made prisoner with Captain Porter and upon being exchanged accompanied his foster

father to New York. He attended a classical and military school at Chester, Pennsylvania, 1814-15, and joined the Mediterranean squadron in 1815 as aide to Captain W. M. Crain, and in 1816 was on board the "Macedonian." He received nine months tuition in English literature and mathematics from the Rev. Charles Folsom, United States Consul at Tunis. In 1819 he was made acting lieutenant on board the "Shark," sailed for Malta, spent the latter part of the winter at Messina, and, ordered home for examination, took passage in the "American", a merchantman, and on being chased by a supposed pirate he took command of the ship, mustered the crew, and prepared the defence. Reaching America, he passed his examination for a commission and in May, 1822, went to sea in the sloop-of-war "John Adams" and made a short cruise in the Gulf of Mexico and to Vera Cruz. Returning in December, he then served six months on the "Greyhound," of Commodore Porter's fleet, operating against pirates in the Caribbean Sea, holding command for a short time of one of the fleet schooners. On September 24, 1823, he was married to Susan C., daughter of Jordan and Fanny Marchant, of Norfolk, Virginia, and remained on shore two years, his health being delicate. In August, 1825, he was promoted to lieutenant and ordered to the frigate "Brandywine," Captain Charles Morris, which conveyed Lafayette to France, then sailed to England and thence to the Mediterranean, returning to New York in May, 1826. He attended lectures at Yale College in 1826, and established and conducted a naval school on the "Alert", Norfolk Navy Yard, 1826-27, with gratifying results. He was on the "Vandalia" in Brazilian waters, 1828-29, and in December, 1829, was ordered home on account of the weakness of his eyes, and remained in Norfolk nearly three years. In December, 1832, he was ordered to the "Natchez" as first lieutenant; was stationed in Charleston harbor during the nullification troubles in 1833; commanded the "Boxer", on the Brazilian station, 1834; and was on court-martial duty at Norfolk, and in Washington, 1834-38. In 1838 he cruised in the "Constellation," and in August was given command of the "Erie", which sailed to Tampico and Vera Cruz. In January, 1839, he returned to Norfolk, where he remained unemployed, except on courts-martial, until December, 1840, when his wife died. On February 22, 1841, he was ordered to the "Delaware," and on September 27, 1841, was promoted to the rank of commander. He commanded the sloop-of-war "Decatur" in South American waters, 1842, was relieved early in 1843, and on December 26, 1843, was married to Virginia, daughter of William Loyall, of Norfolk, Virginia. In April, 1844, he was made executive officer of the receiving ship "Pennsylvania", at Norfolk, and was later transferred to the Norfolk Navy Yard, where he was stationed at the outbreak of the Mexican War. At the beginning of the difficulties he made application for service in the gulf, but it was not until after repeated attempts that he was sent in 1847 in command of the "Santiago", to operate with the squadron of Commodore Connor against Vera Cruz, but did not reach the station until after the capture of the place. He here contracted yellow fever; complained to the department at Washington of unfair treatment from Commodore Wilkes; and was ordered home with the "Saratoga," arriving in February, 1848, and at once resuming his position at the Norfolk Navy Yard. In 1851-52 he was employed in Washington in helping to draw up a book of ordnance regulations for the navy, and meanwhile attended lectures at the Smithsonian Institution. In August, 1854, he was ordered to California as first commandant of the Navy Yard at Mare Island, and

planned and built up the yard, remaining there four years. On September 14, 1855, he was promoted to captain, then the highest grade in the United States navy. He commanded the "Brooklyn", 1858-60.

He was on waiting orders at Norfolk, 1861, when the Civil War broke out, and, reporting at Washington for active duty was ordered to Brooklyn, New York, as a member of the retiring board. In 1862 he was placed in command of an expedition to coöperate with the army in opening the Mississippi river. He sailed on the "Hartford", flag-ship, from Hampton Roads, February 2, 1862, and gathering together six sloops-of-war, sixteen gunboats and twenty-one mortar boats, with five inferior coalers and barges, carrying in all two hundred guns, without a single iron-clad or armored vessel, he reached the forts below New Orleans, April 24, 1862, and engaged Forts Jackson and St. Philip, dividing his fleet into two divisions. He encountered, besides the fire from the forts, a formidable iron-clad ram, the "Manassas", a fire-raft, and a chain stretched across the channel. His progress was also disputed by shore batteries, gunboats and rams. He reached New Orleans, April 25, 1862, and captured the city. On January 28, 1862, he ran the batteries of Vicksburg and with eight of his wooden vessels joined Commodore Davis' fleet of iron-clads above the city. He ran the batteries of Vicksburg again on his return, July 15, and was commissioned rear-admiral, also receiving the thanks of Congress for his gallantry at Forts Jackson and St. Philip. He ran the batteries at Port Hudson, opened communication with Flag-Officer David D. Porter and assisted in the reduction of the place, July 9, 1863, when he turned over the command of the western squadron to Rear-Admiral Porter. He was on leave-of-absence till January, 1864, when he was ordered to make a reconnoissance of the Confederate defences of Mobile Bay. His report was to the effect that with a single iron-clad gunboat and a land force of 5,000 men, he could take the city. He then prepared a fleet of fourteen wooden vessels, with the "Hartford" as flag-ship, and four iron-clads. The bay was defended by Fort Morgan, Fort Gaines, Fort Powell, the Confederate iron-clad "Tennessee", three wooden gun-boats, a line of piles to the edge of the channel and a triple line of contact torpedoes. In the attack, begun at early dawn, August 5, 1864, the "Brooklyn" led the way, the "Hartford" taking the second place, the "Brooklyn" receiving the first fire from Fort Morgan, followed by a general engagement between the monitors and the fort. Farragut took his position in the main port rigging of the "Hartford"; the pilot was in the maintop of the "Hartford," so as to see over the smoke; and Farragut mounted step by step for a like purpose, till he stood near the maintop. Captain Dayton seeing the danger of the admiral being thrown to the deck by a sudden lurch, ordered a sailor aloft with lashing, with which he secured the admiral to the shrouds. The "Tecumseh" was within two hundred yards of the "Tennessee" and five hundred yards ahead of the "Hartford" when Farragut, from his outlook, saw the monitor go down headforemost, a torpedo having exploded by contact with her hull. The "Brooklyn" backed down to the starboard bow of the flag-ship; the "Manhattan" had passed ahead; the "Winnebago" and "Chicakasaw" were abreast of the "Hartford", "Brooklyn" and "Metacomet". The "Brooklyn" was ordered to go ahead but failed to move. With an exclamation, "Damn the torpedoes!" Admiral Farragut ordered, "Four bells! Captain Dayton, go ahead! Jouett, full speed!" and the "Hartford" and "Metacomet" crossed the torpedo line and Mobile Bay was unlocked to the Union fleet. Meanwhile the "Hartford" was being ter-

ribly punished by the guns from the fort and Admiral Buchanan ordered the "Tennessee" to ram the flag-ship, which order failed of execution through the dexterous movement of the helm of the "Hartford." The order was given by Farragut to pursue the enemy and destroy the fleet, but a thick rain squall enabled them to escape under the guns of the fort. An hour and a half after the action began, the "Hartford" was at anchor four miles above Fort Morgan and the crew was sent to breakfast. While so engaged, the "Tennessee" left the protecting fort and made for the fleet. Farragut directed the remaining monitors to attack the "Tennessee" and the wooden vessels to charge the ram bows on at full speed and to use their guns only as the ships swung into position. The "Hartford's" anchor, hanging to the water edge, struck the "Tennessee" and the two vessels passed, scraping their respective sides, the "Hartford" discharging seven nine-inch guns at close range against the sloping sides of the "Tennessee" without effect. The admiral mounted the port-mizzen-rigging to watch the encounter, and both the "Lackawanna" and the "Hartford" made a circuit to get a position, when a collision between the two vessels cut the "Hartford" to within two feet of the water line. At this moment the monitor came up and gave fight to the Confederate ram, which soon afterward hauled down its flag. The same night Fort Powell was abandoned and blown up; on August 7, Fort Gaines surrendered, and on the 23rd Fort Morgan capitulated. The loss on the flagship was twenty-five killed and twenty-eight wounded out of a company of three hundred. The "Brooklyn" had eleven killed and forty-three wounded and the total loss to the Federal fleet in the battle was three hundred thirty-five killed, one hundred thirteen of whom went down with the "Tecumseh". Farragut remained in the bay until November, but advised against taking the city and recommended maintaining a strict blockade.

Admiral Farragut reached New York on December 12, 1864, with the "Hartford". The citizens presented him the sum of $50,000 with which to purchase a home in the city, and on December 22, 1864, Congress created the grade of vice-admiral of the navy, and the President nominated Rear-Admiral Farragut to the position. On July 25, 1865, Congress further honored the hero of Mobile Bay by creating the grade of admiral, and the Senate unanimously confirmed his nomination to the position and rank, which was held subsequently by David Dixon Porter and George Dewey. He commanded the European squadron 1867-69, and in January, 1870, performed his last public service in command of the naval force, participating in the obsequies of George Peabody, at Portland, Maine. In the summer of 1870 he became the guest of Rear-Admiral Pennock, then commandant of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and he died August 14, 1870, there surrounded by his family and friends. His body was sent to New York, where the final and public funeral ceremonies were held on September 30, President Grant, the members of the cabinet, many military and naval officers, ten thousand soldiers and a large number of military and civic organizations, forming the procession. The government erected to his memory a colossal bronze statue in Farragut Square, Washington, executed by Vinnie Ream (afterward Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie), and a statue of the admiral by St. Gaudens was placed in Madison Square, New York City. See the "Life of David Glasgow Farragut, embodying his Journal and Letters" by his son, Loyall Farragut (1879); and "Admiral Farragut" by Captain A. T. Mahan, United States Navy (1892).

BROOKS, Phillips,

Distinguished Episcopal Divine.

Phillips Brooks, sixth bishop of Massachusetts, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 13, 1835, son of William Gray and Mary Ann (Phillips) Brooks. He was descended from Puritan clergymen on both the paternal and maternal side; from Rev. John Cotton on his father's side, and from the Phillips family, the founders of the two Phillips academies, on his mother's. His father was for forty years a hardware merchant in Boston.

Phillips Brooks was one of four brothers ordained to the Protestant Episcopal ministry, and was sent first to the Adams school and afterwards to the Boston Latin School, then entering Harvard College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1855. Afterward he was for a time a tutor in the Boston Latin School, then determining to enter the ministry, he chose the theological seminary at Alexandria, Virginia, as the place of his preparation, went there in the fall of 1856, and was graduated in 1859. His first preaching was among the poor whites in a small building at Sharon, a few miles from the seminary, where numbers flocked to hear him, as throngs did later in churches and cathedrals. After his ordination as a deacon in the chapel of the seminary, July 1, 1859, he accepted the rectorship of the Church of the Advent in Philadelphia, and was ordained to the priesthood in his own church, May 27, 1860, by Bishop Alonzo Potter. Two years later he succeeded Dr. Alexander H. Vinton as rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, Dr. Vinton had been rector of St. Paul's, Boston, the church home of Phillips Brooks in his younger days, and his influence and advice had done much to mould the religious character of the young man. During these years in Philadelphia, years of the Civil War, many of Mr. Brooks' discourses awakened in the minds of his hearers the most ardent patriotic feeling, for he did not hesitate to touch upon the larger political questions of that stormy time; and, in recognition of his brilliant efforts in behalf of the cause of the Union he was made an honorary member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. His sermon on Abraham Lincoln, preached in Philadelphia when the body of the murdered President was lying in state in that city, illustrates very aptly the nature of these discourses, and the fullness and balance of the character which blended so fitly the citizen and the man of God.

At the close of the war, Mr. Brooks was called upon to take a prominent part in two public recognitions of the reëstablishment of peace; he offered the prayer at a great mass meeting held in front of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and performed the same office at the commemoration at Harvard College. His utterances on this latter occasion were so inspired and inspiring, that they evoked in some of his audience a desire that he should be identified with Boston, and eventually resulted in his call to Trinity Church in that city in 1869. Having a very hearty love for his family and for the city of his birth, he was nothing loath to accept the charge, though it involved certain sacrifices on his part, and he commenced a ministry which lasted for twenty years, during which period he proved a true pastor to his flock, caring for and serving the humblest and lowliest among them. A new church edifice was built for him at a cost of over a million dollars, where he preached to the largest congregation gathered in any single church in Boston. Many beautiful anecdotes are told of his tender ministrations, of his love for the children, and of his great-hearted humility. His influence was outreaching and extended farther than the limits of the church. He re-

ceived the degree of D. D. in 1870 from Union College; in 1877 from Harvard University; in 1885 from Oxford University, England; and in 1887 from Columbia College. In 1886 he was nominated as assistant bishop of Pennsylvania, and was also offered the chaplaincy of Harvard University, but declined both offices. He was for some years one of the favorite preachers at Harvard; he held the keynote of sympathy with young men, and his love for his *alma mater* was deep and strong.

During his vacations he traveled both in England and on the continent, and he spent one winter in India. In England, where he became a close friend of Dean Stanley, he made a very deep impression, preaching many times in different churches, and once before the Queen. Certain of the English clergy said of him that he was the greatest preacher the church had, either in England or America. On October 14, 1891, he was consecrated as Bishop of Massachusetts, in Trinity Church, Boston. Some of the clergy thought that he was unfitted for the routine cares and duties of the episcopate—that he was too great a man; some were afraid that his large liberality, his broadness, would imperil the dignity and conservatism of the church. The high-church party was opposed to him, questioning the soundness of his theology, and after his election in Massachusetts a confirming majority was barely reached in both the house of bishops and the standing committees of the dioceses. His episcopate was a brief one, but it was, in its wisdom, in its grand simplicity, a fitting termination, a crystallization of his whole life. In his sermon on Lincoln, he said: "The more we see of events the less we come to believe in any fate or destiny except the destiny of character." This was the destiny of his character—that he should be the greatest bishop Massachusetts had yet known.

The writings of Phillips Brooks are characterized by their rhetorical excellence, their close reasoning, the tenderness of their poetic imagery, and their deep spiritual power. They are eagerly read by all classes of people. Some few of them were published after his death. He died in Boston, Massachusetts, January 23, 1893.

BANKS, Gen. Nathaniel Prentiss,

Soldier and Statesman.

Nathaniel Prentiss Banks was born at Waltham, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, January 30, 1816, son of Nathaniel Prentiss and Rebecca (Greenwood) Banks. His father was superintendent of a factory which manufactured the first cotton cloth in the United States.

After a common school education, young Banks worked in his father's factory as bobbin boy, but subsequently learned the trade of machinist. He was a diligent student, and obtained a good education through his own efforts, and incidentally became editor of a local paper. He studied law in the office of Robert Rantoul, Jr., and was admitted to the bar, but never engaged in practice, being soon called to a public career. His first public service was as inspector in the Boston Custom House. In 1849 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was speaker of the house in 1851 and 1852. In 1853 he was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, of which he was made president. In that year he was elected to Congress as a coalition Democrat, and after an unparalleled and exciting contest lasting two months, he was elected speaker of the house, February 2, 1855, on the one hundred and thirty-third ballot, over William Aiken, of South Carolina. Having been elected governor of Massachusetts in 1857, he resigned his seat in Congress. He was governor for three years, and at the expiration of his

term he accepted the position of president of the Illinois Central railroad, succeeding George B. McClellan.

At the opening of the Civil War, Mr. Banks was commissioned major-general of volunteers, and assigned to the command of the Fifth Corps, in the Army of the Potomac, having become qualified in a degree by his experience in the State militia. He occupied Winchester, Virginia, in March, 1862, and was attacked by "Stonewall" Jackson, who was defeated by General James Shields, March 22-23, with a Union loss of 103 killed and 440 wounded; and a Confederate loss of 691. A second battle was fought near Winchester on May 25, when Banks was defeated by Jackson. On August 9th, General Banks fought the battle of Cedar Mountain, Virginia. After participating in General Sigel's campaign in September, General Banks was placed in command of the defences of Washington, while preparations were made secretly to send a strong expedition to New Orleans by sea. He sailed with it on November under orders to supersede General Butler in command of the Department of the Gulf, and arrived in New Orleans, December 14th. On February 11, 1863, an attempt was made to assassinate him, while on his way to the opera house in New Orleans. On April 11th he started from New Orleans with seventeen thousand men to attack Fort de Russy, which commanded the Red river. He captured Opelousas on April 20th, and on May 9th arrived at Alexandria, after restoring a large territory to the Union. He then marched to Port Hudson, Mississippi, which was in command of Major-General Franklin K. Gardner, with seven thousand Confederates, and was repulsed in assaults on the 25th and 27th of May. He then began a siege with fourteen thousand troops, and made another assault on June 13th, which was also repulsed with heavy loss. Learning of the fall of Vicksburg, General Gardner surrendered unconditionally on July 9th, and the entire length of the Mississippi river was thereupon open to the Federals. On July 22nd General Banks recaptured Brashear City. The next spring he was ordered to coöperate with a powerful fleet under Porter in ascending the Red river valley to recover western Louisiana. The campaign was indecisive, and General Grant ordered General Banks to abandon the Red river expedition and return to New Orleans. This order was subsequently countermanded by General Halleck, but on May 24th he was relieved of his command.

General Banks resigned his commission in the army and returned to Massachusetts, and was again elected to Congress from his old district. He served by reelection until 1877, with the exception of 1872, when he allied himself to the fortunes of Horace Greeley. He then served as United States marshal during the administration of President Arthur, and in 1888 he was once more elected to Congress. He was married at Waltham, Massachusetts, April 11, 1847, to Mary, daughter of Jeduthan Palmer, and three children survived him: Joseph W. Banks, civil engineer; Mary Binney, wife of Rev. Paul Sterling, of Melrose, Massachusetts, and Maud Banks, the actress. General Banks died at his home in Waltham, Massachusetts, September 1, 1894.

SICKLES, Daniel Edgar,

Distinguished Civil War Soldier.

General Daniel Edgar Sickles, soldier and lawyer, was born in New York City, October 20, 1825, son of George G. and Susan (Marsh) Sickles. He was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1846, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. Three years later he was elected a member of the New York State Legislature, and in 1853 was appointed corporation attorney for New

York City. In the same year he resigned and went to London, England, as secretary of the American Legation, James Buchanan being minister at the time. Upon his return he was chosen a member of the New York Senate in 1856, and was elected to Congress in 1857, where he served on the committee on foreign affairs, and at the expiration of his term was reëlected.

When the Civil War began, he raised the Excelsior Brigade in New York City, and was commissioned colonel of one of its five regiments, later he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and commanded a brigade under General Hooker. He fought at Williamsburg May 5, 1862; Fair Oaks, May 31-June 1 1862; and Malvern Hill, and saw severe service in the Seven Days battle before Richmond. He rose rapidly to division and corps commander, and was promoted to major-general of volunteers, November 29, 1862. He took part in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville, and in the battle of Gettysburg the brunt of the Confederate attack on the second day was borne by his corps, which held the ridge between Round Top and the Peach Orchard on the Emmitsburg road, and where he was so wounded in the leg that it had to be amputated.

Gettysburg won for him the Congressional Medal of Honor. Notwithstanding the loss of a leg, General Sickles continued in active service until 1865, when he was sent on a special mission to South America; and he was not mustered out of the volunteer service until January 1, 1868, after having been colonel of the Forty-second Infantry Regiment in the regular army since July 28, 1866. In 1869 he was placed on the retired list by President Grant, with the full rank of a major-general in the regular army. For gallantry at Fredericksburg and Gettysburg he was made brevet brigadier-general, and brevet major-general on March 2, 1867. General Sickles was entrusted with command of the Military District of the Carolinas from 1865 to 1867, and rendered valuable service in the cause of reconstruction. In 1869 President Grant appointed him United States Minister to Spain, and upon his return from that country in 1873 he devoted himself to reorganizing the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, and took up the practice of the law in New York City. He was Emigration Commissioner in 1887; sheriff of New York county in 1890; and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress in 1892. He was married twice, and had a son and a daughter. He died in New York City, May 2, 1914.

HOOKER, Joseph,

Soldier of Two Wars.

Joseph Hooker was born in Hadley, Massachusetts, November 13, 1814. He received a thorough preliminary education, and when fourteen years of age entered the West Point Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1837, at the age of twenty-three, in the same class with Generals Jubal Early and Braxton Bragg, both of whom came to distinction as Confederate leaders. At the beginning of the Mexican War he was appointed to the staff of Brigadier-General Hamar, being a second lieutenant in the First Artillery. He was present at the battle of Monterey, and so distinguished himself that he was brevetted captain, and in March, 1847, obtained the full rank of captain and assistant adjutant-general. He was with Scott at Vera Cruz, and was made major and lieutenant-colonel for gallant conduct at the National Bridge and Chapultepec. He remained in the army until 1853, but the conditions of a time of peace were objectionable to him, and in that year he resigned his commission and went to California, settled in Sonora county, and for several years worked his own farm.

J. Hooker

In 1858 he was appointed superintendent of military roads in Oregon, and obtained some other military surveying, and for three years was colonel of California militia.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he offered his services to the government, and in May, 1861, was commissioned brigadier-general. From July to the following February he was stationed on the north bank of the Potomac, in Southern Maryland, to watch the enemy and to defeat any effort on their part to cross the river for the purpose of moving on Washington from that direction. He commanded the Second Division in the Third Corps of the Army of the Potomac, under General Heintzelman. This division afterward formed part of McClellan's army in the peninsular campaign, and at the siege of Yorktown, lasting from April 5 to May 4, 1862, Hooker so distinguished himself that on the day after the evacuation he was appointed a major-general of volunteers. At Williamsburg, Hooker's division held the entire Confederate army in check, though he had to contend with overwhelming numbers.

General Hooker further distinguished himself on the Peninsula at the battles of Fair Oaks, Frazier's Farm, Glendale and Malvern Hill, during McClellan's change of base. On account of the part which he took in these battles, his division became known as "Fighting Joe Hooker's Division," thus giving him the sobriquet by which he was afterward always known. When the Army of the Potomac was called from the Peninsula to assist Pope in front of Washington, Heintzelman's corps with Hooker's division was one of the first to reach him at Warren Junction, where, on August 27, he was attacked by General Ewell, whom he repulsed. Preparatory to the Maryland campaign, he was assigned to the command of the First Army Corps. On the 14th of September occurred the battle of South Mountain, when Hooker, as a corps commander, added still more to his laurels. Three days later occurred the battle of Antietam in which Hooker bore a most important part, and was wounded in the foot, but remained on the field until the battle ended. He was unable to take the field again until November, when he superseded General Fitz John Porter in the command of the Fifth Corps; on Burnside's assuming the chief command, Hooker was assigned to the centre grand division of the Army of the Potomac, comprising the Third and Fifth Corps. When Burnside commenced his movement on Fredericksburg, Hooker brought up the rear of the grand army.

On January 26 General Burnside was relieved of his command, at his own request, and General Joseph Hooker succeeded him under appointment by the President. His movements resulted in the battle of Chancellorsville in which Hooker was badly defeated, a fact which enabled Lee to concentrate a heavy force against him and he was compelled to recross the river, narrowly escaping total destruction.

The failure of Hooker to arrest Lee's invasion caused great dissatisfaction, and at Fredericksburg he resigned his command, General Meade being appointed in his place. Hooker's failure had been complete, but it did not blind the administration to his great merit as a soldier. He was placed in command of the combined Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, and was sent to reinforce Rosecrans at Chattanooga, where Hooker made his splendid attack on Lookout Mountain, which has passed into history as the "Battle above the Clouds," November 24, 1863. Later Hooker joined in the pursuit of Bragg from Missionary Ridge, and pushed on until the Confederates took refuge in Dalton. When General Sherman organized his famous "March to the Sea" by the invasion of Georgia, Hooker remained in command of the Twentieth Corps, which

was the consolidation of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, and added to the laurels gained at Lookout Mountain by his splendid fighting at Resaca, Dallas, and in the operations in front of Atlanta. After the death of General McPherson, commanding the Army of the Tennessee, Hooker expected to succeed him, but was disappointed. Sherman did not altogether like Hooker, and advised the President to appoint General Oliver O. Howard to the vacant post. This was done, and Hooker asked to be relieved July 30, and was placed upon waiting orders until September 28. He was remembered, however, and his services respected, and he was brevetted a major-general in the regular army under date of March 13, 1865. After the close of the war he was placed in command of the Department of the East, with headquarters in New York City. In August, 1866, he was sent to Detroit, and put in command of the Department of the Lakes. September 1, 1866, he was mustered out of the volunteer service, and for some time was a member of the board for the retirement of officers. He was stricken with paralysis, however, and being incapacitated for further active service, he was retired at his own request, on October 15, 1868, retaining the full rank of major-general.

For the remainder of his life General Hooker resided in New York, and at last in Garden City (Long Island), New York, where his remains lie buried. He was a gallant and able soldier and general. As has been already said, in command of a division or corps he had no superior, but, precisely, as Ney and Murat could not be turned into Napoleons by placing them in chief command of an army, so Hooker was out of place and unsuccessful when given the supreme charge, in the conduct of which so many other experienced officers had failed. He died in Garden City, Long Island, New York, October 31, 1879.

LOGAN, John A.,

Soldier, Statesman.

General John Alexander Logan, perhaps the most distinguished volunteer general officer of the Civil War, and a statesman of commanding influence, was born in Murphysboro, Jackson county, Illinois, February 9, 1826; eldest son of Dr. John and Elizabeth (Jenkins) Logan. His father immigrated to the United States from Ireland in 1823, and settled in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, removing later to Jackson county, Illinois, where he conducted a farm, practiced his profession, was a representative in the State Legislature and held several county offices.

John A. Logan acquired his preparatory education chiefly under the instruction of his father and a tutor, and attended Shiloh College in 1840. Upon the outbreak of the war with Mexico in 1846, he enlisted in the volunteer army and was appointed second lieutenant in the First Regiment Illinois Volunteers and served as regimental adjutant and quartermaster in New Mexico. He returned to Illinois at the close of the war, studied law with his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins, and in 1849 was elected clerk of Jackson county. He was graduated from the law department of Louisville University in 1851, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He was a representative in the State Legislature, 1852-53, 1856-57; Prosecuting Attorney of the Third Judicial District of Illinois, 1853-59; presidential elector on the Buchanan and Breckinridge ticket in 1856, and a Democratic representative in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, 1859-61.

In July, 1861, during the extra session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, and shortly after the outbreak of the rebellion, resigned his seat and joined the Federal army at Bull Run, fighting as a private in Colonel Richardson's regiment.

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John A. Logan

He returned to Marion, Illinois, where he organized and was made colonel of the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry Regiment. He commanded his regiment in McClernand's brigade in the battle of Belmont, where he led a bayonet charge and had a horse shot under him; also in the attack on Fort Henry, and at Fort Donelson, where he was severely wounded in the left shoulder. He joined General Grant at Pittsburg Landing, March 5, 1862, and was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded a brigade at Jackson, Tennessee, where he guarded the railroad lines with six regiments. In 1862 he declined the nomination for representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress. He commanded the Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, under General McPherson, in Grant's northern Mississippi campaign; was promoted to major-general, November 26, 1862; and fought at Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, and throughout the siege of Vicksburg, where he commanded McPherson's centre, his command entering Vicksburg immediately after the explosion of the mine. He was made the first military governor of the city, and for his gallantry during the siege he received from Congress a medal of honor which bore the inscription "Vicksburg, July 4, 1863." He succeeded General Sherman in November, 1863, as the commander of the Fifteenth Army Corps. In the Georgia campaign he led the advance of the Army of the Tennessee at Resaca; and repulsed Hardee at Dallas, where he was shot through the left arm. He temporarily succeeded General McPherson in command of the Army of the Tennessee upon the latter's death, July 22, 1864, and led his corps in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain and in the final movements against Atlanta. After taking part in the presidential campaign of 1864, warmly supporting the reëlection of President Lincoln, he rejoined Sherman at Savannah, and continued in command of his corps until the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston, April 26, 1865, near Raleigh, North Carolina, when he succeeded General Howard as commander of the Army of the Tennessee.

General Logan resigned his commission in the army and returned to his home at Marion, Illinois, in August, 1865. He was a Republican representative in the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, 1867-71, and was one of the managers of the impeachment trial of President Johnson. He was United States Senator from Illinois, 1871-77, and 1879-86. He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for the presidency in June, 1884, and upon the nomination of James G. Blaine was made the vice-presidential nominee by acclamation. He was commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1868, and it was on his proposal that May 30th was designated as Decoration Day and made a national holiday.

He was married, November 27, 1855, to Mary Simmerson, daughter of Captain John M. Cunningham, register of the land office at Shawneetown, Illinois, who survived him. They had three children: the eldest, a son, died in infancy; the second, a daughter, married Major W. F. Tucker, United States Army; and the youngest, John A. Logan, Jr., was a major in the United States volunteer service in the war with Spain, served in Cuba as an adjutant-general on General J. C. Bates's staff; was appointed major of the Thirty-third United States Volunteers, August, 1899, and was killed while leading a charge at San Jacinto, Luzon, Philippine islands, November 11, 1899.

General Logan was the author of: "The Great Conspiracy" (1886); "The Volunteer Soldier of America" (1887). An equestrian statue in bronze, on a bronze pedestal with basal relief portraits of the

general officers serving with him, and scenes in the Senate when he took the oath of office, and on battle-fields in which he engaged, was unveiled in Washington, D. C., April 10, 1901. He died in Washington, D. C., December 26, 1886.

COX, Samuel Sullivan,

Distinguished Statesman and Orator.

Samuel Sullivan Cox was born at Zanesville, Ohio, September 30, 1824. His grandfather was General James Cox, of Monmouth, New Jersey, a soldier in the Revolution, who fought in the battles of the Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. Mr. Cox's father was Ezekiel Taylor Cox, a prominent Democrat, and in 1832-33 a member of the Ohio Senate, who in 1818 married the daughter of Samuel Sullivan, State Treasurer of Ohio, after whom he named his son.

Samuel S. Cox, after studying in the public schools of Zanesville, Ohio, entered the Ohio University, at Athens, and afterwards Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, where he was graduated in 1846. Having determined to adopt the law as his profession, Mr. Cox went to Cincinnati, and entered the office of a Mr. Worthington, and from that time until 1851 devoted himself to his legal studies. In the latter year he crossed the ocean and traveled in Europe, and on his return published a description of his tour under the title of "The Buckeye Abroad." Mr. Cox had natural gifts in the direction of literature, and even while in college he was able to assist in maintaining himself by his literary work, besides obtaining prizes in classics, history, literature, and political economy. In 1853 he went to Columbus, Ohio, where he assumed the position of editor of the "Ohio Statesman," and from this time forward interested himself in political affairs. It was shortly after this period that the sobriquet of "Sunset" Cox began to be applied to him. The occasion was a brilliant descriptive article he wrote entitled "The Great Sunset."

From his entrance into journalism and political life, Mr. Cox was a Democrat. In 1855 President Pierce offered him the position of secretary of legation at the American Embassy in London. He declined this position, but afterward accepted that of secretary of legation at Lima, Peru; but on his arrival at the Isthmus of Panama, while en route there, was seized by an attack of the local fever and was obliged to return home; whereupon he resigned the office. In 1857 Mr. Cox began his long period of legislative service, having been elected to Congress on December 7th from the old Licking-Franklin district of Ohio. It happened that his speech on the Lecompton (Kansas) Constitution was the first delivered in the new hall of representatives in the capitol at Washington, on the day when it was first occupied for legislative business, December 16, 1857. In the debate on the important questions under consideration Mr. Cox soon made an impression upon the house. His active mind and keen foresight anticipated the possible consequences of raising a sectional issue, and from this time forward he used his best efforts to accommodate the questions at issue, and provide, if possible, for a peaceful solution of them. During the administrations of Presidents Buchanan and Lincoln, including the stirring years of the Civil War, Mr. Cox was three times elected to Congress from Ohio. During the war he sustained the government by voting for money and men to prosecute it, although he not infrequently differed from the policy of the administration. In 1863 Mr. Cox was the Democratic candidate for speaker of the House of Representatives, in opposition to Schuyler Colfax; but as the Republican party was in the majority in the house, he was defeated. In 1865 Mr. Cox pub-

lished a volume entitled "Eight Years in Congress," in which he presented his observations and experience while a member of the House of Representatives up to that time. He was defeated in his district in Ohio for reëlection in the same year.

He had by this time obtained a national reputation, not only as an able representative in Congress, but as a brilliant, humorous and popular speaker. He foresaw that Ohio was destined to soon become a permanently Republican State, and, wishing to live where his own party held the supremacy, in 1866 he changed his residence from Ohio to New York City. The wisdom of this was made apparent by his election in 1868 to the Forty-first Congress as a representative from New York City. In 1869 Mr. Cox paid another visit to Europe, during which excursion he traveled through Italy and northern Africa. He busied himself in writing during his tour, and on his arrival in London on his way home, published an account of his journey entitled "A Search for Winter Sunbeams," and which was afterward reprinted in the United States. In 1870 he ran against Horace Greeley for Congress, defeating him by about one thousand votes. Two years later he was defeated by Lyman Tremain for Congressman-at-large; he was, however, elected to the same Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James Brooks. From this time forward down to the day of his death, Mr. Cox was reëlected continuously as a member of Congress from the city of New York. At the opening of the Forty-fifth Congress, in 1877, he was once more a candidate for the speakership, and although he was never elected to that position, his knowledge of parliamentary law and his appreciation of the amenities of legislative intercourse, made his services extremely valuable, and he frequently served as speaker *pro tem.*

During the Forty-fifth Congress, Mr. Cox took upon himself by special resolution the work of the new census law, which he successfully advocated, being also the author of the plan of apportionment adopted by the house. The ability with which he handled this important matter drew from General Francis A. Walker, the distinguished statistician and economist who superintended the tenth census, a graceful and most flattering public testimonial. In his treatment of legislative questions Mr. Cox was a close student of every subject which would throw any light upon it. He always aimed at obtaining for the people of the United States the widest liberty of industry, trade and self-government. He was the introducer and champion for many years of an important bill concerning the Life-saving Service, and finally witnessed its passage, and also introduced and carried through a bill for the protection of immigrants, and for the inspection of steamships, which put an end to many scandalous abuses. His work in Congress also brought about the raising of the salaries of letter-carriers, and the granting them a vacation without loss of pay—an accomplishment which made the letter-carriers of the country his friends for all time. During all the long period in which Mr. Cox was a metropolitan congressman, he took a prominent part in almost every important debate which occupied the attention of the house, sustaining the interests of the city of New York by every means in his power. He opposed high tariff and monopolies. He served on important special committees of the house, such as the one appointed to investigate the doings of "Black Friday," and the one on the Ku-Klux-Klan troubles.

Mr. Cox was for many years a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. In the summer of 1881 he made his third trip to Europe, during which he visited Hol-

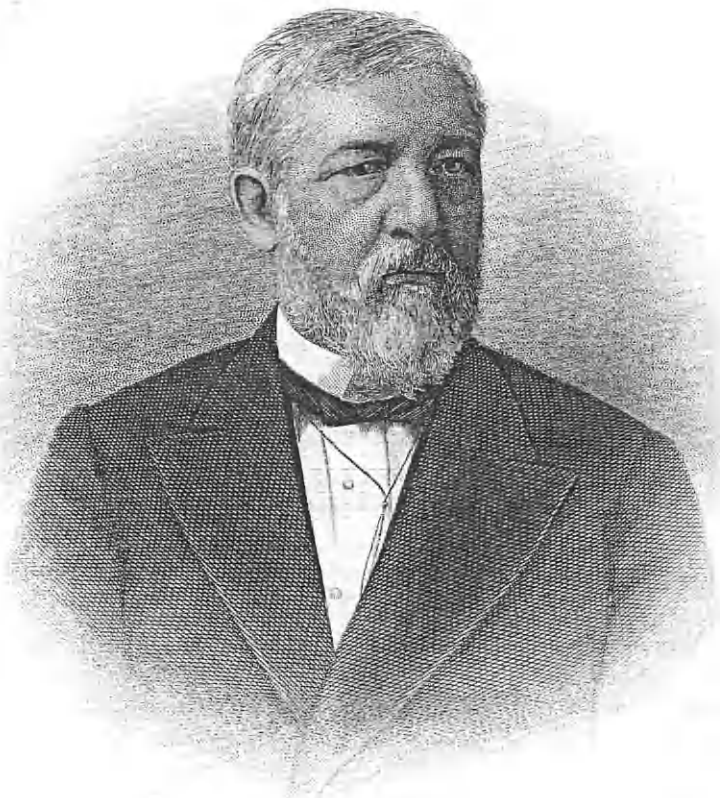
land, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Turkey, Egypt and Greece. One of the first acts of President Cleveland on taking his seat in the Presidential chair in 1885, was to appoint Mr. Cox Minister to Turkey, which resulted in the most happy manner. He made a very favorable impression upon the Sultan, and during his stay in Turkey was successful in clearing up several diplomatic complications. He resigned, however, at the end of one year, and, at the close of his embassy, both Mr. and Mrs. Cox were decorated by the Sultan. On his return to the United States he was reëlected to Congress. Besides the works previously mentioned, he published: "Puritanism in Politics" (1863); "Why We Laugh" (1876); "Arctic Sunbeams" (1882); "Orient Sunbeams" and "The Three Decades of Federal Legislation" (1885). His death was felt as a national loss. It occurred just after his return from a visit to the four new States of the Northwest, which, in Congress, he had been largely instrumental in creating. The strain of his long journey, with its sightseeing and public speaking, proved to be more than his constitution could bear, and he died at his residence in New York, No. 13 East Twelfth street, September 12, 1889. He was married in early life to Julia Buckingham, of Muskingum county, Ohio.

BLAINE, James Gillespie,

Statesman, Orator.

The Blaine family has been represented in this country since the year 1722, that being the date of arrival of James Blaine, the pioneer ancestor, who located on the site of the new city of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, having come, no doubt, from Carlisle, Scotland. The direct line of descent to the illustrious man whose name heads this sketch was through Colonel Ephraim Blaine, James (2) Blaine, Ephraim (2) Blaine, Ephraim Lyon Blaine, father of James G. Blaine, who married Maria Gillespie.

James Gillespie Blaine was born in West Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1830. He there spent his boyhood days, a witness to industrial growth as daily seen in its glass factories, coal mines, iron foundries, machine shops, planing mills, etc. This threw him in daily and intimate contact with workingmen, and he continued their friend, and the advocate of governmental protection of the interests of home manufactures throughout his life. He had his early education at the knee of his father and his maternal grandfather, Neal Gillespie, an educated and cultivated Irish gentleman. He first attended a school conducted by a learned English pedagogue, under whose care he was placed by his father when he was eleven years old. He was thus enabled to matriculate at Washington College in 1845, when only fifteen years old, and he completed his college course in two years, at the age of seventeen, and was graduated with honors of class orator and English salutatorian in 1847. His graduating address, "The Duty of an Educated American," sounded the keynote to the intense Americanism which characterized his entire public career. Like many of the college graduates of his day, he at once engaged in teaching, finding a professorship open for him in the Western Military Institute at Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky. Later he took up the study of law. He went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1852, where he was a teacher of the higher branches of English in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, and in 1854 he went to Augusta, Maine, where he worked for one year on the "Kennebec Journal" as a reporter, and soon was editor and owner of the leading weekly newspaper in Maine, and through which he exerted a strong influence. Thrown as he was in the company of the leaders of both parties



J. G. Blaine

in the State, he at once made his influence felt in behalf of the new party, pledged to the restriction of slavery. He was strong not only in the opinions he expressed in the editorial columns of the paper, but he exerted that powerful personal magnetism that became one of his distinguishing traits in his political life while mingling with men. He could read character, remember faces and call ever after by name every man to whom he was once introduced. It was while he was there employed that he entered upon a political career that was destined to be exceptionally brilliant. He was sent as a delegate to the first Republican national convention in 1856 which nominated John C. Frémont for the presidency of the United States. He sold his interests in the "Kennebec Journal," but continued his connection with the editorial department indefinitely, and removed to Portland and became part owner and editor of the "Portland Advertiser."

His career as a journalist ended in a blaze of glory in 1858, when he was elected a representative from Portland in the State Legislature. He accepted a place on hard-worked committees, and in 1858 he accepted the chairmanship of the Republican State Committee, and held that office by the will of the successive State conventions up to 1878. He was speaker of the Maine House of Representatives in 1861. He was the party candidate for representative in the United States Congress at the fall convention of 1862, and he took his seat in the Thirty-eighth Congress at the opening of its session, December 7, 1863. From his short but brilliant speeches on the floor of Congress the inspiration of the framers of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States largely came. He served through the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, a period of thirteen years, and the house made him its speaker, 1869-76. During these six years his position as speaker gave him little opportunity to join in public debates in which he was so ready and powerful, but at the same time he was enabled to exert a powerful influence in shaping the legislation of Congress, and it was only on infrequent yet notable occasions that he left the speaker's chair to take part on the floor of the House. He vacated the chair when the House had consideration of the bill giving President Grant the right to proclaim martial law in the Southern States, and to suspend the habeas corpus act in order to destroy the much feared "Ku-Klux-Klan," and his vigorous opposition to the bill, both on constitutional grounds and as an expedient measure, went far towards its defeat. He opposed the Bland Silver bill; and was favorable to the promotion of the shipping industries of the United States by acts of Congress, and the subsidizing of a line of mail steamers to the Atlantic ports of South America, in order to stand before the world as equal in liberality and the protection of home interests as were the governments of Great Britain and France. His voice was raised and his influence exerted in behalf of trans-continental railroads, in order to open the abundant riches of the great west, and he encouraged governmental appropriations to an extent that aroused many animosities. As his interests in this method brought him in close relations with the officials of the many great railroad enterprises of the time, his motives were unsparingly condemned by his enemies, and even questioned by some of his friends, and which resulted in a positive accusation of wrongdoing. Especially was this so in 1876, when he was charged with having received $64,000 from the Union Pacific Railroad Company for legislative services rendered, and it was not until he produced letters from the officers of the company declaring that he had never

received a dollar from the company for any purpose whatever, that the intense tension of public opinion was relieved.

At the Republican National Convention, in 1876, he was the strongest candidate before the convention, leading all other candidates, and lacking but twenty-eight votes of a majority on the seventh ballot. His opponents united, however, to defeat him at this point, and threw their ballots to Rutherford B. Hayes. In the same year Senator Morrill resigned to take his place in the cabinet of President Grant as Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Blaine was elected by the Legislature of Maine to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy. There he continued to advocate governmental aid to railroads and steamship lines in behalf of the prosperity and growth of the United States. He framed the bill for the exclusion of the Chinese, and opposed the appointment of an electoral commission to pass upon the validity of the presidential election of 1876. His name was again before the Republican National Convention in 1880, and his most formidable opponent appeared to be General Grant, who was put forward for the third term. He accepted the position of Secretary of State in President Garfield's cabinet, but the plans he had laid for the betterment of conditions were frustrated by the assassination of President Garfield and the accession of Vice-President Arthur to the presidency. Mr. Blaine resigned from the cabinet, December 19, 1882. He was now out of public life for the first time in twenty-three years, and he gave himself to the writing of his "Twenty Years in Congress," a most valuable contribution to history, and particularly as to the period from Lincoln's accession to the presidency down to the days of Garfield. At the Republican National Convention of 1884 Mr. Blaine was a candidate before the convention the third time for nomination to the highest office in the gift of the people, but after a spirited and exciting canvass he lost, and Grover Cleveland became the next President. In 1888 Mr. Blaine declined to allow his name to be used as a candidate, and President Cleveland was succeeded, March 4, 1889, by President Harrison, and Mr. Blaine came into his cabinet as Secretary of State. He at once secured the proposed assembling of a Congress of the American Republics at Washington, in order to encourage friendly commercial intercourse, and twenty-six nations responded to the call. He pursued a vigorous policy in the interests of the American fisheries and the protection of the sealing industry on the coast of Alaska, favored reciprocity in trade; and reciprocity treaties were made with Germany, France, Austro-Hungary, Santo Domingo, Costa Rica, Spain on behalf of Cuba, Brazil, British Guiana and the British West India Islands. His successful administration of the affairs of the State Department seemed to mark him as a certain successor to President Harrison in the presidential chair, but the autumn of 1891 brought from him a letter positively withdrawing from the political field, his health being much impaired, and for which reason he resigned the portfolio of State, June 3, 1892, and this closed the public career of one of the foremost political leaders in the United States. It was said of him, "The hold which he maintained upon the hearts of his countrymen is not sufficiently explained by brilliant gifts or magnetic personality; the secret lies in his generous, manly, Christian character." He was a matchless orator, and his eulogy on President Garfield, in the Hall of Congress, was one of the most remarkable efforts known to American oratory.

Mr. Blaine married, in March, 1851, at Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky, Harriet Stanwood, daughter of Jacob and Sally (Caldwell) Stanwood, of Augusta, Maine. Mr. Blaine died at his winter home in the national capital, January 27, 1893.

CORLISS, George H.,

Prominent Inventor.

George Henry Corliss, one of the most distinguished of American inventors, was born at Easton, Washington county, New York, June 2, 1817, son of Hiram and Susan (Sheldon) Corliss.

George H. Corliss was very apt in his studies, and early developed a love for mechanism. Upon leaving school he became clerk in a store; but, persuading his father to allow him to continue his studies, was sent to Castleton Academy, Vermont, where he remained three years, in 1838 returning to Greenwich, where he opened a general store. His mechanical ability began to show itself in his rebuilding a bridge over Battenkill creek—a project which had been pronounced by experts to be impracticable. He anticipated the sewing machine of Howe by inventing a machine for sewing boots and stitching heavy leather; but was lacking sufficient capital with which to introduce his device. He followed many mechanical pursuits, being noted for his skill in devising methods of accomplishing the work required. In 1844 he removed to Providence, Rhode Island, where he entered a machine ship. Afterward he established the firm of Corliss, Nightingale & Company, for the manufacture of steam engines. His remarkable insight into the principles of mechanism enabled him to almost immediately make improvements in the construction of steam engines, for which he obtained patents as early as 1849. His improvements at this time were in the direction of securing uniformity of motion by making the governor connect immediately with the cut off, instead of regulating the throttle, as was the former method. He invented the Corliss engine, in which the governor simply indicates to the valves what work they are to perform, and which prevents a waste of steam and makes the engine operation uniform—if all but one of the machines in a factory be suddenly stopped, the release of power is at once regulated, and the single engine continues at its usual speed. This improvement in the operation of steam engines effected such a saving in fuel that it revolutionized their construction, and brought to the inventor an immense amount of business. The Corliss Engine Company incorporated in 1848, Mr. Corliss being made president and general manager, and the works were increased until they covered many acres of ground and employed a thousand men. At the exposition at Paris in 1867, and at Vienna in 1873, Mr. Corliss was awarded prizes, and he received in 1870 from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences the Rumford medal. At the Vienna Exposition, Mr. Corliss exhibited none of his inventions; but imitations of his work were shown by foreign engineers, and these caused the jury to award to the original American inventor their diploma of honor.

Mr. Corliss was appointed commissioner from Rhode Island to the American Centennial Exposition, and he was one of the seven who made the preliminary plans, while organization of the Centennial board of finance was suggested by him. It was expected that a number of steam engines would be required to provide power for all the machinery of the exhibition; but Mr. Corliss submitted to the committee plans for a fourteen hundred horsepower engine to move all the machinery, and which were accepted. He spent upon its construction $100,000 more than the appropriation, and devised special mechanisms to prevent expansion from the great length of steampipe, which a slight change of temperature might disarrange, and, contrary to the expectation of eminent engineers, the work was completely successful—a great triumph for Mr. Corliss. The engine weighed seven hundred tons; its cylinders were forty

inches in diameter, with ten-foot stroke; and its fly wheel was thirty feet in diameter. It was the marvel of the exhibition, and won encomiums from the engineers of all countries. In his report to the French government, Bartholdi said that "it belonged to the category of the works of art, so great was the general beauty of its effect and perfect balance to the eye." Professor Redinger, of the Polytechnic School of Vienna, pronounced this engine "systematic in greatness, beautiful in form, and in every detail a masterpiece." After the exhibition this engine was transferred to the town of Pullman, near Chicago, Illinois, where it furnished power for the Pullman Palace Car Company's works.

Mr. Corliss received many expressions of the esteem in which his genius was held in foreign countries, notably the Montyon prize, the highest honor given in Europe for mechanical achievements, and which was conferred by the Institute of France in 1879; and he was made an officer of the Order of Leopold by the King of Belgium in 1886. Among his inventions were: "A machine for cutting cogs upon bevel wheels; an improved boiler, with condensing apparatus, for marine engines, and a pumping engine for water-works. He was preëminent in the particular line of engineering which he pursued. The engine which bears his name is used wherever industry is known, and his contributions to the mechanical achievements of the world are unsurpassed.

Although he had little taste for politics, Mr. Corliss represented North Providence in the General Assembly in 1868-70, and was a Republican presidential elector in 1876. He was a member of the Charles Street Congregational Church, but a liberal contributor to churches of all denominations. He was married, in January, 1839, to Phoebe F. Frost, of Canterbury, Connecticut, who bore him a daughter, Maria Louisa, and a son, George Frost Corliss. Mrs. Corliss died in 1859, and in December, 1866, he was married to Emily A. Shaw, of Newburyport, Massachusetts. Mr. Corliss died in Providence, Rhode Island, February 21, 1888.

SCHURZ, General Carl,

Soldier, Statesman, Litterateur.

Carl Schurz was born March 2, 1829, near Liblar, Prussia, Germany. He received instruction under his father and at eleven years of age was sent to the Gymnasium at Cologne, where he graduated in 1847. He matriculated at Bonn University in 1847; in 1849 his connection with the revolution caused him to discontinue study there. While there he fell under the spell of Professor Johann Gottfried Kinkel, an orator, poet, and idealist. In Bremen Kinkel established the "Bonner Zeitung" and Schurz became his assistant editor and reporter; for a time Schurz edited the paper alone. Later Schurz went to Bavaria, joined the revolutionary forces, was appointed a lieutenant, and was made prisoner, but escaped to Switzerland. Later he went back to Germany incognito, and effected the rescue of Kinkel, and they took refuge in Paris. In 1851 Schurz went to London; he there married and came to New York. Shortly afterward, Schurz settled in Philadelphia, where he studied English and law. In 1855 he traveled through several western States, and in 1856 returned to Europe with his family. He returned to this country again late that summer and made his residence at Watertown, Wisconsin.

The newly formed Republican party had nominated Fremont for president, and the issues of anti-slavery enlisted the sympathies of Schurz who made speeches in his native language to the Germans of Wisconsin. In 1857 he was nominated over his own protest for Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin, and was defeated.

C. Schurz

the other candidates on the Republican ticket were elected. During that campaign, Schurz spoke in English language, and in 1858 he enlisted in the Lincoln-Douglas contest in Illinois, in which he met Lincoln. In the Republican State Convention of 1859, Schurz was again nominated for Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin, but declined. Early in 1859 he was admitted to the Wisconsin bar, and settled to practice at Milwaukee, As a speaker he was in constant demand, and the law was practically abandoned.

Schurz was a member of the National Republican Convention of 1860 at Chicago, and chairman of the Wisconsin delegation. He secured the adoption of a plank in the national platform, which declared against the impairment of political rights of foreign-born citizens, and pledged the party to oppose natavistic legislation then pending. The convention nominated Lincoln for President, and Schurz was made the Wisconsin representative on the committee to inform Lincoln of his nomination. Schurz made a strenuous campaign, and soon after Lincoln was inaugurated he was was made Minister to Spain. Schurz presented his credentials in Madrid, July 16, 1861, but the war impelled him to return to acquaint the President with the situation abroad; so he resigned as Minister. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers by President Lincoln and on June 10, 1862, received command of the Third Division of Sigel's corps at Harrisonburg, Virginia. Shortly afterward he participated in the Second Battle of Bull Run, and was among the officers commended by the Secretary of War. On March 14, 1863, he was made major-general of volunteers. Later, in the movements that eventuated in the battle of Chancellorsville, he commanded a division, and participated in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, where for a time on July 1st he commanded the Eleventh Corps. With his division he was sent to the relief of Chattanooga, Tennessee, late in 1863, participated in the movements in and around Chattanooga that eventuated in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and also went to the relief of Knoxville, in December, 1863. In March, 1864, he commanded a recruiting camp at Edgefield, Tennessee. During the presidential campaign of 1864 he was a speaker for Lincoln. In the winter and spring of 1864-65 he served in various military capacities, and rejoined General Sherman in North Carolina and was present at the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston, April 26, 1865, whereupon he resigned his commission.

After the war, the question arose as to the legal status of the States that had seceded. Schurz contended that they should not be readmitted to full privileges until guarantees were given of their acceptance of the emancipation of the slaves. President Johnson commissioned Schurz to visit the Southern States, and report to him their physical condition and the state of sentiment. His report recommending a fuller investigation by Congress, was made the basis of subsequent legislation by Congress during the "Reconstruction" period.

Soon after, he became Washington correspondent of the "New York Tribune." In May, 1866, he became editor of the "Detriot Michigan Post," and in 1867 he became co-editor and joint owner of the "Westliche Post," St. Louis, Missouri. He visited Germany in 1868, was granted an audience with Prince Bismarck, who showed him special courtesy.

Schurz was a member of the Missouri delegation to the National Republican Convention in 1868, of which he was temporary chairman, and he secured the adoption of a provision in the platform recom-

mending general amnesty for most of the Confederate soldiers. In 1869 the Legislature of Missouri elected him United States Senator, the first German born citizen to attain that distinction in the United States. His career in the Senate was noted for his signal ability as a debater and parliamentarian; and clearness and precision in argument. He opposed Grant's San Domingo annexation policy, which he virtually defeated. He opposed the "carpet-bag" rule of the South, but when the States accepted the abolition of slavery, he was the first to take positive measures to restore the disfranchised citizens to full citizenship. To accomplish that end he secured the election of Benjamin Gratz Brown as Liberal Democratic Governor. His speeches in the Senate on the currency question and resumption of specie payments were models of sound financial doctrine. He began the agitation for tariff reform, and made the first effort to secure civil service reform. These efforts brought him into conflict with men then in power, and in 1872 he headed a movement to force the nomination of a Reform candidate. The convention called by Schurz and held in 1872, at Cincinnati, however, nominated Greeley for President on the Democratic ticket, whom in the end he reluctantly supported in preference to Grant, on reform issues alone.

When Schurz's term in the Senate expired he was given a complimentary dinner in New York on April 27, 1875. He visited Europe again in 1875, and was banquetted in Berlin by admiring Americans then abroad, which was attended by many Germans of distinction. As soon as he returned he was appealed to by the Ohio Republicans to speak for Hayes and sound money, and enlisted in the campaign, which resulted in the election of Hayes as Governor. The following year he launched a movement to secure an unbiased expresion of non-partisan sentiment similar to that of his campaign of 1872, but when Hayes was nominated for President on the Republican ticket, he cast his lot with the latter in preference to Tilden on the Democratic ticket. Hayes pledged himself to inaugurate Civil Service Reform, if elected, and Schurz made a strenuous campaign for Hayes, who was finally declared to be elected, and Schurz was made Secretary of the Interior. He organized a system of promotion based upon merit, and was the first high official of the government to inaugurate serious reforms in the Civil Service. He also gave personally the same attention to his official duties that he was accustomed to employ in his own private business, reformed abuses, and reorganized the Interior Department on a more efficient basis.

In 1881 he accepted the joint editorship of the New York "Evening Post", with E. L. Godkin, and Horace White; however, he withdrew in December, 1883, with the intention of taking up his personal memoirs and other historical work. He was not pleased with the attitude of the Garfield-Arthur administration on civil service and other reform movements, and endorsed Cleveland for President, who was elected. Meanwhile he had become the foremost character in the National Civil Service Reform Association, organized by his friend George William Curtis; and, after the death of Curtis, Mr. Schurz became president of the Association, being reëlected annually from 1892 to 1901. He opposed the "imperialism" of the McKinley administration, after the Spanish-American War of 1898, and continued to advocate the principles of democracy as he conceived them, until his death. He was a forceful orator and an eloquent speaker, with complete command of both the English language and his native German.

Engd by H.B.Hall's Sons New York.

F. Sigel

Carl Schurz edited his speeches, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. in 1885. He was the author of a "Life of Henry Clay," which was published in 1887, by Houghton, Mifflin & Company; and wrote an "Essay on Abraham Lincoln" published in 1887. He was contributing editor to "Harper's Weekly" from 1892 to 1898, and prepared "Carl Schurz's Reminiscences," in three volumes, published in 1909 by Doubleday, Page & Co. "The Life of Henry Clay" has been pronounced to be the best history of Henry Clay and his times ever written, while "Schurz's Reminiscences," prepared during the last three years of his lifetime, sparkle with a pleasant wit, interwoven with a beautiful Addisonian style.

Death came to Carl Schurz on May 14, 1906, in New York, after a winter's sojourn in the South. It cut short the story of his life in those reminiscences, and with his passing there appeared many eloquent tributes to his memory in the current literature of the day. Since that time a memorial fund was raised, which was expended in the erection of a statue of Carl Schurz on Morningside Heights, New York, where it now stands as a perpetual memorial of America's first great political reformer.

Carl Schurz married, July 6, 1852, in London, England, Margaretha, daughter of Heinrich Christian and Agathe Margarethe (Ahlf) Meyer, of Hamburg, Germany. After Schurz and his wife established their home at Watertown, Wisconsin, she devoted herself to literary and educational work, establishing a Froebel Kindergarten there in 1856, which was the first of its kind in America. Her school was followed by another in 1858, at Columbia, Ohio, and in 1859 by a third at Boston, Massachusetts. Afterward, such schools became fixed in the educational systems of many cities of this country. Mrs. Schurz died March 15, 1876, in New York.

SIGEL, General Franz,

Educator, Soldier, Journalist.

General Franz Sigel was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, November 24, 1824, third child and eldest son of Moritz and Anna Marie Pauline (Lichtenauer) Sigel.

Young Sigel was at Carlsruhe, a cadet in the Military Academy, where he graduated in 1843 and was commissioned lieutenant. After a duel with an adjutant of his battalion, he resigned and went to Heidelburg to study law, when news of the proclamation of the Republic in Paris came in February, 1848, and which inaugurated the revolutionary movement that swept over Germany, Austria and Italy. Sigel organized an independent battalion at Mannheim. He joined in the uprising of 1848, which proved a failure, and he fled to Switzerland. In the spring of 1849 the revolutionary movement broke out anew. Sigel returned to Carlsruhe and became Minister of War under the revolutionary government. On May 25 he was given command of the army on the Neckar, and led his troops in an engagement at Heppenheim. The plan of crossing the border into Würtemberg had to be abandoned on account of the objections to entering a foreign state. Sigel resumed his duties as Minister of War, and was again placed in command of the army. Shortly afterwards the revolutionary government enlisted the services of General Ludwig Mieroslawski, the Polish revolutionist, who appointed Sigel adjutant and second in command. Sigel took part in several engagements, but the revolution failed, and Sigel took refuge in Switzerland, where he wrote revolutionary articles for the newspapers. In April, 1851, the Swiss government decided that his presence was no longer desirable, and General Sigel was escorted by gendarmes through Switzerland and France, and there permitted to take a boat to Eng-

land. It was at a café in Paris, which he was permitted to visit, that he made the personal acquaintance of Carl Schurz. The two revolutionary officers were introduced by General Shimmelpfennig, who later commanded a brigade of volunteers in the Civil War in the United States.

General Sigel landed at Southampton in 1851, and went to London, where he supported himself by playing the piano in the Chinese Exhibit at the Crystal Palace. The next year he came to New York and kept a cigar store. He gave lessons in Italian, mathematics and fencing, and corresponded for German and English papers. For a time he was a surveyor and draftsman, and assisted with the plans of the projected Crystal Palace in New York. In 1854, he married Elise Dulon, the eldest daughter of Dr. Rudolph Dulon, and for several years taught mathematics, mechanics, translation, and American history in the German-American school of his father-in-law. Three times a week he drilled the pupils and gave instructions in tactics. In the evening he taught English in a night school. He also conducted a German-American Sunday school at the Turn Hall, was teacher of fencing, and for a time was president of the Turn-Verein, wrote for the "School of the People," wrote for the Turn-Verein a manual of gymnastics and fencing, and translated Scott's tactics for the Turners. From 1855-57 he was instructor in tactics of the Fifth New York Regiment of Militia. For about a year he edited and published "The Review," a military, technical and literary monthly magazine for the militia, Turners and other societies. In 1857 he accepted a position as teacher in the German Institution of St. Louis, with a yearly salary of $800. In April, 1860, he received his final citizenship papers, on the eve of his election as a director of the School Board of St. Louis.

At no time did Sigel have any sympathy for the principle of slavery and the doctrine of secession, and he was an ardent supporter of Lincoln. After the secession of South Carolina he engaged in organizing and drilling a company to meet the preparations made by Governor Jackson, of Missouri, who sympathized with the South. The secessionists established a camp with the intention of taking the arsenal in St. Louis, with its military stores. The United States government sent Captain Nathaniel Lyon to command the Union troops at St. Louis, and when Lincoln's first call for volunteers came, it found citizens in St. Louis prepared. Under the leadership of Lyon, Blair and Sigel, Camp Jackson was taken, and the United States Arsenal saved. General Sigel organized the Third Missouri Regiment, made up entirely of German-Americans, and became its colonel. In command of a brigade he marched against the secessionists at Carthage, in Southwest Missouri, and attacked them vigorously with fifteen hundred men, July 5, 1861; but was obliged to fall back to Deep River, where he reorganized his force and became attached to the army of General Nathaniel Lyon. In the battle of Wilson's Creek, where Lyon fell, he gained the rear of the Confederates, but the death of Lyon created confusion, and Sigel was overwhelmed and obliged to retreat.

Sigel, promoted to brigadier-general, was by General Fremont given command of a division, and later of two divisions, and ordered to join the army of General S. R. Curtis, and took part in the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. Soon after he was commissioned major-general, and on June 1, 1862, he was given command of the forces at Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights, and followed "Stonewall" Jackson to Winchester, Virginia. On June 25, 1862, he was given command of the First Corps, Army of Virginia, and was

present at the battle of Cedar Mountain. He commanded the forces along the Rappahannock river, having in addition to his own corps a division of General Banks, and a division of the Ninth Corps. At the Second Battle of Bull Run he opened the battle by attacking "Stonewall" Jackson, near Groveton. In the beginning he gained decided advantage, and it was his corps that covered the retreat to Washington, which ended the conflict.

In September, 1862, Sigel commanded the Eleventh Corps and the Grand Reserve Division, which was present but did not participate in the battle of Fredericksburg. In the disputes resulting from the Second Battle of Bull Run, Sigel was involved, and personal relations became so difficult that he deemed it wise to resign his command of the Eleventh Corps, just prior to Chancellorsville, and he accepted a command in the Department of the Lehigh, with headquarters at Reading, Pennsylvania, and was stationed there when the battle of Gettysburg was fought. Soon afterward, owing to illness, he was obliged to accept a leave of absence.

Returning to duty in February, 1864, he was given command of the Department of West Virginia, and was defeated by a superior force under General John C. Breckinridge, near Newmarket. In consequence, he was relieved and placed in charge of the division guarding Harper's Ferry. In July, 1864, he successfully defended Maryland Heights against General Early, giving time for the Sixth and Nineteenth army corps to reach the national capital and save it from capture. The administration, however, had lost confidence in Sigel, and he was relieved of his command and ordered to Baltimore, and he resigned in May, 1865.

While a resident of Baltimore, he edited the "Baltimore Wecker," a German newspaper. He took an active part as a speaker in promoting the reëlection of President Lincoln. In 1866 he removed to New York City. President Grant appointed him Collector of Internal Revenue, and in 1869 he was the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, but the Democratic ticket was elected. President Grant appointed him a special member of the commission which visited Santo Domingo, and reported to Congress in favor of annexation. The same year he was elected Register of the City of New York, the Reform Democratic party joining the Republicans in giving him a majority of the votes cast, and he served to January, 1875. For President in 1880, General Siegel warmly supported Hancock, and thereafter was known as a Democrat up to 1896, when he supported McKinley, having no sympathy with the monetary teachings advocated by Bryan. He served the city of New York as equity clerk in the office of the county clerk, and in 1885 President Cleveland appointed him Pension Agent at New York, and he filled that office with credit, 1885-1888. After his retirement he continued to reside in New York City, lecturing throughout the country on military and historical subjects, in advertising business, and for several years published the "New York Monthly," a journal printed part in German and part in English, devoted to the interests of German-American citizens. By special act of Congress he was granted a pension of $1,200 per annum.

He died at his home in New York City, August 21, 1902. A full length portrait in oil of General Sigel occupies a place in the court house in Carthage, Missouri, the scene of one of his early battles. An equestrian statue in Forest Park, St. Louis, was unveiled in 1906. Franz Sigel Park in the Bronx, New York City, was named for him. In 1908 a statue was placed on Riverside Drive, New York City, and at the unveiling of the statue, prominent in the marching procession were noted Grand Army posts, with members being German-American soldiers

who had served under General Sigel in Missouri and Arkansas, and others who were in his Virginia campaign.

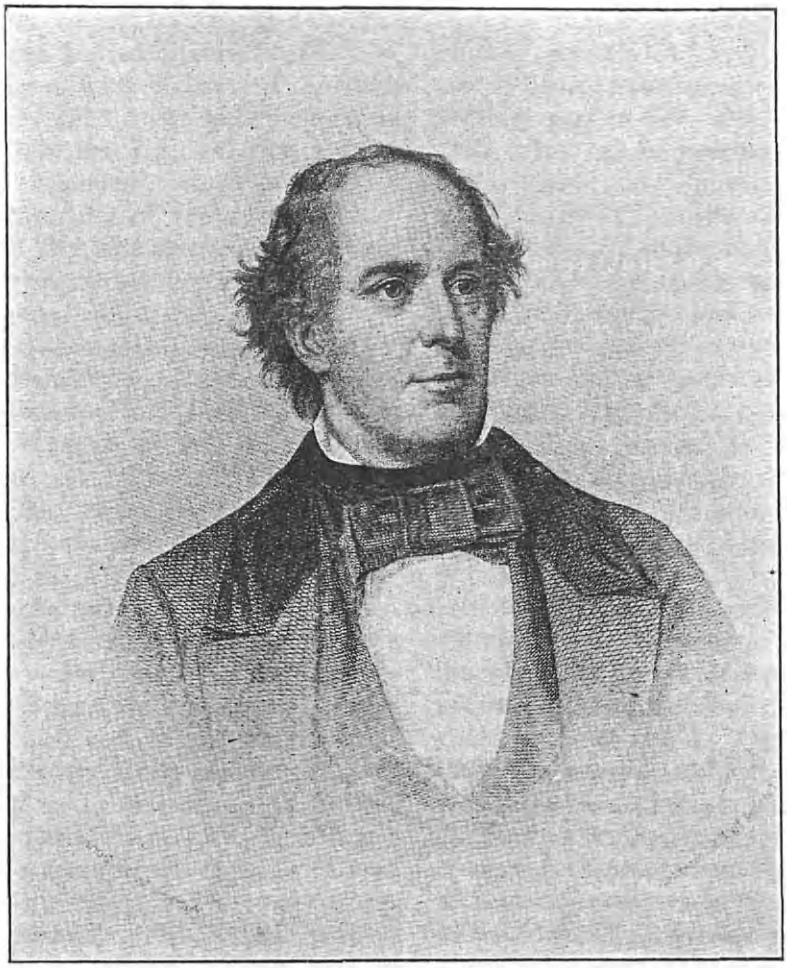
General Franz Sigel married, in January, 1854, Elise Dulon, sister of Rudolph Dulon, who was born in the city of Bremen, Germany, and died in New York, December 18, 1905.

CHASE, Salmon P.,

Cabinet Official, Jurist.

Chief Justice Salmon Portland Chase was born at Cornish, New Hampshire, January 13, 1808, son of Ithamar and Janette (Ralston) Chase, and sixth in descent from Aquila and Ann Chase, who left England in 1640, and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts. His father was a farmer, and in 1815 removed from Cornish to Keene, New Hampshire, where he established a new home, having in 1812 engaged in the manufacture of glass and become bankrupt.

Salmon P. Chase attended a district school until his ninth year, when his father died, and he was sent to Windsor, Vermont, where he continued his studies. In 1820 his mother sent him to Worthington, Ohio, at the suggestion of her brother-in-law, Bishop Philander Chase, who conducted a collegiate school at that place, and who agreed to give him a home and educational advantages. He made the journey with his elder brother and H. R. Schoolcraft, who were going West to join the Cass exploring expedition. On the removal of Bishop Chase to Cincinnati in 1822 to accept the presidency of Cincinnati College, Salmon P. Chase entered that institution, and in 1823, when his uncle went to Europe to secure funds to establish Kenyon College, he returned to his mother's home in Keene, New Hampshire. For a time he taught school at Royalton, Vermont, and entered Dartmouth College in 1824, graduating in 1826. He then went South, expecting to find employment as tutor in some private family, but in this was disappointed. Returning, at Washington he was refused a situation in one of the departments, his uncle, Dudley Chase, of Vermont, declining to aid him on the ground that such an appointment had already ruined one nephew. He secured a private school, where he had among other pupils a son of Attorney-General Wirt. This incident led to an offer from Mr. Wirt to receive the young tutor as a law student, and he was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1829. In 1830 he returned to Cincinnati, and was admitted to the Ohio bar. While waiting for clients he prepared an edition of the statutes of Ohio, which his conscientious codification, copious annotation, and comprehensive sketch of the growth and development of the Territory and State, expanded to three volumes. Upon its publication the fame of the author spread with its rapid sale, all previous "Statutes of Ohio" being superseded by the new work. Practice now came, and among his clients were the Bank of the United States in Cincinnati, and the Lafayette, a prominent city bank, which engaged his services as a director, secretary of the board, and solicitor. This experience directed his mind to subjects of finance, and was the preparatory school of the future United States Treasurer. The question of slavery and the rights of fugitives from bondage was at this time (1837) uppermost in the public mind, especially in the vicinity of Cincinnati, a famous point on "the underground railroad." Mr. Chase was counsel for a colored woman claimed as a fugitive slave, and also in the case of James G. Birney, prosecuted under a State law for harboring a fugitive slave. Both causes were defended by him before the State Supreme Court, and his arguments against the right of the Federal government to demand of a State magistrate any service in the case of a slave



S P Chase

voluntarily brought by his master into a free State and there escaping from his control, and in maintaining that the law of 1793 was unwarranted by the constitution of the United States and therefore void, were published and extensively circulated by the anti-slavery party. In the case of Van Zandt, before the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1846, he was associated with William H. Seward, and there argued that under the ordinance of 1787 no fugitive from service could be reclaimed from Ohio, unless escaped from one of the original slave States, and that the question of slavery was an inter-State and not a Federal question for adjudication by Congress. In politics Mr. Chase had supported either Whig or Democrat as they promised to further his one political idea, the blotting out of slavery; but in 1841 he called the convention that organized the Liberty party in Ohio, wrote the address to the people, and supported its candidates. In 1843, when the Liberty party met in convention at Baltimore to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, Mr. Chase was a member of the committee on resolutions, and opposed the radical proposition offered, refusing to support the third clause of the constitution if it was applied to the case of a fugitive slave, his opposition preventing it becoming a part of the committee's report. It was, however, introduced before the convention and adopted. The movement for a convention of "all who believe that all that is worth preserving in Republicanism can be maintained only by uncompromising war against the usurpation of the slave power, and are therefore resolved to use all constitutional and honorable means to effect the extinction of slavery within the respective States, and its reduction to its constitutional limits in the United States," was led by Mr. Chase, and was intended to invite representation only from the Southern and Western States. It met in Cincinnati in June, 1845, and the address, urging the necessity of a political organization determined upon the overthrow of the slave power, was prepared by Mr. Chase as chairman of the committee on platform. The second Liberty National Convention was held in 1847, and in it Mr. Chase opposed making a ticket, and advised waiting to see how the Wilmot Proviso would affect the political parties and the action of Congress. In 1848 he prepared a call for a free territory State Convention at Columbus, Ohio, which resulted in the National Convention at Buffalo, New York, in August, 1848, over which Mr. Chase presided, and which nominated the Free Soil ticket—Van Buren and Adams. Mr. Chase was next year elected by the Democrats and Federal Whigs to the United States Senate. In 1852, when the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore nominated Franklin Pierce and denounced the agitation of the slavery question, and the ticket and platform were upheld by the Democrats of Ohio, Mr. Chase withdrew from the party, and prepared the platform for an independent party, which was adopted by the Pittsburgh Convention of 1852. He opposed the Clay compromise in a speech in the Senate; and all his efforts in the Senate were directed to the confining of the question of slavery within its constitutional limits, to securing non-intervention on the part of the Federal government in the affairs of the State and Territories, to upholding the individual rights of persons and States, and to securing economy in the administration of financial affairs. He favored free homesteads to actual settlers, cheap postage, government aid towards construction of the Pacific railroad, and liberal appropriations for harbor and river improvements. The opponents of the Nebraska bill and of the administration elected him Governor of Ohio in July, 1855. His policy was economy in the ad-

ministration of State affairs, annual sessions of the Legislature, and liberal support to schools. At the Republican National Convention of 1856, a majority of the Ohio delegates proposed his name as a Presidential candidate, but at his request it was withdrawn. In 1857 he was again a candidate for Governor, and received the largest vote ever given to a candidate for that office in Ohio. When the Republican National Convention met in Chicago in 1860, Ohio presented Mr. Chase as a candidate, and on the first ballot he received forty-nine votes; but when the votes of Ohio were needed to secure Mr. Lincoln's nomination they were promptly furnished. In the same year he was elected to the United States Senate, and resigned it to accept the portfolio of the treasury in the cabinet of President Lincoln.

The treasury was in great need of money and Secretary Chase asked for $8,000,000, April 2, 1861, of which amount $3,099,000 was tendered at or under six per cent. He refused all bids at higher rates than six per cent., and placed the balance in two-year treasury notes at par or over. When Fort Sumter was first fired upon, the Secretary went to New York and obtained $50,000,000 from the banks in exchange for treasury notes payable in coin, and soon after obtained $100,000,000 more from the same source. The bankers could not sell the bonds for coin, and on December 27, 1861, the agreement to suspend specie payment was entered into. When the resources of the banks were found inadequate to supply the Secretary's demand for money, he, largely through the suggestion of Mr. O. B. Potter, of New York, issued the "greenback." This popular loan was followed by the national banking system, a part of the original plan of Mr. Potter. These financial measures enabled the government to prosecute the war, and furnished a stable currency.

On December 6, 1864, President Lincoln named Mr. Chase as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Taney, deceased, and his nomination was immediately confirmed by the Senate. In the impeachment trial of President Johnson in March, 1868, Chief Justice Chase presided, and his impartial and dignified demeanor won the respect of all. He became dissatisfied with the policy of the Republican party as voiced by the majority in Congress, and, when the Democratic National Convention met in New York in July, 1868, he was announced as a candidate for the Presidency. At one time his chances for the nomination seemed to be flattering, but the tide changed before the balloting began, and he received but four votes. In the Presidential campaign of 1872 he favored the election of Mr. Greeley, the Democratic candidate.

Dartmouth College conferred upon Mr. Chase the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1855. He was thrice married, and his daughter Katherine, born to his second wife, Eliza Ann Smith, whom he married September 26, 1839, was the head of his household in Washington, his third wife, Sara Bella Dunlap Ludlow, having died some years previous. Miss Chase, popularly known as Kate Chase, was a society leader during the war. She was married to Senator William Sprague, of Rhode Island, and after the expiration of her husband's Senatorial term established a palatial home in Rhode Island. Chief Justice Chase's health became greatly impaired through a paralytic stroke, and he died in New York City, May 7, 1872.

DAVIS, Jefferson,

President Southern Confederacy.

Jefferson Davis was born in Christian county, Kentucky, June 3, 1808, son of Samuel and Jane (Cook) Davis, and grandson of Evan Davis. His father was

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Jeff. C. Davis.

BREVET MAJ. GEN. JEFF. C. DAVIS.

in the military service of Georgia and South Carolina, and in the Revolutionary War recruited and commanded a company of infantry. Three of his sons served in the War of 1812. The family removed from Kentucky to Louisiana, and later to Mississippi, where the father was an extensive planter.

Jefferson Davis began his education in a log school house, and when eight years old entered St. Thomas (Kentucky) College. He made the journey on a pony, and on his way was entertained at "The Hermitage," the home of General Andrew Jackson. While there, the General asked young Davis what his ambition was, and was answered, "to be a soldier." The answer pleased the General, through whose influence Davis was enabled to enter West Point at a later day. St. Thomas was conducted by Dominican monks, and for most of the time he was their only Protestant pupil, as he was their youngest. Later he attended Jefferson (Mississippi) College, and afterward Wilkinson Academy, headed by Mr. John A. Shaw, of Boston. At the age of thirteen young Davis entered the sophomore class of Transylvania University, passed his examination for admission to the senior class, and left before graduation, having been appointed to the United States Military Academy by President Monroe, at the request of General Jackson. As brevet second lieutenant of infantry he was sent to Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis. In 1829 he rebuilt Fort Crawford, at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. In 1830-31 he took part in the Black Hawk War, was given charge of the captured Indians, and received the thanks of the famous Black Hawk for his kindness to his captives. In 1833 he was promoted to first lieutenant, and he resigned in 1835. Going to Louisville, Kentucky, he married Sarah Knox, daughter of General Zachary Taylor, to whom he had been engaged for two years; her father was greatly opposed to their union, and the estrangement between Taylor and his son-in-law continued until the death of Mrs. Davis, three months after the marriage. Mr. Davis passed the following winter in Cuba, returning in 1836.

Mr. Davis was elected to the Twenty-ninth Congress, and was an earnest supporter of war measures in connection with the Mexican question. He resigned his seat in Congress to accept the colonelcy of the First Mississippi Rifle Regiment, which he joined in New Orleans, thence proceeding with it to the mouth of the Rio Grande. Joining General Taylor, he distinguished himself in the storming of Monterey, and was one of the commissioners appointed to arrange the terms of capitulation. He performed brilliant service at Buena Vista, leading a charge, and receiving a wound and being reported to General Taylor as killed. He was afterward highly complimented by the general in his report. Its term of service ended, the regiment returned home. While still in service in Mexico, Colonel Davis was appointed by President Polk brigadier-general of volunteers in recognition of his valor and efficiency, and which he declined on the ground that such appointments should be made by the States, and not by federal authority. Governor Brown, of Mississippi, now nominated him to succeed Senator Speight (deceased) in the United States Senate, and the Legislature confirmed the same unanimously. In the Thirty-first Congress he was chairman of the committee on military affairs. During this time he refused the command of an expedition to liberate Cuba, proffered by General Lopez, accompanied by a deposit of $100,000, with a proffer of a like sum when the expedition should be successful. He recommended Major Robert E. Lee, who, after consultation with Colonel Davis, also declined, on the ground that his acceptance would be inconsistent with his

duties as a United States army officer. As a senator, Colonel Davis was a strong advocate of State Rights; and he opposed the Clay compromise measures, and the Calhoun nullification principles as departures from the constitutional rights of the States. In 1851 he was reëlected to the Senate, but resigned the next year to be a candidate for Governor, but was defeated. He now returned to his plantation, expecting to lead a quiet life. However, President Pierce, with whom he had been on familiar terms in their young manhood, in 1853 urged him to accept appointment as Secretary of War, and he reluctantly consented. His record in that position was most creditable. Retiring on the expiration of President Pierce's term, he was reëlected to the United States Senate in 1857. In 1858 he delivered a notable speech in Faneuil Hall, Boston, pleading for State Rights, and so won upon the Democrats of Massachusetts that at the Democratic National Convention of 1860 held in Charleston, South Carolina, he received the entire vote of the Massachusetts delegation as a presidential nominee. In the Senate, the same year, he contended for such a harmonization between North and South as would avert the threatened secession. After Mississippi had passed its secession ordinance, he withdrew from the Senate.

Reaching home, he was at once commissioned major-general of militia, and he set to work at organizing troops and procuring arms and war munitions. He was about to take the field, when (February 9, 1861), he was elected Provisional President of the Confederate States, and was inaugurated at Montgomery, Alabama, February 18th, and at once formed his cabinet. When Virginia seceded, he advised that Richmond, Virginia, be made the Confederate capital, and which was done. In November he was elected President for a term of six years, without opposition. His conduct of the war is rather a chapter of history than of biography; suffice it to say, that he made visits to the armies in the west as well as in the east, and long kept the people cheered to a hopeful feeling as to the result of the war. Leaving Richmond after the surrender of General Lee, he was taken prisoner May 10, 1865, near Irwinsville, Georgia, and taken to Fortress Monroe, where he was for two years held as a prisoner of state, at first closely confined and heavily shackled, and afterward being allowed more freedom. In May, 1866, he was indicted for treason in the United States Court at Richmond, under Judge Underwood, being defended by Charles O'Conor and James T. Brady. The court refused to proceed to trial or to admit the prisoner to bail, as being subject to military proceedings, but he was later brought into court under writ of *habeas corpus*, delivered to the civil authorities, and admitted to bail in the sum of $100,000, his bail bond being signed by many prominent public men, including Horace Greeley, Gerrit Smith, Augustus Schell and Horace F. Clark, the two last named also representing Cornelius Vanderbilt. On December 3, 1867, Davis was brought to Richmond for trial, and hearing the arguments, Chief Justice Chase favored quashing the indictment; Underwood, the presiding judge, opposed, and the case was certified to the Supreme Court of the United States, when a *nolle prosequi* was entered by the government. The name of Mr. Davis appeared in the list of those included in the general amnesty of December, 1868, but he declined to take the oath of allegiance or ask pardon, and never again voted. Returning to Mississippi, he was for a time interested in the Mississippi Valley Company, for the purpose of encouraging trade between New Orleans and South America and European ports, but the project was unsuccessful, and Mr. Davis retired to his home, "Beauvoir,"

and engaged in the preparation of his two-volume work, "Rise and Fall of the Confederate States of America," and which was published in 1881. His friends urged him to consent to his election to the United States Senate, among other reasons in order to test the question of his disfranchisement, but he declined their appeals, not being desirous of being a party to disturbing questions. He rented the Pavillion, on grounds belonging to Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey, a schoolmate of Mrs. Davis, and he subsequently purchased it. After the death of Mrs. Dorsey, he, as her executor, found himself to be her legatee, and she, in order to make it impossible for him to refuse the gift, made the reversion to his youngest daughter. In November, 1889, while visiting his plantation, he was attacked with grippe, and attempted to return home, but could not be moved, and died at the house of his friend, I. U. Payne, December 6, 1889, and was buried at Richmond, Virginia.

Mr. Davis was survived by his wife, Varina Howell, to whom he was married in Natchez, Mississippi, February 26, 1845, she was a daughter of William Burr Howell, who served with distinction in the battles on the lakes in the War of 1812, and granddaughter of Governor Richard Howell, of New Jersey. After the death of Mr. Davis, she, for purposes of identification, assumed his name as Varina Jefferson Davis, and finished an autobiography begun by him, and which she published in 1891 as "Jefferson Davis, Ex-President of the Confederate States of America: A Memoir," in two volumes.

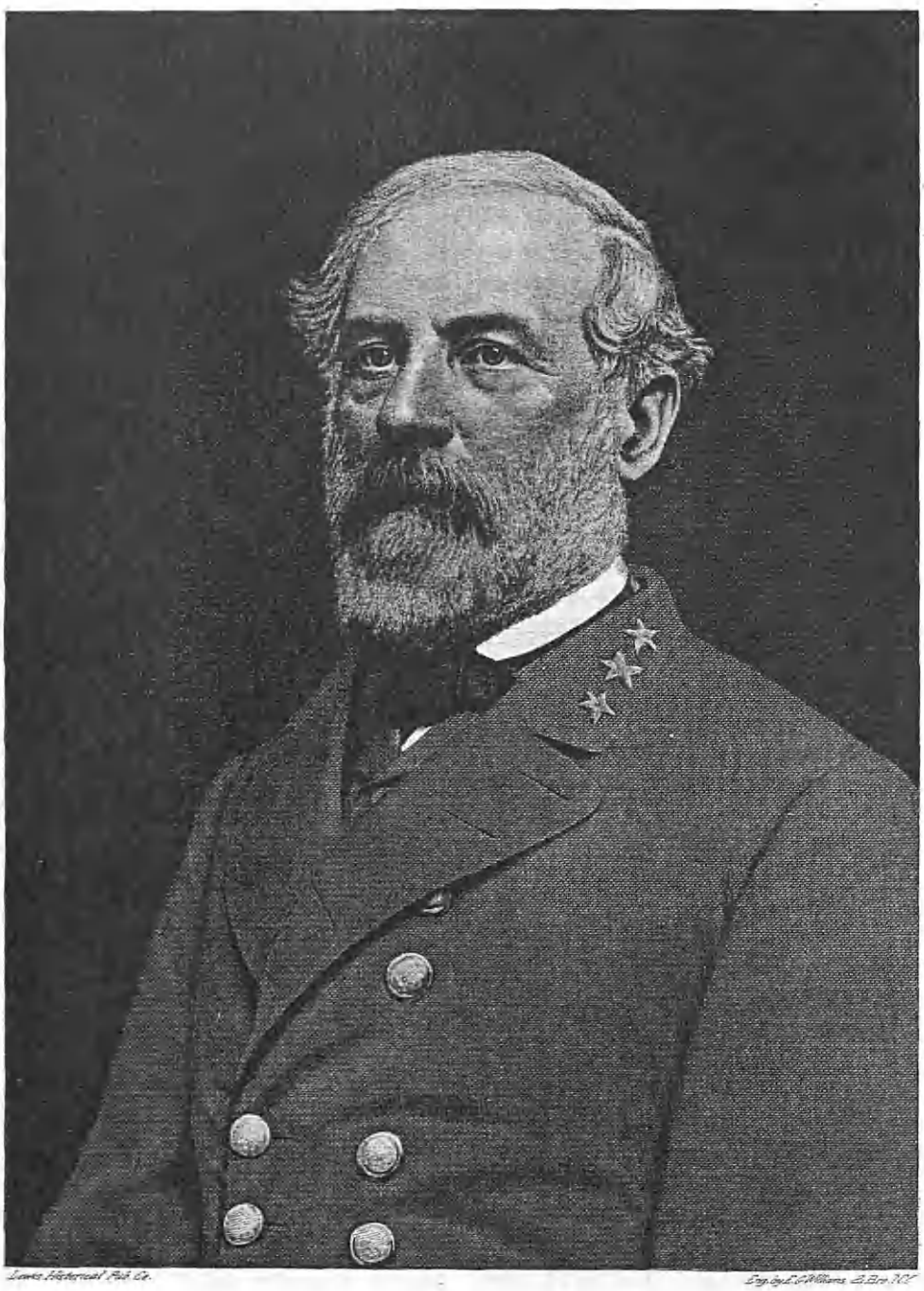
STEPHENS, Alexander H.,

Statesman.

Alexander Hamilton Stephens was born in Taliaferro county, near Crawfordville, Georgia, February 11, 1812; son of Andrew B. and Margaret (Grier) Stephens, and grandson of Alexander Stephens, a native of England, who immigrated to Pennsylvania about 1746, served in the Colonial army under Braddock, and in the Continental army during the Revolution, and removed to Georgia.

Alexander H. Stephens was left fatherless at the age of fourteen, his mother having died some years before. He inherited about four hundred dollars, and this, with a small legacy from his grandfather, was spent upon his education. He lived with his uncle, Charles C. Mills, of Washington, Wilkes county, a man of wealth and influence. He was sent to the high school at that place, taught by the Rev. Alexander Hamilton Webster, pastor of the Presbyterian church, through whose influence Alexander (who then first made use of the middle name of Hamilton in respect for his teacher and friend) received an offer from the Presbyterian Educational Society to loan him money for a college course, and he matriculated at Franklin College (University of Georgia) in 1828, and was graduated in 1832, but refused to pay two dollars for a diploma. He taught school for two years to repay his indebtedness to his benefactors; and, determining to adopt the profession of law, was admitted to the bar, July 22, 1834, having given but two months' time to prepare for his examination. W. H. Crawford and J. H. Lumpkin, his examiners, both declared it to be the best examination they had ever witnessed. He lived frugally, and soon earned sufficient money to purchase his father's plantation in 1839, and the estate which became "Liberty Hall," his future home in Crawfordville. He was a State Rights Whig, but opposed to nullification, and he was elected a representative to the Georgia Legislature in 1836. He there secured the first charter ever granted in the United States for a college for the regular graduation of women in classics and the sciences—the Georgia Fe-

male College at Macon, chartered in 1836, and opened January 7, 1839, with six professors and as many assistants. He was reëlected to the Legislature in 1837, and each following year until 1841, when he declined a reëlection, but was sent to the State Senate in 1842-43. He was a delegate to the Charleston Commercial Convention in 1839, and in 1843 was elected a representative from Georgia to the Twenty-eighth Congress (to complete the term of Mark A. Cooper, who resigned to run for Governor of the State) by three thousand majority. He was reëlected until 1859, when he declined further election, and announced his retirement from public life in a speech at Augusta, Georgia, July 2, 1859. He had supported Harrison in 1840, Clay in 1844, and Taylor in 1848. He urged the admission of Texas to the Union, and in February, 1847, introduced in the house resolutions opposing the prosecution of the war against Mexico, as a violation of the constitution and carried on for conquest, but the house refused to consider the resolutions. In 1848 he opposed the Clayton Compromise, against the opinions of his constituents and the protests of the citizens of the whole State. When he appeared in Atlanta he was attacked and nearly killed in the public street by Judge Francis Cone, a prominent citizen of his own district, who sought to force him to retract his words spoken in opposition to the measure. He also sought to settle a dispute with Herschel V. Johnson and with Benjamin H. Hill by challenging them to meet him on the field of honor, but neither would accept the call. He opposed the policy of President Taylor; supported the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854; opposed Knownothingism in 1853; advocated the "squatter sovereignty" doctrines of Senator Douglas, and in 1856 supported James Buchanan. During the presidential canvass of 1860 he supported the candidacy of Stephen A. Douglas for President, and was an elector-at-large on the Douglas and Johnson ticket. He opposed secession, proposed the State Convention of January 16, 1861, that a full voice of the people might be obtained, and he voted against secession with eighty-eight other delegates, two hundred and eight voting for the measure. He was appointed by this convention a member of the proposed Provisional Congress to assemble at Montgomery, Alabama, February 4, 1861, and was then chosen Provisional Vice-President of the proposed Southern Confederacy, with Jefferson Davis as President. On March 21, he spoke in Savannah in favor of the upholding of the new Confederate States constitution, declaring that its chief corner stone was slavery; and in April he urged upon the Virginia State Convention at Richmond the adoption of the ordinance of secession. The regular election for President and Vice-President of the Confederate States under the constitution was held November 6, 1861, and Davis and Stephens were unanimously reëlected for a term of six years. Mr. Stephens differed with President Davis on the question of conscription in 1862, and formed a peace party in Georgia in 1864, Governor Joseph E. Brown and General Robert Toombs supporting it, and through their influence the Lincoln-Stephens resolutions on the suppression of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the Confederate government were passed by the Georgia legislature, March 4, 1864. He headed the unsuccessful Peace Commission composed of Mr. Stephens, J. A. Campbell and R. M. T. Hunter, appointed by the Confederate government, and who met President Lincoln and Secretary Seward at Hampton Roads, February 3, 1865. Mr. Stephens was confined in Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, until October 13, 1865, when he was discharged on parole. In February, 1866, he was elected United States Senator, but when he



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General Robert E. Lee

reached Washington he was not permitted to take his seat, Georgia not having complied with the requirements necessary to secure a place in the councils of the nation.

In 1872 he became editor and part owner of the "Atlanta Sun," in which he opposed the candidacy of Horace Greeley for the presidency, but the paper did not prove financially successful. He was a candidate for United States Senator before the Legislature of Georgia in November, 1871, but was defeated, and again in 1873, when he was defeated by General John B. Gordon. He was a representative in Congress, 1873-82; supported the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876; and in the Hayes-Tilden controversy advocated a disregard of the alleged returns, but did not favor the seating of Tilden by force. He resigned his seat in Congress in 1882, having been elected Governor of Georgia by 60,000 majority. His health soon failed so as to incapacitate him for official work. He was a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1875-83, and declined the chair of political science and history of that institution in 1868. During his last term as representative in Congress he was an intense sufferer, and appeared each day on the floor of the house either on crutches or seated in a wheel chair from which he was unable to rise unaided. He delivered a notable oration on the occasion of the unveiling of Carpenter's painting "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation" at the head of the stairway in the Hall of Representatives in the national capitol, February 12, 1878.

He was the author of: "The War Between the States" (2 vols., 1867-1870); "School History of the United States" (1871), and "History of the United States" (1883). In October, 1900, his name in "Class M, Rulers and Statesmen," received seven votes for a place in the Hall of Fame, New York University. His greatest speech was delivered on the occasion of the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the first colonists under Oglethorpe, the founding of Savannah, and the birth of the State of Georgia, celebrated in Savannah, February 13, 1883. He died from the exposure incident to this journey, in Atlanta, Georgia, March 4, 1883.

LEE, General Robert E.,

Confederate General.

General Robert Edward Lee was born at "Stratford," Westmoreland county, Virginia, January 19, 1807, son of General Henry and Anne Hill (Carter) Lee, grandson of Henry and Lucy (Grymes) Lee and of Charles and Anne Butler (Moore) Carter. In 1811 General Henry Lee removed his family from Stratford to Alexandria, Virginia, where Robert received his preparatory education at the academy under W. B. Leary, and at the high school of which Benjamin Hallowell, a Quaker, was headmaster.

He was graduated from the United States Military Academy, second in his class of 1829, was commissioned second lieutenant of engineers, and assigned to duty in the Engineer Bureau, Washington. In September, 1831, he was ordered to duty on the defences at Hampton Roads, remaining until 1835, when he was promoted to first lieutenant and became assistant to the chief engineer at Washington. He was commissioned captain of engineers in 1836, and made astronomer of a joint commission created by the Legislatures of Ohio and Michigan to determine the boundary line between those States. In 1837-40 he was employed on the upper Mississippi in constructing levees above St. Louis. He was on topographical duty in Washington, 1840-41, and on fortifications in New York harbor, 1841-45. In January, 1846, he was ordered to

the Rio Grande, and as chief engineer on the staff of General Wool took part in the engagement at Palo Alto, May 8, at Resaca de la Palma, May 9, and in the capture of Matamoras, May 18. Later Captain Lee was made chief engineer on the staff of General Winfield Scott, at Vera Cruz. On March 13, he led a reconnoissance of the Mexican lines, designated the position of the assaulting batteries, and March 22 bore under a flag of truce a demand for surrender. This being denied, after days for the removal of women and children, the army and navy opened fire and on March 29 the Mexicans capitulated. The American troops were deficient in transportation, the situation was desperate, as yellow fever threatened the place and in this emergency Captain Lee became responsible for the honesty of a Texan soldier, Colonel Tom Kinney, and the commanding general on his recommendation paid over to Kinney $50,000 in gold for six thousand mules. The contract was carried out, and the army moved towards the City of Mexico. At Cerro Gordo Pass, April 14, 1847, the engineering skill of Lee surmounted the advantage of position, and the Mexicans under Santa Anna were defeated. On September 13, 1847, at the head of the storming party, he planted the flag of South Carolina on the wall of Mexico City, and the following day he entered the city with General Scott.

He was brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of engineers, and returned to his home in Arlington. In 1848 he constructed defensive works at Baltimore. He was superintendent of the United States Military Academy, 1852-55. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in February, 1855, and assigned to the Second United States Cavalry, under Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. Lee was on court-martial duty until April, 1856, when he rejoined his regiment in Texas and was engaged in repressing Indian outbreaks until October, 1859. He then visited Arlington to settle the estate of his father-in-law, who had died in 1857, leaving him first executor of his will. On October 17, 1859, he was ordered to Harper's Ferry in command of three companies of United States Marines to protect the United States Arsenal. This he found in possession of John Brown's party, numbering about forty-five men. Colonel Lee called upon him to surrender, but Brown refused unless guaranteed safe conduct with his prisoners across the river into Maryland, and not to be pursued until his party had gained a point half a mile from the arsenal. Lee refused, and opened assault on the engine house on the arsenal grounds, in which seventeen whites and three negroes were taken prisoner at the point of the bayonet. Colonel Lee had Brown and his wounded cared for in the arsenal by a surgeon of the Marine Corps, and afterward delivered them to Judge Robert J. Ould, United States District Attorney. The prisoners were given over to the State courts, and tried and convicted on a charge of treason, murder and inciting insurrection among slaves, and Brown was executed. Colonel Lee rejoined his regiment in Texas.

He was ordered to Washington, where on March 1, 1861, he reported to Lieutenant-General Scott. Seven States had seceded, and on February 4, 1861, formed the "Confederate States of America." Lincoln would be inaugurated President, March 4, 1861, and General Scott desired the advice of the officers of the United States army. Colonel Lee assured General Scott that if Virginia seceded and the government decided to coerce the States by military force, his sense of duty would oblige him to go with his State. On March 10, 1861, Colonel Lee was made a member of the board to revise the "Regulations for the Government of

the United States Army," and he filed the report of the board, April 18, 1861. On April 15, 1861, President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers, and Virginia was called upon for her quota, but Virginia refused and passed the ordinance of secession. President Lincoln offered Colonel Lee the command of the United States army, which General Scott wished to transfer to a younger man than himself. This offer was made at army headquarters, through Francis Preston Blair, Sr., April 18, 1861. Colonel Lee replied that he was opposed to secession and deprecated war, but that he could take no part in the invasion of the Southern States, considering such an act a breach of his oath to "support and defend the constitution of the United States," as interpreted by Attorney-General Black. He reported his decision to General Scott, and on April 20, 1861, he tendered his resignation, at the same time addressing a letter to General Scott, asking him to recommend its acceptance.

On April 23, 1861, Colonel Lee accepted the commission of commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of Virginia with the rank of major-general. On April 24, 1861, in his address before the convention, assembled in Richmond, accepting the trust, he closed with these words: "Trusting in Almighty God, an approving conscience and the aid of my fellow citizens, I devote myself to the service of my native State, in whose behalf alone will I ever again draw my sword." On June 8, 1861, Virginia transferred her military forces to the new government, and General Lee became military adviser to Governor Letcher, commander-in-chief. After the death of General Robert S. Garnett, Lee was ordered to command of the troops in Western Virginia. He found the Federal forces commanded by General W. S. Rosecrans, and both commanders acted on the defensive, chiefly on account of incessant rains and the state of the roads. Lee was then put in charge of the defenses of South Carolina and Georgia. In the spring of 1862 he was made military adviser of President Davis. On June 1, 1862, President Davis appointed General Lee to the command of the Army of Northern Virginia, with which he defeated General McClellan.

On September 8, 1862, General Lee moved into Maryland and issued a proclamation inviting the citizens to rally to the flag of the Confederacy, but without practical results. General Lee's army now took position near Sharpsburg, Maryland, and engaged McClellan, who held the field of battle, and Lee withdrew across the Potomac. The battle of Fredericksburg followed, and was won by General Lee, December 13, 1862.

In 1862 General Lee emancipated all the slaves held by his estate, 196 in number, in accordance with the will of his father-in-law, G. W. P. Custis. This was Lee's second act as an emancipator, he having freed his own slaves in 1854, while an officer in the United States army. On May 2-5, 1863, the Army of the Potomac, under General Hooker fought General Lee's army and was defeated. On June 2, 1863, Lee moved toward the Potomac, and on June 13, Hooker followed. Lee invaded Pennsylvania late in June, reaching Gettysburg July 1, 1863, where he found the Army of the Potomac, under General Meade, who had succeeded General Hooker. Each army lost over 20,000 men, and Lee retired across the Potomac into Virginia.

On August 8, 1863, General Lee tendered his resignation to President Davis, but Davis refused to receive it and wrote: "To ask me to substitute you by some one in my judgment more fit to command, or who would possess more of the confidence of the army or of the reflecting men of the country, is to demand an impossibility." General Lee confronted

General Grant at the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, and the battles that followed up to June 3, 1864, ended with that of Cold Harbor. Then followed the investment of Lee's army at Richmond and Petersburg, after ten months, ending with the evacuation of Richmond, April 2, and the surrender of its remnant of an army comprising 10,000 officers and men, at Appomattox, April 12, 1865. General Lee's last words to his army were: "Men, we have fought together for four years. I have tried to do the best I could for you."

On August 24, 1865, General Lee accepted the presidency of Washington College, at Lexington, Virginia, at a salary of $1,500 per annum, declining several offers with much larger salaries. Under his administration the college greatly prospered. He received the honorary degree of LL. D., from Mercer University, Georgia, in 1866. In 1871 the General Assembly of Virginia changed the name of his college to Washington and Lee University, and as a further memorial a recumbent statue of General Lee by Valentine was presented to the university by the Lee Memorial Association and his remains placed in a vault under the statue. This statue was unveiled by the association with appropriate ceremony in June, 1873. An equestrian statue by Mercié, surmounting a massive pedestal erected in Capitol Square, Richmond, Virginia, was unveiled and dedicated May 29, 1890. On June 19, 1901, bronze busts of Washington and Lee were unveiled at the university; the former being the gift of Oscar Straus, of New York, and the latter of Frank T. Howard, class of 1874, of New Orleans. The busts were placed on either side of the archway leading to the rotunda. In 1869 General Lee prepared a new edition of, and added a memoir to his father's work, "War in the Southern Department of the United States" (2 vols.).

On June 30, 1881, General Lee was married, at "Arlington House," Virginia, by the Rev. Mr. Keith, to Mary Anne Randolph, only daughter of George Washington Parke and Mary Lee (Fitzhugh) Custis, and a descendant of John Custis, who came to Virginia in the seventeenth century. This alliance subsequently made Lee master of the Arlington estate, and of the White House estate on the Pamunky river. General Lee died at Lexington, Virginia, October 12, 1870.

JOHNSTON, Joseph E.,

Confederate General.

General Joseph E. Johnston was born at "Cherry Grove," Prince Edward county, Virginia, February 3, 1807, eighth son of Lieutenant Peter and Mary (Wood) Johnston, and grandson of Peter and Martha (Butler) Rogers Johnston, and of Colonel Valentine and Lucy (Henry) Wood, of Goochland county, Virginia.

He received his preparatory education from his parents, both of whom were competent instructors. He attended the Abingdon Academy, and in 1825, through the influence of Senator Barbour, was appointed to the United States Military Academy, entering with a class of one hundred and five, in which were Robert E. Lee and seven other Virginians. He was graduated in 1829, thirteenth in the class of forty-six, and was the only Virginian besides Lee to graduate, Lee standing second. Johnston was assigned to the Fourth Artillery as second lieutenant, and was in garrison at New York and elsewhere, and took part in the Black Hawk campaign in 1832. In 1834-35 he was on topographical duty; was promoted to first lieutenant, 1836; and was aide-de-camp to General Scott in the Seminole War, resigning May 31, 1837. On July 7, 1838, he was made first lieutenant of topographical engineers, and brevetted

J. E. Johnston

captain for gallantry in the Seminole campaign. In 1841 he was given charge of the Topographical Bureau, Washington City, leaving that position in 1842 to act as adjutant-general in the Florida War. In 1843-44 he surveyed the boundary between the United States and the British possessions, and for two years following was on coast survey service. He was promoted to captain in 1846. During the Mexican War he was with General Scott at Vera Cruz, took part in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and City of Mexico, and was brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, for gallant conduct in reconnoitering at Cerro Gordo, where he was wounded. He was also wounded at Chapultepec, being the first to plant a regimental color on the walls. Mustered out of the volunteers at the close of the war, he again became captain of topographical engineers, and chief of the corps in the Department of Texas. In 1853-55 he supervised western river improvements, and in 1858 was acting inspector-general in the Utah expedition. On June 28, 1860, he was made quartermaster-general, United States army, and resigned April 22, 1861.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he was commissioned major-general of Virginia volunteers, and was associated with General Robert E. Lee in the work of organization of the State troops. Later he was called to Montgomery, Alabama, the first capital of the Confederacy, to receive a commission as brigadier-general in the Confederate provisional army. He was assigned to command at Harper's Ferry, but soon transferred to Winchester, and thence, in July, 1861, went to the assistance of Beauregard at Manassas and turned the tide against the Federals. After Bull Run as ranking officer, General Johnston combined all the troops there. In 1862 he attacked McClellan at Seven Pines (Fair Oaks), and was severely wounded. Early in 1863 he was given command in the southwest, at first stationed at Chattanooga. When Grant began his investment of Vicksburg, Johnston was ordered to the command of all forces in Mississippi. He ordered Pemberton to evacuate Vicksburg, but the order was disregarded, and Vicksburg surrendered with its garrison. Beginning in December, 1863, Johnston faced General Sherman, who was then invading Georgia. Johnston's conduct of his slow retreat was a masterpiece of military skill, but did not meet the approval of the Confederate authorities, and he was superseded by General Hood. Later Johnston was given command of the troops in North Carolina, and with an inferior force harassed Sherman severely in his march to the coast, but was unable to defeat him. Following the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, Johnston met Sherman, at Durham Station, North Carolina, and they agreed on terms that the Washington government repudiated. The two generals subsequently arranged another agreement based on the Grant-Lee terms, and which marked the end, General Johnston meeting the changed conditions with manly fortitude. He represented the Richmond district in Congress in 1877, and served as railroad commissioner under President Cleveland. He wrote "A Narrative of Military Operations During the Late War Between the States." He died in Washington City, March 21, 1891. He had been suffering from a heart ailment aggravated by a cold contracted at the funeral of General Sherman, on which occasion he was an honorary pall-bearer. Grant's estimation of Johnston may be noted: "I have had nearly all the southern generals in high command in front of me, and Joe Johnston gave me more anxiety than any of the others." And Sherman speaks of him as "equal in all the elements of generalship to Lee."

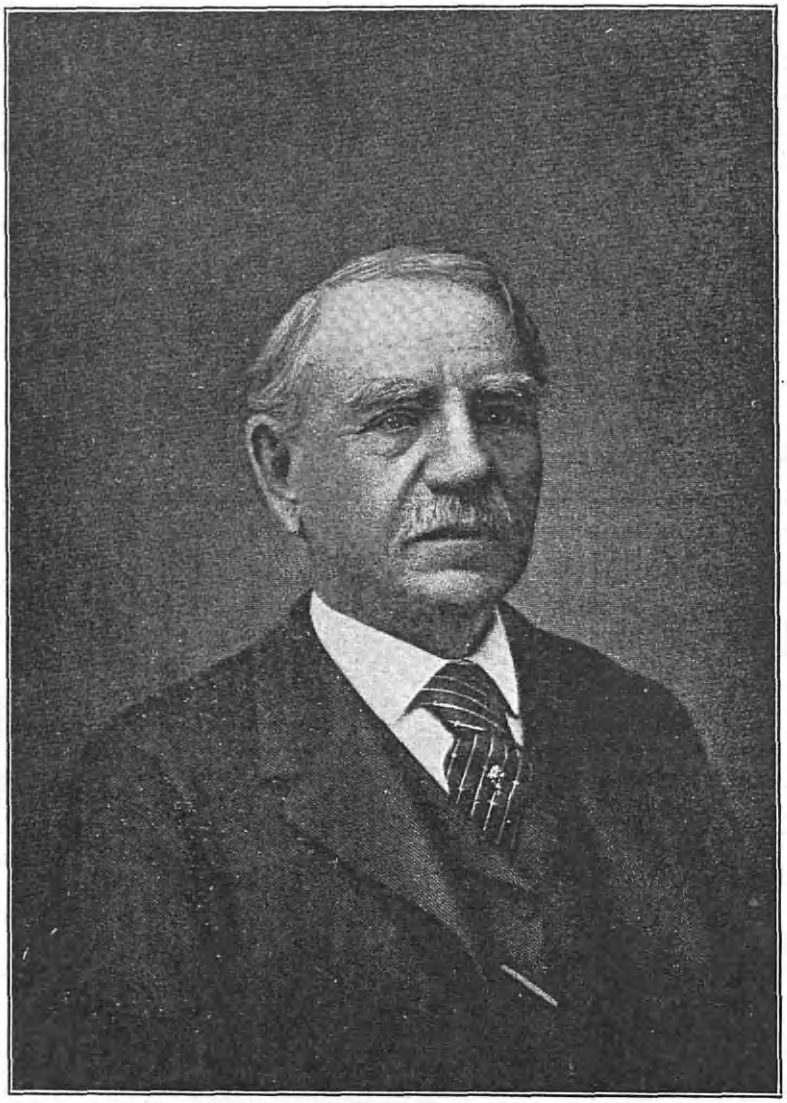
JACKSON, Thomas J.,

Enterprising Confederate General.

General Thomas Jonathan Jackson, famous as "Stonewall" Jackson, was born at Clarksburg (now West Virginia), January 21, 1824. He was orphaned in early life, but was cared for by Cummins Jackson, a bachelor uncle. He was weakly, but the rough life of a West Virginia farm strengthened him. At the age of eighteen he was appointed to the United States Military Academy, but was poorly prepared and did not reach a high grade. He graduated in 1846, was commissioned lieutenant of artillery in Magruder's battery, took part in General Scott's campaign from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and was twice brevetted for meritorious conduct at Cherubusco and Chapultepec. After the war he was on duty for a time at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, and later was sent to Fort Meade, Florida. He resigned in 1851, to accept the position of Professor of Philosophy and Artillery Tactics in the Virginia Military Institute. He was noted for the faithfulness with which he performed his duties, but was not greatly approved as a teacher. He was zealous in religious matters, was an officer in the Presbyterian church, and took such a deep interest in the slaves that he led a Sunday school for them, and which was maintained for many years after his death.

Soon after Virginia seceded, he took command of his troops at Harper's Ferry, and under the Confederate establishment he was given a brigade under General Joseph E. Johnston. At a critical moment at the battle of Bull Run, he came in haste and checked the Federal onslaught, and gave the Confederates an opportunity to take the aggressive, this episode being the occasion of Jackson receiving his sobriquet as "Stonewall" from General Lee's exclamation, "See, there is Jackson, standing like a stone wall; rally on the Virginians." For his conduct in this affair Jackson was promoted to major-general. In November, 1861, he was given command of the district including the Shenandoah Valley and the Virginia region northwest of it, which he cleared of Federal troops. In April, 1862, he was given command of all the Confederate troops in Northern Virginia, threatened by Banks; while General Edward Johnson's force was opposing Fremont. Making a rapid circuitous march, Jackson joined Johnson, and on May 8 struck Fremont. Returning rapidly to the valley, he surprised Banks (who had detached a portion of his command to the Rappahannock) at Front Royal, May 23, and two days later at Winchester, driving the Federals beyond the Potomac, and taking immense quantities of stores. From this on, Jackson's movements were rapid, and his successes brilliant. Stationed at Winchester, he was almost surrounded by converging forces, when by an early march, May 31, he interposed his troops between McDowell and Fremont, and sent his stores and prisoners to a place of safety. Retreating up the valley, pursued by Fremont and McDowell, by exceedingly rapid movements, he defeated them in turn. Jackson now rapidly marched to the aid of Lee, and on January 27, 1862, in the battle of Gaines' Mills, defeated General Porter, and then followed the retreating McClellan. In July he was again dispatched to the valley, and defeated Banks at Cedar Run. On August 25, he turned Pope's right, seized his immense stores at Manassas, and held his enemy until the arrival of Lee, when Pope was disastrously defeated on the 30th. In the Maryland campaign, Jackson directed the operations resulting in the capture of Harper's Ferry, with 13,000 prisoners, seventy cannon, and a large amount of stores. Making another of the rapid marches for which he was famous,

T. J. Jackson



Jackson arrived at Sharpsburg on September 16, and commanded the Confederate left wing in resisting the assaults of McClellan. Jackson, now a lieutenant-general, commanded the right wing of the army, and repelled Franklin at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. In the spring of 1863, near Chancellorsville, he encountered Hooker, now in command of the Federal army, who was obliged to seek the wilderness and entrench himself. Sent by Lee to flank the Federal right, he passed through the wilderness, and late on May 2 he was on the flank and rear of Howard's corps, the right of Hooker's army. Jackson made a furious attack, routing Howard's corps and pursuing to the vicinity of Chancellorsville, when he was checked by an artillery fire directed by the Federal General Pleasonton. Between eight and nine o'clock at night, with some staff officers, Jackson went to reconnoiter the Federal positions. As he rode back, the party was fired upon by Lane's brigade, of his own command, under the impression that the enemy was advancing. Some of the party were killed, and Jackson received three wounds, two in the left arm, and one through the right hand. Being taken from his horse, it was some minutes before he could be conveyed within his own lines, on account of the severity of the artillery fire. One of his litter bearers was struck down by a shot, and Jackson was badly injured by the resulting fall, but retained his senses and said: "Do not tell the troops that I am wounded." His left arm was amputated, and for some days he appeared to be improving, but a few days later was taken with pneumonia, and he died May 10. His remains were taken to Richmond, and after impressive funeral services were interred at Lexington, near the spot where years afterward was laid the body of his idolized chief and personal friend, General Robert E. Lee.

General Jackson was of a deeply religious nature and austere morals. He never used intoxicating liquors, and once said, "I am more afraid of them than of Federal bullets." He was, perhaps, the most unique character of the war period, combining qualities of the masterly soldier and devout Christian. In 1875 a bronze statue of General Jackson, provided by English admirers, was unveiled in Richmond. His life was written by R. L. Dabney (New York, 1863); by John Esten Cooke (1866); by G. F. R. Henderson, and by his wife (New York, 1892). He married (first) Elinor, daughter of the Rev. George Junkin, president of Washington College. She died about fourteen months after her marriage, and General Jackson married (second), July 16, 1857, Mary Anna, daughter of Rev. Dr. R. H. Morrison, president of Davidson (North Carolina) College.

FRYE, William P.,

Statesman.

William Pierce Frye, one of the strongest public figures of his day, son of Colonel John M. and Alice (David) Frye, was born September 2, 1831, in Lewiston, Maine. He was a grandson of General Joseph Frye, who was a colonel in the British army and who for his services as a brigadier-general in the Revolutionary War received a land grant upon which was planted the town of Fryeburg, Maine.

He received his primary education in the public schools, preparing for college at Lewiston Falls Academy. Entering Bowdoin College, he was graduated from that institution in the class of 1850, and immediately went to Rockland, where he began the study of law in the office of Lowell & Foster. Later he further pursued his legal studies with Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, at Portland, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1852. He at once engaged in practice at Rockland,

and in 1855 removed to Lewiston, where he rapidly built up a legal business through his superior ability and careful attention to the interests of his clientele. A man of his talents and broad mental make-up could not be long confined to private affairs, and he soon came to be recognized as a power in public concerns.

He was elected to the State Legislature in 1861-62, and again in 1867. In the latter and preceding years he was mayor of Lewiston, and was Attorney-General of the State in 1867-68-69. He was a Presidential elector in 1864, and was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1872-76-80; was elected chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee in the same years, and was made chairman of the Republican State Committee upon the resignation of James G. Blaine in 1881. He was elected Representative in the United States Congress, and by successive re-elections served through the Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses. He was elected to the United States Senate, March 15, 1881, to fill the unexpired term of James G. Blaine, who resigned to become Secretary of State. Mr. Frye took his seat three days after election, and filled the position continuously by repeated elections until his death. He was elected president *pro tempore* of the Senate, February 7, 1896, March 7, 1901, December 5, 1907, and presided over the Senate for six years, first upon the death of Garret A. Hobart, and second upon the death of President McKinley. He was a member of the commission which met in Paris in September, 1898, to adjust terms of peace between the United States and Spain, and was a member of nearly all important committees, especially those relating to New England coast matters; was a member of the committee on rules for the Senate, and the author of nearly all the rules governing that body and also the house. Sen Frye reported the bill governing Geneva award in the "Alabama clai case, and, though he was opposed by the large insurance companies, won and secured direct payment of the mo to those entitled to it. For many y he was chairman of various impor committees of Congress, including th on ways and means, commerce, judici and foreign relations; and served th times on the Canadian fisheries com sion, winning the contest with Can and breaking up the old treaty and es lishing that now in force. Senator F was instrumental in bringing about annexation of Hawaii, and, in fact, in important legislation for more tha quarter of a century. His continu service was longer than that of any o man in Congress, and none other wie a greater influence, his democratic m ners and straightforward methods end ing him to all lovers of justice and libe He was elected a trustee of Bowdoin C lege in 1880, received the degree of L tor of Laws from Bates College the lowing year, and from his *alma mate* 1889. He died in Lewiston, Maine, gust 8, 1911.

Senator Frye married, February 1853, Caroline F., daughter of Cap Archibald and Angelica (Branton) Sp of Rockland. Children: 1. Helen, m ried Wallace H. White, of Lewiston. Alice, married Frank H. Briggs. 3. Em died while attending school at Stamf Connecticut, aged about fourteen.

EMERSON, Ralph Waldo,

Philosopher, Poet, Lecturer.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was born Boston, Massachusetts, May 25, 1803; of the Rev. William and Ruth (Hask Emerson.

He received his primary instructio home from his mother and from his a

R. W. Emerson

Miss Mary Moody Emerson, a woman of remarkable scholarship and literary ability. He entered the public grammar school at the age of eight years, and soon after was received into the Latin school. During his childhood he was fond of writing verses, and at the age of eleven produced an excellent poetic version of a part of the fifth bucolic of Virgil. He entered Harvard College in his fourteenth year, and during his college course excelled especially in Greek history, declamation and composition, winning several prizes in the last two subjects. He was class poet on class day in 1821. His mother had removed to Cambridge and his brother William, who had graduated from Harvard in 1818, opened a preparatory school in their home, where he was assisted by Waldo. In 1821 William opened a school for young ladies on Federal street, Boston, and Waldo again became his assistant. In 1823 he began the study of theology, attending lectures at the Harvard Divinity School, but not pursuing the regular course. He accepted the theology of Channing, under whose direction he studied, and in 1826 was approbated to preach by the Middlesex Association of Ministers, but, his health failing, he was obliged to spend the following winter in the South. He returned in the spring of 1827, and supplied for brief periods various pulpits until January 11, 1829, when he was invited to become the colleague of the Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., pastor of the Second Church (Unitarian) in Boston. He was ordained March 11, and almost immediately Mr. Ware was forced to go to Europe for the benefit of his health. After eighteen months' absence, Mr. Ware returned only to resign his pastorate, and Mr. Emerson succeeded to the pulpit. He was interested in all public affairs, serving on the school committee and as chaplain of the State Senate. His church was open to all reformers, and in 1831 and 1832 several anti-slavery agitators spoke from his pulpit. In September, 1829, he was married to Ellen Louisa Tucker, who died in February, 1832.

In September, 1832, Mr. Emerson resigned as a minister in the Unitarian church, announcing to the society his conscientious scruples against administering the communion as provided in the offices of the church. Soon after this his health failed, and in the spring of 1833 he sailed for Europe, reaching Sicily, Italy, France and England, and visiting Walter Savage Landor in Italy, and Coleridge, Wordsworth and Carlyle in England. From this time dated his lifelong friendship with Carlyle. He preached in London and elsewhere, and on his return to Boston several months later, his health was fully restored. During the winter of 1833-34 he delivered lectures in Boston upon the subjects: "Water," "The Relation of Man to the Globe," and "Travels in Europe." Early in 1834 he was invited to become pastor of the Unitarian church in New Bedford, Massachusetts, but his opinions regarding the communion service prevented his accepting. In the summer of 1834 he removed to Concord, Massachusetts, and made his home in the "Old Manse," with Rev. Dr. Ezra Ripley, who in 1780 had married the widow of Emerson's grandfather, William Emerson. In February, 1835, he began a course of biographical lectures in Boston, choosing as his subjects Luther, Milton, Burke, Michael Angelo and George Fox. In August, 1835, he delivered before the American Institute of Instruction a lecture entitled "The Means of Inspiring a Taste for English Literature." In September, 1835, he was married to Lydia, daughter of Charles Jackson, sister of Dr. Charles Thomas Jackson, the discoverer of anæsthetics, and a descendant of the Rev. John Cotton.

Mr. Emerson continued to lecture in Boston during several successive winters: In 1835 on English Literature; in 1836 on

the Philosophy of History; and in 1837 on Human Culture. In 1838 he was called to the Unitarian church at East Lexington, but though he continued to preach there for several months he declined a formal settlement, saying, "My pulpit is the lyceum platform." His course of lectures in the winter of 1838-39 was on "The Resources of the Present Age," and in 1839-40 on "Human Life." On June 15, 1838, he delivered the address before the graduating class of Harvard Divinity School, in which he made his first explicit statement of his faith. Much controversy was aroused, with the result that he was entirely separated from the Unitarians. Meanwhile the movement known as transcendentalism was forming in Boston, and in 1839 the Transcendental Club was instituted by Dr. Channing, including among its members Margaret Fuller, A. Bronson Alcott, George Ripley, Theodore Parker and William Henry Channing. In July, 1840, the organ of the club, "The Dial," was established under the editorship of Margaret Fuller, assisted by Emerson and George Ripley. In 1842 Emerson became sole editor, and remained until April, 1844, when its publication was discontinued. In 1841 the Brook Farm experiment was organized, and, while Emerson did not sympathize fully with its purposes, he made frequent visits to the farm, whose founders and leaders were among his intimate friends. In 1841 his first volume of essays was published and republished in England, winning for him a wide reputation as a philosopher, especially in England, and his second series published in 1844 was received with enthusiasm. In October, 1847, he lectured before a series of Mechanics' Institutes in England. He gave in many places a course of lectures on "Representative Men," and in London delivered before the Portman Square Literary and Scientific Institution a special course on "The Mind and Manners of the Nineteenth century." He also lectured in Scotland, where the halls were always crowded. At his lecture on Montaigne, in London, his hearers numbered a thousand. During this visit he met the principal men of letters in England, visiting Carlyle at his home, and being also a guest of Wordsworth and of Harriet Martineau.

On his return to America, Mr. Emerson lectured on the "Characteristics of the English People." In November, 1857, the "Atlantic Monthly" was established in Boston, and Emerson contributed to its columns, twenty-eight articles in prose and verse. About the same time a literary organization known as the Saturday Club was formed, of which Emerson was a member from the first, and which included Longfellow, Agassiz, Hawthorne, Motley, Dana, Lowell, Sumner, John A. Andrew and others. Though his books were still condemned by many critics, the circle of his admirers rapidly widened, and two days after the publication of "The Conduct of Life" (1860), twenty-five thousand copies were sold. From the outset of Emerson's career he had openly advocated abolition of slavery, and now, on the eve of the Civil War, he made vigorous use of his tongue and pen in that direction. In January, 1861, he took a prominent part in the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and in February, 1862, gave an anti-slavery lecture in the Smithsonian Institution building in Washington, his subject being "American Civilization." President Lincoln and his cabinet were among his hearers, and on the following day Lincoln requested an introduction to the lecturer, and they had a long conference on the subject of slavery. He continued to lecture frequently on abolition and other subjects throughout the war, and always to large audiences. In 1866 he lectured on "Philosophy for the People," and in 1868, 1869 and 1870 delivered a series of lectures at Harvard on "The

Andrew Johnson

Natural History of the Intellect." In July, 1872, a fire in his house destroyed many valuable papers, including his father's sermons, and Mr. Emerson contracted a severe cold, and received a shock to his system from which he never quite recovered. His friends raised a sum more than sufficient to rebuild his house, which was finished in May, 1873, Emerson meanwhile making his home in the "Old Manse." In 1874 he was nominated by the Independent party students of Glasgow University for Lord-Rector, and received five hundred votes against seven hundred for Disraeli, who was elected. On April 19, 1875, the one hundredth anniversary of the Concord battle was observed, and Daniel C. French's statue of the minute-man was unveiled, Emerson delivering the address. This was the last address he ever wrote. In 1879 he lectured on "Memory," before the Concord School of Philosophy, and in 1880 gave his one hundredth lecture before the Concord Lyceum, on "New England Life and Letters."

Though his mind remained clear, he suffered greatly from loss of memory, from the time of the burning of his house. In 1878 he retired gradually into literary inactivity, writing little or nothing, but reading occasional papers from old manuscripts up to the year before his death. He was an overseer of Harvard College, 1867-79; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the American Philosophical Society, and of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Harvard conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1866. His published books are too numerous to be named here. He died in Concord, Massachusetts, April 27, 1882.

JOHNSON, Andrew,

Governor, President.

Andrew Johnson was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808, son of Jacob and Mary (McDonough) Johnson. His father lost his life in rescuing from drowning the editor of the "Raleigh Gazette," Thomas Henderson.

Andrew Johnson had but meager educational opportunities, being at the age of ten apprenticed to a tailor with whom he remained for six years, when he ran away to Laurens Court House, South Carolina, and there worked at his trade until 1825. He returned to Raleigh, North Carolina, and offered to pay his old employer for his unexpired term of apprenticeship, but they could not agree, and he went with his mother to Greeneville, Tennessee, where he built a small shop and occupied himself with his trade. He was now eighteen years old, and he married Eliza McCardle, daughter of a shoemaker. He could then scarcely read or write, but under the instruction of his young wife, a woman of fair education, he made rapid progress in his studies. Meanwhile he was prospering in business, built a residence, and grew in favor with the community. The year before his coming of age he was elected an alderman, was re-elected, and a few years later became mayor. In 1831 he became a trustee of Rhea Academy, and this brought him into association with members of a debating society at Greeneville College, there beginning the development of his unpolished but vigorous oratory. He was twice elected to the Legislature. In 1836 he opposed Van Buren for the presidency, but four years later was a Van Buren Presidential elector. In 1841 he was a State Senator, and one of thirteen who prevented the Whigs from electing a United States Senator. He was elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1843, and by successive reëlections was a member of that body until 1853. He early came to the front rank as a national legislator. His first speech was in favor of repaying to General Andrew Jackson the fine imposed upon him in New Orleans for taking the

law into his own hands in time of war. He favored the annexation of Texas, and worked the defeat of the ten per cent. tax on coffee and tea. Although opposed to Clay's compromise measures, he supported those of 1850, as a matter of expediency. He was Governor of Tennessee from 1853 to 1857, and a United States Senator from the latter year until 1862. As a Senator he urged the enactment of the homestead law, and opposed the Pacific railroad land grants. He introduced resolutions favoring constitutional amendments providing for the election of President and Vice-President by congressional district votes, Senators by popular vote, and limitation of Federal judicial terms to twelve years. His anti-slavery views cost him many friends in the South, but his popularity was enhanced at the North. He was bitterly opposed to secession, and he was appointed military governor of Tennessee in March, 1862, and in this capacity his services were invaluable to the Union cause. It was chiefly due to his efforts that Nashville was saved from the Confederates. He recruited twenty-five regiments of State troops, levied a tax on wealthy Southern sympathizers for the benefit of impoverished soldiers' families, Confederate as well as Unionist, and otherwise ameliorated distressing conditions. He was elected Vice-President on the ticket with Lincoln, in 1864, and succeeded the martyred President April 14, 1865, and being sworn into office by Chief Justice Chase.

Soon after the close of the Civil War, President Johnson declared a special amnesty "to all except fourteen specified classes." After the issuance of this proclamation, great differences arose between the President and the party that had elected him. He held that the so-called seceded States had never been outside the Union; that their State leaders were wholly responsible; and that the Federal government had no authority to refuse the States readmission—doctrines directly opposed to those held by the Republican leaders. He also contended that Congress had no right to establish negro suffrage, which was purely a matter of internal regulation by the individual States. He appointed provisional governors for seven of the seceded States, instructing them to organize State governments, and pass laws on the negro question in conformity with the will of the voters of the respective States. When Congress met in December, 1865, the President vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau act, and later the Civil Rights act, but the latter was passed over his veto. In June, 1866, the President disapproved the Fourteenth Amendment, which was subsequently ratified by Congress and declared in force. Meantime these disagreements had led to various changes in the cabinet by resignation. About the same time the act conferring suffrage upon negroes in the District of Columbia was passed over the President's veto. Later the President vetoed the tenure-of-office act, which was passed over his veto, and providing that cabinet members should not be removed without approval by the Senate; and that, if Congress was not in session, the President could not remove but could suspend an official, and in case the Senate at its next session should not ratify the suspension, the official should be reinstated. On August 5, 1867, the President asked for the resignation of Secretary of War Stanton, and, he refusing, he was suspended by the President and General Grant appointed in his place *ad interim*. The Senate refusing to ratify the suspension, General Grant resigned and Mr. Stanton resumed the place, but was at once removed by the President, who appointed General Lorenzo Thomas *ad interim*. This removal the Senate declared illegal; Mr. Stanton refused to vacate the office, and General Thomas did not enter therein. February 24, 1868, a resolution for impeachment of

Henry Ward Beecher

the President was passed, charging him with violations of the constitution and of certain laws, and with conduct and utterances "tending to bring the high office of President into contempt, ridicule and disgrace." The trial was presided over by Chief Justice Chase, and was conducted by General Benjamin F. Butler on behalf of the House of Representatives, William M. Evarts being of counsel for the President. During the trial, which continued for three months, President Johnson made a tour of the North and West, assailing the Congress as "not a constitutional legislature." A vote on the charges was taken by the Senate on May 16, 1868, resulting thirty-five for acquittal and nineteen for conviction, thirty-six votes being needed to convict.

Upon the expiration of his term of office, March 4, 1869, Mr. Johnson returned to Tennessee. In 1875 he was elected to the United States Senate. Before the end of the first session, he returned to Tennessee to visit a daughter, when he was stricken with paralysis, from which he died, July 30, 1875. He was buried at Greeneville. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of North Carolina in 1866.

BEECHER, Henry Ward,

Distinguished Clergyman.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, June 24, 1813, the fourth son of Lyman and Roxana (Foote) Beecher. His mother died when he was but three years old; his stepmother, under whose guardianship his childhood days were spent, was an Episcopalian. Both parents were devoted Christians and his father was one of the most influential of New England pastors. His home training was of the severe New England type, alleviated, however, by an irrepressible sense of humor in his father, and a poetic and mystical spirit in his stepmother. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1834, in his twenty-first year. He did not stand high in college studies, there, as throughout his life, following the bent of his own inclination rather than any course marked out for him. He made a careful study of English literature, submitted to a very thorough training in elocution, took hold of phrenology and temperance, and participated in prayer meetings and religious labors in neighboring country towns with fervor. His father, an intense and polemical evangelistic divine for his time, was liberal, taking an active part in theological controversies as against the old school or extreme Calvinistic party in the orthodox church, laying stress on human liberty and responsibility, and also as against the Unitarian denomination, urging the doctrine of the depravity of the race, the divinity of Jesus Christ, the vicarious atonement, regeneration, and the inspiration and authority of the Scriptures. On these doctrines Henry Ward Beecher was reared, and he never to the day of his death lost the impression they made upon his character and method of thought. But at a very early period they passed with him from a dogma to a vital spiritual experience in which, through a conscious realization of Christ as the manifestation of a God of infinite mercy, coming into the world not to judge, but to redeem and educate, Mr. Beecher himself entered into a new spiritual consciousness, in which love took the place of duty in the law of life, and the place of justice in the interpretation of God.

Upon graduating from Amherst College, he entered Lane Theological Seminary (Cincinnati), where his father was Professor of Systematic Theology, and pursued his studies there, receiving probably quite as much from the spiritual life and keen dialectic conversation at home as from the instructions of the seminary. He also served as a Bible class teacher,

and in journalistic work in connection with a Cincinnati paper in which he took an active part as an ardent Abolitionist. His first parish was the Presbyterian church at Laurenceburg, Indiana, a small settlement on the Ohio river. Twenty persons, nineteen women and one man, constituted the entire church. He was both sexton and preacher, lighted the lamps, swept the church, rang the bell, and took general charge of the edifice. After a year or two he was called to a Presbyterian church in Indianapolis, the capital of the State. His remarkable gifts as an orator gave him almost from the first a crowded church. His influence was felt throughout the State in intellectual and moral impulses given to members of the Legislature and to public men, who, attracted by his originality, earnestness, practicality and courage, came in great numbers to hear him. His pulpit did not, however, absorb either his thought or his time. He preached throughout the State in itinerant revival labors; lectured frequently, generally without compensation, for impecunious charities; and edited weekly the agricultural department of the "Indiana Journal."

After eight years of increasingly successful ministry in Indiana, Mr. Beecher accepted a call to the then newly organized Plymouth Church of Brooklyn, New York, entering upon the duties of his pastorate October 10, 1847, and remaining until his death, March 8, 1887. The history of these forty years is the history of the theological and polemical progress of this country during that time. There was no theological question in which he did not take an interest, no problem having any recognized bearing on the moral well being of the country which he did not study, and upon the practical aspects of which he did not express himself, and no moral or political reform in which he did not take an active part. His fertility of thought was amazing. He rarely exchanged; he preached twice every Sabbath, usually to houses crowded to overflowing; he lectured through the week, so that there is scarcely any city and few towns of any considerable size and any pretension to literary character in the country in which he has not spoken. He also wrote profusely as a contributor of occasional articles, or as an editor, at one time of the New York "Independent," and subsequently of the "Christian Union," which he founded, and of which he was editor-in-chief until within a few years of his death. A career such as his could not be passed without arousing bitter enmities, but of all the numerous assaults upon his memory, only one was sufficiently significant to pass into history, and that has already, for the most part, faded from men's minds, leaving his name unsullied. It is safe to say that no man, unless it be George Washington or Abraham Lincoln, has ever died in America, more widely honored, more deeply loved, or more universally regretted.

Mr. Beecher's great work in life was that of a pulpit and platform orator, yet he wrote enough to prove himself master of the pen as well as of the voice. His principal works, apart from his published sermons, are his "Lectures to Young Men," delivered during his Indiana ministry; "Yale Lectures on Preaching," delivered on the Henry Ward Beecher foundation at Yale Theological Seminary; "Norwood: a Tale of New England Life," a novel, first published in serial form in the "New York Ledger;" "Star Papers," and "Flowers, Fruits and Farming" (one volume each), made up from occasional contributions to various journals; and the "Life of Jesus Christ," left unfinished at his death, but subsequently completed by his son, with extracts from sermons. As an orator Mr. Beecher has had no superior, if any equal, in the American pulpit, and probably none in the history of the Christian church. His themes were

extraordinarily varied, everything that concerned the moral wellbeing of men being treated by him as legitimate subjects for the pulpit. He had all the qualities which art endeavors to cultivate in the orator—a fine physique, rich and full blood currents, that overmastering nervous fire which we call magnetism, a voice equally remarkable for its fervor and flexibility—a true organ of speech, with many and varied stops—and a natural gift of mimicry in action, tongue, and facial expression. Training would have made him one of the first actors of dramatic history, yet he was not an actor, for he never simulated the passion he did not feel. Genuineness and simplicity were the foundations upon which he built his oratorical success, and he never hesitated to disappoint an expectant audience by speaking colloquially, and even tamely, if the passion was not in him.

His five great orations delivered in England during the Civil War in 1863, in behalf of the Union, were in the difficulties he encountered, his self-poise and self-control, his abundant and varied resources, his final victory, and the immediate results produced, unparalleled in the world's history of oratory. There is no space in so brief a notice as this for any critical analysis of either the man or his teaching. More than any man of his time, he led the church and the community from a religion of obedience under external law, to a life of spontaneous spirituality; from a religion which feared God as a moral governor, to one which loves Him as a father; from one which regarded atonement and regeneration as an inexorable, but too frequently dreaded necessity, to one that welcomes them as the incoming of God in the soul; from one which yielded a blind intellectual submission to the Bible as a book of divine decrees, to one which accepts it in a spirit of glad yet free allegiance, as a reflection of the divine character and purposes in the minds and hearts of his enlightened children.

Mr. Beecher was married, in 1837, to Eunice Bullard, who survived him; he also left four children, three sons engaged in business pursuits, and one daughter, married to Samuel Scoville, a Congregational clergyman of New England. On January 13, 1893, a tablet in honor of its famous preacher was dedicated and unveiled in the vestibule of Plymouth Church. The tablet is of brass and enamel, mounted on a great panel of antique oak. A border of interlaced oak leaves surrounds the tablet, upon which appears a medallion bust in bronze. The inscription is in bas relief: "In memoriam Henry Ward Beecher, first pastor of Plymouth Church, 1847-1887. 'I have not concealed Thy loving kindness and Thy truth from the great congregation'." Mr. Beecher died at his home in Brooklyn, New York, March 8, 1887.

ANTHONY, Susan Brownell,

Reformer, Lecturer.

Susan Brownell Anthony was born at South Adams, Massachusetts, February 15, 1820, the daughter of Daniel and Lucy (Read) Anthony. Her father was a cotton manufacturer, and gave his children a liberal education. He was a Quaker.

When she was seventeen years old, her father failed in business, and she began to teach, receiving at first a dollar and a half a week, and "boarding 'round," and served as a teacher until she was thirty. She was aroused to the injustice of the inequality of wages for women, by seeing men of very indifferent qualifications receiving three times the amount of her own salary. She delivered her first public address at a meeting of the New York State Teachers' Association, where she heard discussion of the reasons for the teaching profession not being regarded as as honorable and important as that of the

minister, the lawyer, and the physician. Miss Anthony rose, and astonished the assemblage by saying, "Do you not see that so long as society says a woman has not brains enough to be a lawyer, a doctor or a minister, but has ample brains to be a teacher, that every man of you who condescends to teach school, tacitly acknowledges, before all Israel and the sun, that he hasn't any more brains than a woman?" For years Miss Anthony strove in this association to secure equal recognition and equal wages for women as teachers. In 1849 she began to speak in public for the temperance cause. For two years she devoted her energies to it, but soon became convinced that women had not the power to change the condition of things without the ballot. From that time she identified herself with the suffrage movement, and up to her death she did not relax her efforts for this cause. She was also an active Abolitionist, and from 1856 to the final abolition of slavery, gave much of her time to the work. With the approval of Charles Sumner, Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton circulated petitions throughout the country asking Congress to abolish slavery as a war measure. She attained great facility in speaking on the question of woman's rights, and was a constant attendant at the conventions, where she talked in a business-like manner and always to the point. For two years and a half she edited, under very trying conditions, a weekly paper in New York, "The Revolution," and though it had able editors and an excellent corps of contributors, it was a financial failure. At the end of her venture she was left with a debt of $10,000, which she paid by lecturing. From 1870 to 1880 she spoke five or six nights a week in all the northern and in several of the southern States, in favor of equal political rights for women; made formal arguments before congressional committees, and spoke in all kinds of places to impromptu audiences. In 1880 she made a plea before the judiciary committee of the Senate; concerning this, Senator Edmunds said that her argument was unanswerable, and suited to a committee of men trained in the law. One of of the most important events of her life was her arrest for voting at the presidential election of 1872, which she did to test the validity of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. By advice of her counsel, to prevent her imprisonment, she gave bonds, and thus was not able to take her case to the Supreme Court of the United States, which she always deeply regretted. She was fined for illegal voting, which fine was never paid. For more than forty years Miss Anthony was before the country as a prominent advocate of reform. Through her influence many reforms were brought about in the condition of women, and wider fields of employment opened to them. Though the cause for which she fought is not yet fully triumphant, she rejoiced in the fact that in many of the States of the Union women voted upon school questions, that in two States, Kansas and Michigan, women are voting at municipal elections, and in a dozen States, women are voting upon all questions on equal terms with men. Although well advanced in years at the time of her death, she had neither ceased her labors nor relinquished her responsibilities. She was always inflexible and exacting as regarded herself, but she was widely charitable in her judgments of others. She published, in conjunction with Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Matilda Joslyn Gage, "The History of Woman Suffrage" (2 vols., 1881). Miss Anthony died March 13, 1906.

LOWELL, James Russell,

Distinguished Author, Diplomatist.

James Russell Lowell, one of America's most distinguished authors, and who has left an enduring mark upon American

J. W. Lawrie

literature and thought, and who also proved himself an accomplished diplomatist, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 22, 1819.

He came of an excellent ancestry, descended from Percival Lowell, who came from Bristol, England, in 1639, and settled in Newbury. His father, Rev. Charles Lowell, was born in Boston, August 15, 1782, son of Judge John and Rebecca (Russell) (Tyng) Lowell, and grandson of Rev. John and Sarah (Champney) Lowell and of Judge James and Katherine (Graves) Russell, these generations numbering many distinguished clergymen, lawyers and jurists. Rev. Charles Lowell was graduated from Harvard College, Bachelor of Arts 1800, Master of Arts 1803; studied theology in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1802-04; was made a fellow of Harvard, 1818; and received from the same institution the degree of S. T. D. in 1823. He was installed pastor of the West Congregational Church, Boston, January 1, 1806, and served fifty-five years. His health failing in 1837, Dr. Lowell traveled for three years in Europe and the Holy Land. He was married, October 2, 1806, to Harriet Bracket, daughter of Keith and Mary (Traill) Spence, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and sister of Captain Robert Traill Spence, United States Navy. The Rev. Dr. Charles Lowell died in Cambridge, January 20, 1861. His son,

James Russell Lowell prepared for college at the boarding school of William Wells, Cambridge, and graduated from Harvard College, Bachelor of Arts 1838, Bachelor of Laws 1840, and Master of Arts 1841. He received later in life the following honorary degrees: From Oxford University, Doctor of Civil Law, 1873; from the University of Cambridge, Doctor of Laws, 1874; and the latter degree also from St. Andrews, Edinburgh, and Harvard, 1884; and Bologna, 1888. On January 2, 1884, he was elected Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1887-91; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Philosophical Society, and the Royal Academy of Spain; and a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and the Royal Society of Literature of London. In all these bodies he enjoyed a unique distinction, and in Europe his talents commanded the highest admiration.

Mr. Lowell was devoted to letters from the first, and while in college edited "Harvardiana." After his admission to the bar, he opened a law office in Boston. However, he had no inclination for the legal profession, and gave his time to literature, writing numerous pieces of verse which were published in magazines, and in 1841 were put into book form, his first published volume. In 1842 he brought out the "Pioneer" magazine, which was shortlived. A pronounced Abolitionist, he was a regular contributor to the "Liberty Bell," and afterward became corresponding editor of the "Anti-Slavery Standard." In 1846 his "Bigelow Papers" became famous and exerted a powerful influence upon the political thought of the day. These were satirical poems in the Yankee dialect, and were eagerly read, not only for their peculiarity of expression, but for their underlying philosophy. He had now become a somewhat prolific writers, principally upon political topics, and through the columns of "The Dial," the "Democratic Review," and the "Massachusetts Quarterly." He spent about a year in Europe in 1851-52. In 1855 he succeeded Henry W. Longfellow as Smith Professor of French and Spanish Languages, Literature and Belles Lettres at Harvard University, serving until 1886, and was university lecturer, 1863-64. He

was editor of the "Atlantic Monthly" from 1857 to 1862, and joint editor with Charles Eliot Norton of the "North American Review," 1863-72. He was active in the organization of the Republican party in 1856. In 1876 he was a Presidential elector from Massachusetts. In 1877 he was appointed Minister to Spain by President Rutherford B. Hayes, and in 1880 was made Minister to the Court of St. James, England, serving until 1885. During his residence in England he was highly honored, delivering many addresses, and being orator at the unveiling of the bust of Coleridge in Westminster Abbey in May, 1885. In these efforts he displayed a breadth of scholarship, originality of thought, elegance of expression and depth of feeling, which proved a revelation to Old World litterateurs. He was a devoted student during all his absences from this country, and in 1887 delivered before the Lowell Institute, Boston, a course of lectures on the English dramatists. On his return he retired to his country seat, "Elmwood," Cambridge, and devoted himself to study and literature, continuing his lectures at Harvard University. He edited the poetical works of Marvell Donne, Keats, Wordsworth and Shelley for the "Collection of British Poets," by Professor Francis J. Childs, of Harvard. His published works were numerous. At the time of his death he was engaged on a "Life of Hawthorne." His last published poem, "My Book," appeared in the "New York Ledger," in December, 1890.

He was married, in 1844, to Maria White, of Watertown, Massachusetts, who died in 1853. In 1857 he was married to Frances Dunlap, a niece of Governor Robert P. Dunlap, of Maine. He died at Cambridge, August 12, 1891. His life work was commemorated in "James Russell Lowell: a Biography," by Horace E. Scudder, two volumes, 1901. In 1898 a part of his estate—Elmwood—was purchased by the Lowell Memorial Park Fund, nearly forty thousand dollars of the purchase price being obtained by popular subscription.

TILDEN, Samuel Jones,

Distinguished Statesman.

This distinguished statesman and immaculate citizen was born at New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, February 9, 1814. His English ancestor, Nathaniel Tilden, who had been mayor of Tenterden, Kent, emigrated in 1763 and settled at Scituate, Massachusetts, whence his son removed to Lebanon, Connecticut. The grandfather of Samuel J. Tilden founded New Lebanon, New York; his father was a farmer, merchant, and friend of Van Buren.

At the age of eighteen, young Tilden drew up an address which was approved by Van Buren, signed by prominent Democrats, and published in the "Albany Argus." Soon after this he spent some time at Yale, but transferred to the University of New York, where he graduated in 1837. In that year sundry articles from his pen on the treasury question appeared in "The Argus," over the signature of "Crisso." In 1838 he wrote the resolutions for two meetings of workingmen in Tammany Hall, and at a debate in Columbia county answered a speech of United States Senator N. P. Tallmadge. His speech at New Lebanon, October 3, 1840, on currency, prices and wages, including the history of the United States Bank, was circulated as a campaign document, and pronounced by Condé Raguet "the clearest exposition of the subjects that has yet appeared." He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and opened an office in Pine street, New York. In 1844 he began the publication of the "Morning News," and edited it through the Polk campaign. In 1845 he was elected to the New York Assembly, and in 1846 was a member of the Constitutional

Convention and of its committees on finance and canals. His legal practice became lucrative and important, including much railroad business. He won much reputation by his defence of the Pennsylvania Coal Company against a claim of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for extra toll, in a case which occupied the court for ten weeks. His services were given without fee to A. C. Flagg, whose election as city comptroller was contested in 1856. Another famous case was the claim of Mrs. Cunningham, the supposed murderess, to administer the Burdell estate in 1857, triumphantly opposed by Mr. Tilden.

Mr. Tilden joined the free-soil movement of 1848, urged constitutional methods in connection with canal improvements in 1851, and was the "soft-shell" nominee for attorney-general in 1855. At the outset of the political disturbances which culminated in the Civil War, he warned a Southerner, in December, 1860, that the South "must not expect Northern Democrats to hold the government while they were whipping it," and said: "I will do everything to sustain President Lincoln in a civil war, if it occurs, that I would do to sustain Andrew Jackson if he were president." His course during the war was moderate, and he disliked extra-constitutional methods. His most illustrious public service was his unrelenting war on the notorious Tweed ring. As chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and in the Legislature, which he reëntered for this purpose, he brought all his influence to bear against the criminal misgovernment of the city. He was a founder of the Bar Association, and directed its impeachment of Judges Barnard and Cardozo in 1872. After exposure of ring methods in July, 1871, by "The Times" he pursued the conspirators individually. These labors of reform were his almost exclusive business for sixteen months. His friends estimated that the neglect of his professional and private affairs during this time cost him "enough to endow a public charity."

In 1874 Mr. Tilden was elected Governor, with 50,000 majority over General John A. Dix. Among the more notable deliverances of his administration were his messages against the canal ring, and his speeches at Buffalo and Utica, August 10 and September 30, 1875. During his administration the construction of the present capitol building at Albany was begun. The National Democratic Convention at St. Louis in June, 1876, nominated him for President on the second ballot. The election was unusually close, and its result long doubtful. Mr. Tilden had a popular majority over Hayes of nearly 251,000, and over all rivals of near 160,000, but the votes of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida were claimed by both parties; intimidation of Republican voters in States, and false returns by Republican canvassing boards, were charged. The excited passions of that anxious time and the unprecedented embarrassment of the situation, live in the memory of all mature Americans. To avoid a deadlock in Congress, the Senate agreed to leave the decision to an Electoral Commission of fifteen, and this, by a strict party vote of eight to seven, accepted the returns of the canvassers in the three doubtful States, and reported, March 2, 1877, the majority of a single vote for Mr. Hayes. Many counseled seating Mr. Tilden by force, and civil war would undoubtedly have resulted had not Mr. Tilden strenuously resisted everything but acquiescence in the decision of the Electoral Commission. Mr. Tilden retained the respect and confidence of his party in an enlarged degree, but refused to allow the use of his name as a Presidential candidate in 1880 and 1884. During the latter years of his life Mr. Tilden was a chief figure in the Democratic party, and his opinion was sought on all questions of

State or national politics. His last important expression of opinion was in a letter to J. G. Carlisle, then speaker of the house, urging the necessity of liberal appropriations for a system of coast defences, that the seaboard of the country might be secured against naval attacks.

Mr. Tilden died at his country house, Greystone, near Yonkers, New York, August 4, 1886, leaving a large part of his fortune of $5,000,000 to found a free library in New York, but his heirs (he was a bachelor) contested the will, which was broken, after which the heirs contributed a much smaller sum to endow the library. Probably Mr. Tilden drew more wills disposing of large estates than any man of his day in the legal profession, but, when making his own, he did not succeed in avoiding legal obstructions which invalidated the instrument. A campaign life of him was written by T. P. Cook (1876); his "Writings and Speeches" were edited by John Bigelow (two volumes, 1885).

WHEELER, William Almon,

Lawyer, Statesman.

William Almon Wheeler was born in Malone, Franklin county, New York, June 30, 1819. His ancestors both on his father's and his mother's side were Revolutionary soldiers. The two families moved respectively from Massachusetts and Connecticut, and settled near Highgate and Castleton, Vermont, where Mr. Wheeler's father was born. After a partial course in the University of Vermont, he became a lawyer, married Eliza Woodward, and removed to Malone, where he died, leaving his son William A. Wheeler at the time eight years old, with two sisters and their mother, without means of support.

Young Wheeler was kept at school until he was able to teach, when he took charge of a country school, earning enough to justify him in passing two years at the University of Vermont. He studied law at Malone, New York, where he was admitted to the bar, and from that time forward he was almost continuously in public office. While studying law he was elected town clerk at a salary of twenty dollars a year, and then was made school commissioner and subsequently school inspector. In 1847, although a Whig, he was elected district attorney on a Union ticket which carried a Democrat for county judge. At the close of his term he was elected to the Assembly, and served in that body in 1850 and 1851. In 1857 he was elected to the State Senate, in which he served until 1859. Two years later he was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress. He remained in Washington City during the Congressional term, and then retired to private life, holding no other official position until his election to the Forty-first Congress, after which he was in the House of Representatives continuously until 1877.

Mr. Wheeler had appointments of a business or private character involving a great many important trusts, being one of the commissioners of the State Parks, commissioner of the State Survey, and for some time cashier of the Malone Bank. He was also a member of the board of trustees for the management of the bankrupt Northern railroad, afterward the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain road. It is said while Mr. Wheeler did not own a dollar's stock in the road, he brought the bonds up to par from about a valuation of four cents on the dollar, in eleven years, and they were paid in full, with interest. While Mr. Wheeler was a member of Congress, the notorious "salary grab" act was passed. Mr. Wheeler took the addition of salary which fell to him, bought government bonds with it, assigned them to the Secretary of the Treasury, and turning them over to the latter, had

them canceled, in this way putting the money beyond the possible reach of himself or his heirs. In 1875 Mr. Wheeler was chairman of the house committee on southern affairs, and did good service to the country by pacifying the political situation in Louisiana. In the Republican Convention at Cincinnati in 1876, he was a candidate for the presidency, but, on the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes, he was made the candidate for Vice-President. The duties of president of the Senate had no attractions for him, although he discharged them satisfactorily. In 1879, New York politics were convulsed by the factional fight between the "stalwart" and "half-breed" sections of the Republican party. It became essential that an end should be put to this condition of things, and when the State Convention met in Saratoga, Roscoe Conkling, at the time Senator, was made temporary chairman, and Vice-President Wheeler permanent chairman. The result was a temporary reconciliation between the "stalwarts" and "half-breeds," which was marked by Mr. Conkling striding up to the chair and shaking the Vice-President by the hand. Two years before, Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt at Rochester had assailed the administration ruthlessly. Two years afterward, the party feud culminated in the destructive senatorial fight in Albany, and the assassination of President Garfield at Washington City. In 1881 Mr. Wheeler was asked to allow the use of his name as a candidate for the United States Senate, but he declined. His health was poor, and from this time he continued to lose ground, being always able, however, to go about until the winter of 1886. In 1887 he received a chill followed by fever, out of which he rallied, and continued in a better condition until June. He then suddenly failed, sank into an unconscious condition, and died on June 4, 1887, so easily and painlessly that those who were at his bedside could scarcely tell the moment when he expired.

TAYLOR, Bayard,

Traveler, Poet, Lecturer, Diplomat.

Among American men of letters, Bayard Taylor occupies a high place. He was a voluminous writer, but never hackneyed or careless. As a lecturer he was a "bright, particular star" in the "Golden Age of the Lyceum." His verse was keyed to loftiest strains. His "Faust" is conceded to be the most felicitous translation of the great Goethe's immortal drama. Taylor "touched nothing he did not adorn."

Bayard Taylor was born in Kennett Square, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1825, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Way) Taylor, grandson of John and Ann (Bucher) Taylor; and a descendant of Robert Taylor, of Little Leigh, Cheshire, England, and of Benjamin Mendenhall, who immigrated to the United States with William Penn in 1681, the former settling near Brandywine Creek, and the latter at Concord, Pennsylvania, and of Melchior Breneman, a Mennonite minister, whose grandfather came from Switzerland in 1709, and settled in Lancaster county.

Bayard Taylor was named for James A. Bayard, of Delaware, and originally signed his name J. Bayard Taylor. At the age of six he attended a Quaker school, and in 1837-40 was a student at Bolmar's Academy, West Chester, Pennsylvania. He completed his education at Unionville Academy, serving as tutor during his course; and while so engaged he collected a mineralogical cabinet and an herbarium, and attempted drawing and painting. His first essay, "On the Art of Painting," was read before the Kennett Literary Circle, 1838; a description of a visit to the

Brandywine battlefield appeared in the "West Chester Register" in 1840, and his first published poem, "The Soliloquy of a Young Poet," appeared in the "Saturday Evening Post" in 1841. He was apprenticed to Henry E. Evans, printer and publisher of the "Village Record," West Chester, 1842-44, where he continued the study of German and Spanish, and aided in organizing "The Thespians," a dramatic society. Through the friendly interest of Rufus W. Griswold he published and sold by subscription, "Ximena, and Other Poems," in February, 1844. After reading "The Tourist in Europe," he was consumed with a desire to travel abroad, and to that end sold several of his poems, and by the advice of Nathaniel P. Willis applied to J. R. Chandler, of the "United States Gazette," and S. D. Patterson, of the "New York Post," who each engaged him as a foreign correspondent, paying him fifty dollars in advance. These orders were supplemented by an order from Horace Greeley for contributions to "The Tribune," and he sailed in July, 1844. He made a pedestrian tour through Scotland, England and Belgium; spent the winter of 1845 in Frankfort, Germany, in the home of Richard S. Willis, American consul, perfecting his knowledge of the German language; and continued his walking tour in the spring through Bohemia, Moravia, and Vienna, to Florence, Italy, where he began the study of Italian. He embarked in January, 1846, as a deck passenger for Marseilles. Upon his arrival in Lyons, he was suffering from lack of food and clothes, and from exposure. While in London, awaiting aid from home, he was employed in making out catalogues and in packing books by Mr. Putnam, London agent of the American publishing firm. He arrived in New York City on June 1, 1846. He visited Boston, and published anonymously "The Norseman's Ride," 1846-47, which Whittier copied in the "National Era," and which through correspondence led to a loyal friendship with the poet. He was associate editor of "The Pioneer," Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, 1846-47, and published his foreign letters as "Views Afoot," in December, 1847. In the following January he removed to New York, where he was employed by Charles Fenno Hoffman, and as a teacher of *belles-lettres* in Miss Green's school. Later he was connected with "The Tribune," of which he became a stockholder in 1849. He was editor of "The Union Magazine and Christian Inquirer," from March to September, 1848; wrote book-reviews for George R. Graham; and was New York correspondent for the "Saturday Evening Post." He was offered the permanent editorship of "Graham's Magazine," which did not materialize, owing to the financial condition of the paper. As correspondent of "The Tribune," he investigated the gold fields in California in 1849-50, an account of his observations appearing the same year in "Eldorado." On October 24, 1850, he was married to Mary S. Agnew, who died the following December 21.

After editing the "Cyclopaedia of Literature and Fine Arts," Mr. Taylor sailed as "Tribune" correspondent for Liverpool, April 19, 1851. He spent some time in London, and arrived in Alexandria on November 1, 1851. He traveled up the "White Nile," subsequently visited Palestine, Sicily, Italy, Spain, and Asia Minor; and in May, 1853, under the auspices of "The Tribune," joined Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan, enlisting as master's mate, and resigning after four months' service.

He reached New York on December 20, 1853. He lectured on "The Arabs," "India," and "Japan and Loo Choo," 1854-55; wrote voluminously, and was engaged in building a summer residence on Pusey farm, near Kennett, Pennsylvania. His health failing in July, 1855, he revisited

Germany, and on December 1, 1856, set out for Norway and Lapland, which journey he described in "Northern Travel" (1857). He married (second) in October, 1857, Marie, daughter of Peter Andreas Hansen, of Gotha, Germany, astronomer and director of the Ducal Observatory, and they had one child, Lilian, born August 3, 1858, who married Dr. Kiliani, of Halle, Germany. His wife translated several of his works into German, and subsequently edited his poems, plays and essays.

After his marriage, Mr. Taylor visited Greece, Poland and Russia, and arrived at Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, in October, 1858. He continued his connection with "The Tribune;" contributed literary sketches of travel to the "New York Mercury;" conducted extensive lecture tours, and dedicated his new home, "Cedarcroft," by a famous house-warming, October 18-19, 1860. In 1861 his contributions to the press were "trumpet calls" to the defence of the Republic, "Scott and the Veteran" rousing the greatest enthusiasm, and, guarded by a force of police, he defended George William Curtis in an oration delivered in Brooklyn and in Philadelphia. In May, 1862, he was appointed secretary to Simon Cameron, United States Minister to Russia; he was charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg, September-May, 1863, when he resigned, and for a time was occupied in the study of the life of Goethe in Gotha, returning to the United States upon the death of his brother, Colonel Frederic Taylor, at Gettysburg. The year 1867 he spent in European travel, in letter writing and painting; translated "Faust" at Corsica, in 1868; was nonresident lecturer on German literature at Cornell University, 1870-77, subsequently repeating the lectures before the Peabody Institute, Baltimore; visited California for his health in the spring of 1870; lectured upon earliest German literature in Ithaca, New York, in 1871, and the same year was associate editor of Scribner's "Library of Travel." In consequence of financial embarrassment, he leased "Cedarcroft," and removed to New York, whence he sailed, June 6, 1872, for Weimar, Germany, to collect materials for his lives of Goethe and Schiller, and where in January, 1873, he repeated a lecture given in Hamburg the previous December, on American literature, for the benefit of the Frauenverein, the whole court being present. Obliged to seek Italy for his health, he reported the Vienna exhibition of 1873 for "The Tribune," contributed the Cairo letters, February-April, 1874, and as press correspondent visited Iceland on the occasion of its millennial anniversary. He returned to New York, September 9, 1874; collected and published his letters on Egypt and Iceland; and was engaged in lecturing, edited Appleton's "Picturesque Europe," and in 1876 resumed daily work on "The Tribune."

He was appointed United States Minister to Germany by President Hayes in February, 1878. He was made an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa society of Harvard College in 1850, writing at its request the commencement poem of that year, "The American Legend." He was a member of the Century Association from 1851; composed the "Gettysburg Ode" for the dedication of the national monument, July 1, 1869; the "Shakespearian Statue," for the unveiling of Ward's statue in Central Park, New York, May 23, 1872; and was requested to write the national ode for the United States Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, July 4, 1876. His published works were very numerous. The "Poetical Works and the Dramatic Works of Bayard Taylor" were edited by his wife, and published posthumously (1880).

Bayard Taylor died in Berlin, Germany, just after the publication of his

"Prince Deukalion," December 19, 1878. His body was brought to America on March 13, 1879, and lay in state in the New York City Hall, where an oration was delivered by Algernon S. Sullivan, and was buried in the Hicksite Cemetery, Longwood, Pennsylvania. "In Memoriam" verses were published by his friends, Stedman, Stoddard and Boker, and a monody was composed by T. B. Aldrich.

CONKLING, Roscoe,

Political Leader and Orator.

Roscoe Conkling was born in Albany, New York, October 30, 1829, son of Alfred Conkling, who practiced law at Canajoharie in the early part of the nineteenth century, was a Congressman, and in 1825 United States district judge for the Northern District of New York, a position which he held for twenty-seven years. He was also a voluminous writer on law topics. His wife, who was Roscoe's mother, was Eliza Cockburn, called for her beauty "the belle of the Mohawk Valley." She is said to have been a relative of the late Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, of England. She named her son Roscoe, a favorite name with her on account of the author of the "Lives of Lorenzo de Medici and Pope Leo X."

During his first nine years young Roscoe resided in Albany, but in 1839 the family removed to Auburn. In 1842 Roscoe entered Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, in New York. In 1846 he removed to Utica, and entered the law offices of Spencer & Kernan. His leisure time the young law student devoted to the study of English literature, and within a year he was called to speak in public, and during the campaign of Taylor and Fillmore began to be known as a political stump speaker. He was admitted to the bar in 1850, and the same year was appointed by Governor Fish district attorney of Albany. At the end of his term of office he began the practice of law in Utica with Thomas H. Walker, with whom he remained until 1855. He rapidly rose to prominence at the Oneida county bar, which included some of the most eminent lawyers in the country. Among these able men, Conkling soon gained a reputation not only for brilliancy as a pleader, but also for the care and skill with which his cases were prepared. During the political campaign when General Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate for President, Conkling first won his reputation as a campaign speaker, although the result of the election was disastrous to the Whigs. In the canvass of 1854 he took an active part. This was the beginning of the movement which resulted in the Republican party. From 1855 to 1862 Mr. Conkling was associated in business with Montgomery H. Throop, the author of the New York annotated code, who resumed the position of office-lawyer, while Roscoe Conkling acted as advocate. On June 25, 1855, Roscoe Conkling married Julia, daughter of Henry Seymour, and sister of Horatio Seymour, who had just completed his first term as Governor of New York.

On the nomination of Fremont by the Republicans for the presidency, Mr. Conkling began to make speeches throughout the counties of Oneida and Herkimer, and New York State went Republican both for President and Governor. At this time, while Mr. Conkling was unwilling to have the reputation of being a criminal lawyer, he was remarkably successful in such criminal cases as he undertook, and had now become so formidable as an advocate that it was customary for lawyers in Oneida county to advise their clients to retain him in important cases. In 1858 Mr. Conkling was elected mayor, while at the same time Oneida county elected him to represent it in Congress. He remained in the mayor's office until

the latter part of 1859, when he resigned to take his seat in Congress. He entered the House of Representatives at a most exciting period. Slavery was then a supreme issue; the raid of John Brown in Virginia had just occurred; and, soon after Mr. Conkling's first appearance in the House, he was one of those who stood by the side of Thaddeus Stevens to protect him from personal assault at the hands of southern fire-eaters. After the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin at Chicago, Mr. Conkling left Washington to take the stump in their behalf. In the election following, Mr. Conkling received a majority of 3,563 votes over his competitor for Congress. At the extra session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, called July 4, 1861, Mr. Conkling took an active part. On January 6, 1862, he spoke on the terrible military blunder at Ball's Bluff, and his speech produced a profound impression upon the House and upon the country, accompanied as it was by the passage of a resolution demanding from the Secretary of War information as to the responsibility for the disaster. A notable incident in his career was his opposition to the legal tender act of 1862, one of the few occasions when he agreed with his brother, Frederic A. Conkling, who was then in Congress with him, in opposing a motion without regard to party lines. The bill was passed, despite the Conkling resistance. Mr. Conkling advocated a bill to confiscate the property of rebels, and also an act reducing congressional mileage. He resisted extravagant expenditures, and used every effort to obtain economy. In the election of 1862 he was defeated by ninety-eight votes. He returned to Utica, and resumed the practice of his profession, in the meantime receiving at the hands of prominent citizens of New York the honor of a complimentary dinner. His real legal ability had now an opportunity to show itself, especially his genius for cross-examination and the influence which he exerted in addressing juries, which caused him to remark: "My proper place is to be before twelve men in the box." At the election of 1864, Mr. Conkling labored earnestly in behalf of Mr. Lincoln, and he was himself renominated for Congress. He was strongly supported by the leading New York papers, and was successful, receiving the suffrage of a very large number of Democrats. He was reëlected to Congress in 1866, receiving thirty-nine more votes than Reuben E. Fenton obtained for Governor. On December 17, 1866, in the House of Representatives he voted for the resolution proposing to impeach President Johnson. In the winter of 1866, the New York Legislature was called upon to elect a successor in the United States Senate to ex-Judge Ira Harris. Mr. Conkling was nominated by a Republican caucus held January 9, 1867. His competitors were the retiring Senator, Judge Ira Harris, and Noah Davis. On the fifth ballot, Mr. Conkling received fifty-nine votes, against forty-nine for Judge Davis, when he was declared by the Legislature elected in due form. From this time forward, Mr. Conkling was a power to be considered in the government. He was a member of the committees on appropriations, judiciary, and mines and mining. His first speech in the Senate was on the proposed impeachment of Henry A. Smythe, collector of the port of New York, and which was described as "electrifying" the Senate. Three weeks after he had entered that body, it was said of Mr. Conkling that, although "the youngest man as well as the youngest senator on the floor, he is already the leader of the Senate." He continued to hold the office during three terms, and in that time possibly no other member was listened to with the same earnestness and consideration as he. Mr. Conkling felt the defeat of the movement to impeach President Johnson as a great

personal disappointment, and he did not cease to antagonize him during the remainder of his administration. President Grant's administration, on the contrary, he supported zealously, while he undoubtedly exercised over it more influence than any other Senator. In the Cincinnati Convention of 1876, Mr. Conkling received ninety-three votes as a candidate for the presidency. At the convention of the Republican party in 1880, Mr. Conkling nominated General Grant for a third term, quoting in beginning his speech, the lines of "Miles O'Reilly" (Charles G. Halpine):

When asked what State he hails from,
Our sole reply shall be,
He comes from Appomattox,
And its famous apple-tree.

Following came the most famous short speech of Senator Conkling's life. He stood on a reporter's table, and every word he uttered was heard by everyone within the great hall, which was packed to the walls. From this time throughout the desperate battle of the convention, the 306 who formed "the Old Guard" which stood by Grant, followed the lead of Conkling, but the tune of the convention had been set to the keynote of "Anything to beat Grant!" Efforts were even made to induce Senator Conkling to permit his name to go before the convention for nomination. After the nomination of Garfield, it was not until after the most earnest solicitation on the part of General Grant that Mr. Conkling decided to speak in the interest of Mr. Garfield in the campaign. He did this at a cost to himself of $29,000, with which he purchased from his clients the legal services they had retained him to perform. At the solicitation of Simon Cameron, Senator Conkling joined with General Grant in a visit to Mr. Garfield at Mentor, Ohio, which visit was considered by Garfield to have saved him from defeat, as it insured the support which Mr. Conkling gave to the ticket from that time on until election. This fact, however, did not prevent the action on the part of President Garfield which resulted in the resignation of Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt, the two Senators from New York, in 1881. The immediate cause of their resignation was the removal by the President of the collector of the port of New York, Mr. Merritt, and the appointment to that position of Mr. Robertson, against which action a most earnest protest was made and signed by Chester A. Arthur, T. C. Platt, Thomas L. James and Roscoe Conkling. At the ensuing election in the Legislature of the State of New York, the places of Senators Conkling and Platt were filled by Elbridge G. Lapham and Warner Miller respectively. This ended Mr. Conkling's public life. It is said of him that during his last seven years in the Senate, no other member of that body, since the time of Webster and Clay exercised so much influence on legislation as did he.

Soon after his political retirement, Mr. Conkling became counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. In February, 1882, he was nominated by President Arthur as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate, but was declined by Mr. Conkling. From this time he practiced his profession in the courts of New York and before the Supreme Court at Washington with great success, his fees in some cases being as much as $50,000. His last illness was believed to be the result of terrible exposure during the great blizzard of March 12, 1888, when he walked from his office at Wall street to the New York Club at Twenty-fifth street, being nearly prostrated at the time, and never entirely recovering thereafter. He died in New York City, April 18, 1888.

WHITMAN, Walt,

Poet, Author.

Walter ("Walt") Whitman was born at West Hills, Long Island, New York, May 31, 1819. His father's family was of English, and his mother's of Dutch descent. Most of the men of the latter were seafarers. Mrs. Whitman herself was known as a bold rider. The Whitmans lived in a rambling farm house until 1823, when they removed to Brooklyn, New York, where the father worked as a carpenter. It is narrated that when Lafayette rode in state through the streets of Brooklyn, in 1824, he stooped down and kissed little "Walt," who was standing on a pile of stones watching the procession.

"Walt," while a mere boy, was apprenticed to the "Long Island Star," Brooklyn, and afterward to the "Long Island Patriot." At eleven or twelve he began to write "sentimental bits" for "The Patriot," and soon after succeeded in getting one or two of his pieces into the "New York Mirror," edited by George P. Morris. In 1839, having saved some money by teaching in country schools, he determined to start a paper for himself. Encouraged by friends, he bought a press and type, and began the publication of the "Long Islander," at Huntington, Long Island, doing most of the work himself, including the presswork. The paper was published weekly, and he rode through the Long Island towns on horseback, delivering copies. He soon went to New York City, where he obtained work on "The Aurora" and "The Tattler." After a time he was offered a position on the "Brooklyn Eagle," with which he remained two years. About 1847-48 he devoted his time to pedestrian tours through the United States and Canada. At length he was offered a position on the staff of the "New Orleans Crescent," in which he continued about a year, when he resigned, to travel with his brother, who was suffering from consumption. Returning to Brooklyn he started "The Freeman," at first as a weekly, than as a daily. During the first years of the war he wrote for "Vanity Fair," and other comic or satirical papers in New York, and was a recognized member of a group of young musical, dramatic and literary critics attached to the press. At this time he led the life of a literary free-lance. The continuance of the war, however, and the concentration of the public mind upon its episodes and exigencies, drew him to Washington, and from there to the front, where he became known as the friend and comrade of the sick and wounded. He labored in the army hospitals, showing a tenderness which only the very few who knew him best had ever appreciated. He received a clerkship in the Department of the Interior from President Lincoln, from which he is said to have been removed by Secretary Harlan, on account of the character of his poetical writings. He then received an appointment in the Attorney-General's office. In 1873, owing to a paralytic shock, he gave up his position and retired to his brother's house in Camden, New Jersey. A few months later, the sudden death of his mother in his presence brought about a relapse. He was physically disabled from that time, but his mind continued clear, and his occasional literary efforts evinced the originality and quaint power of his earlier writings.

As a poet Walt Whitman became known to the public through his "Leaves of Grass," the first edition of which was printed in Brooklyn, much of the type being set up by the author himself. It was published in New York in 1855. The boldness of the manner and matter of this volume incurred the most severe criticism. Those who were attached to the conventional forms of literature opposed it on account of its complete

divergence from these; while those who insisted on immaculate language and pure ideas, called it indecent. Very few copies of the first edition of "Leaves of Grass" were sold, and a number of those sent out by the author as gifts were returned to him with scathing criticism; yet Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote under date of Concord, Massachusetts, July 21, 1855: "I give you joy of your free and brave thought. I have great joy in it. I find in it incomparable things said incomparably well, as they must be. I find the courage of treatment which so delights us, and which large perception only can inspire." A second edition was published in Boston in 1860, and it was republished in London by Longmans & Company, edited by Rossetti.

In 1865 Mr. Whitman published: "Drum Taps," in 1867 "Memoranda During the War," and in 1870 a volume of prose essays called "Democratic Vistas." His other works are: "Passage to India" (1870); "After All, Not to Create Only" (1871); "As Strong as a Bird on Pinions Free" (1872); "Two Rivulets" (1873); "Specimen Days and Collect" (1883); "November Boughs" (1885); and "Sands at Seventy" (1888). In the meantime new editions were issued of "Leaves of Grass" in the United States, England and Scotland.

In 1889, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, Mr. Whitman was tendered a public dinner by a large number of his friends and admirers. He died March 26, 1892.

WAITE, Morrison R.,

Legislator, Jurist.

Morrison Remick Waite was born in Lyme, Connecticut, November 29, 1816, son of Chief Justice Henry Matson and Maria (Selden) Waite, and grandson of Colonel Richard Selden. He was graduated from Yale College, A. B. 1837, A. M. 1840; studied law in his father's office and with Samuel M. Young, of Maumee City, Ohio, with whom he entered into partnership after his admission to the bar in 1839.

In 1850 he removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he was joined in 1852 by his partner, the firm of Young & Waite continuing until he established a partnership with his youngest brother Richard. He was elected a Whig representative to the Ohio Legislature in 1849, and was defeated as a Republican candidate for the Thirty-eighth Congress in 1862. He subsequently declined an appointment on the supreme bench of Ohio, and with Caleb Cushing and William M. Evarts, acted as counsel for the United States in the arbitration at Geneva, Switzerland, 1872-73, submitting an argument on the question of the liability of Great Britain for permitting the Anglo-Confederate steamers to take supplies of coal in her ports, the argument being subsequently published. He was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court in January, 1873. In May of the same year he was a delegate from Lucas county, Ohio, by nomination of both parties, to the State Constitutional Convention, and was chosen president of that body. In January, 1874, he was nominated by President Grant and unanimously confirmed by the Senate, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, succeeding Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, serving with great ability until his death. In 1876 he refused the urgent demands of his friends to become the Republican candidate for the presidency. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Yale University in 1872; from Kenyon College in 1874; from the Ohio State University in 1879; and from Columbia University in 1887. He was a trustee of the Peabody Education Fund, 1874-88, serving on the standing committee of southern education and on the special committee of three appointed

to request aid from Congress. He was a fellow of Yale University, 1882-88.

He was married, September 21, 1840, to Amelia C. Warner, of Lyme, Connecticut. He died in Washington, D. C., March 23, 1888.

FRELINGHUYSEN, Frederick T.,

Statesman, Diplomat.

Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, son of Frederick Frelinghuysen, and grandson of General Frederick Frelinghuysen, was born in Millstone, New Jersey, August 4, 1817; died at Newark, May 20, 1885.

When his father died, he was only three years old, and he was adopted by his Uncle Theodore, who took him to his home in Newark. Inheriting his father's natural gifts, his eloquent speech and his fervid emotions, he also shared in the peculiar refinement and comeliness of his mother, and the transfer to the care and custody of his distinguished uncle gave him the best of opportunities for training and cultivating his gifts aright. While his uncle was absent from home in the Senate at Washington, he attended the academy at Somerville, under Mr. Walsh, but otherwise was prepared for college at the Newark Academy. Entering Rutgers as a sophomore, he graduated in 1836, having among his classmates Joseph Bradley, Alexander Brown, George W. Coakley, John Frelinghuysen Hageman, William A. Newell and Cortlandt Parker.

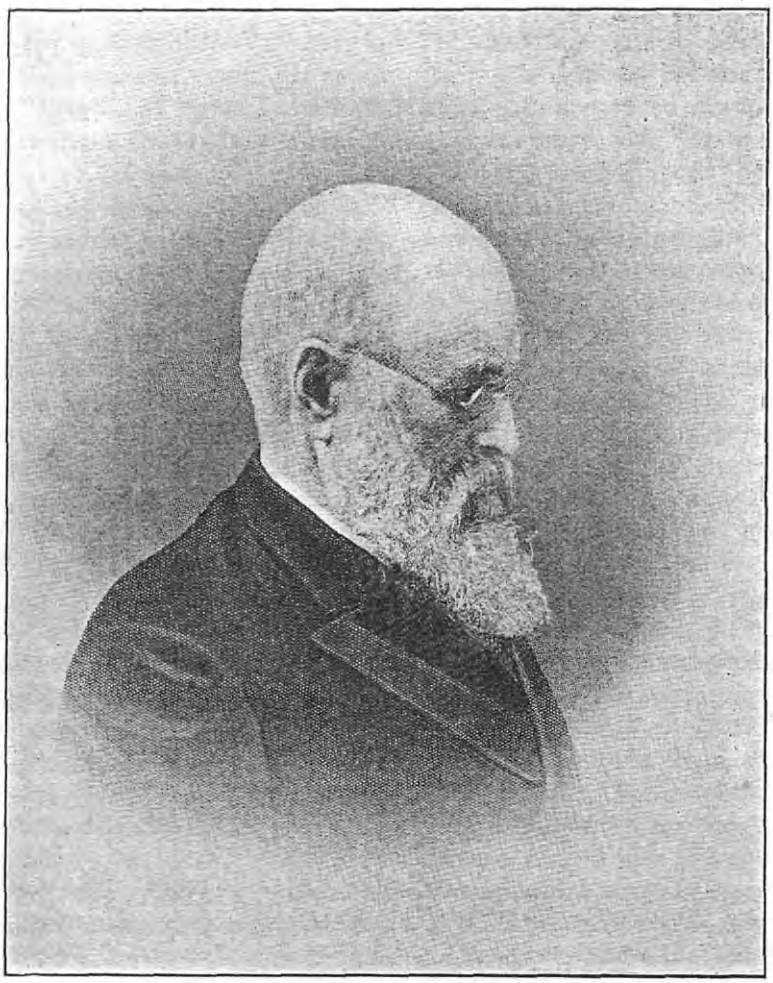
After graduation, Mr. Frelinghuysen began to study law in the office of his uncle, Theodore Frelinghuysen, in Newark, being admitted to the bar as attorney in 1839 and as counsellor in 1842. He now succeeded to the practice of his uncle, who had become chancellor of the University of New York, and from the very first he stood on high vantage ground in his professional career. In 1849 he was chosen city attorney; and the next year he was elected member of the city council. Soon afterwards, Mr. Frelinghuysen was retained as counsel for the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, and for the Morris Canal and Banking Company, which required his appearing before courts and juries in different counties, meeting as his antagonists the strongest counsels in the State and from abroad. In a few years he stood foremost at the New Jersey bar, noted for his eloquent speeches before juries, and his strong personal influence, both in and out of court.

Mr. Frelinghuysen's patriotism was innate and inherited, and though not an office seeker, he kept well read in the politics of both State and country, and was frequently called upon to address large gatherings, notably the Whig State Convention in 1840, in the memorable Tyler-Van Buren campaign of that year. In 1857 his name was mentioned for the office of Attorney-General of New Jersey, then vacant. It is said that this is the only time he did not obtain appointment to an official position he desired. Although Governor Newell knew Mr. Frelinghuysen's qualifications, there were several other fully qualified classmates of theirs who equally desired the nomination, and so the Governor relieved the embarrassment of the situation by appointing ex-Senator William L. Dayton, who had failed of reappointment to the Senate and also of election to the vice-presidency on the Fremont ticket. In 1860 Charles S. Olden succeeded Newell as Governor, and the following years Governor Olden and Mr. Frelinghuysen met as members of the Peace Congress in Washington, which tried to avert the threatened secession. A warm personal and political friendship sprang up between them, and when later in the year Lincoln appointed Attorney-General Dayton Minister to France, the Governor filled the vacancy by nominating Mr. Frelinghuysen; and in 1866, when his term of office expired, Marcus L.

Ward, then Governor, reappointed him for another term to the same post. Besides being the law advisor of the State, he had also to assist in the different counties in trials for high felonies and in several important and difficult murder cases his services were characterized by great skill and powerful oratory. He was also the most popular political speaker in the State. Consequently, when the death of William Wright, of Newark, in 1866, left a vacancy in the United States Senate, no one appeared to Governor Ward so well qualified as Attorney-General Frelinghuysen. Accepting the appointment, Mr. Frelinghuysen took his seat in December, 1866, was elected by the Legislature in the winter of 1867 to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Wright, and resigning his State office, accepted the senatorship. When his term expired in 1869, the Legislature being Democratic, he was not reëlected, but his services had been such that in 1870 President Grant nominated him and the Senate without reference to committee confirmed him as Minister to England. Why he declined so honorable a position was for many years variously answered by friends and foes, and it was not known until after his death that his refusal was because Mrs. Frelinghuysen was opposed to exposing her children to the influence of court life, which that mission would involve, and he yielded to her wish. The next year a full term vacancy occurring in the Senate, and the Legislature being Republican, he was elected to fill it.

In 1867 Mr. Frelinghuysen had voted for the conviction of President Johnson on his impeachment; and in his later term he became one of the most prominent of the reconstruction Senators. As member of the judiciary and finance committees, and those on naval affairs, claims, and railroads, and as chairman of the committee on agriculture, his responsibility was varied and perplexing. He took a prominent part in the debates on the Washington Treaty, the French arms controversy, the question of polygamy in Utah, and in a clear manly speech explained and cleared up New Jersey's policy of graduating taxes upon railroads. After much labor he secured the return to Japan of the balance of the indemnity fund that was not used or required for the payment of American claims against that government; he introduced the bill to restore a gold currency, and, taking charge of Mr. Sumner's reconstruction bill after that Senator became unable to look after it, he procured its passage. In the summer of 1876, anticipating the trouble that actually occurred later over the counting of the electoral votes, he introduced a bill referring decision in such cases to the president of the Senate, the speaker of the House and the Chief Justice. The Senate, however, adjourned before the bill could be acted upon; and in the following year, when the problem of the Hayes-Tilden vote had to be settled, Mr. Frelinghuysen was a member of the commission reporting the bill that created the electoral court, and was also a member of that board. His term expired March 4, 1877, and the Democratic party being again in power in the State, elected Mr. McPherson as his successor.

For the next four years Mr. Frelinghuysen retired into private life, but after the assassination of President Garfield, President Arthur called him to his cabinet as Secretary of State, December 12, 1881. In the arduous labor and responsibility of negotiating international treaties he sustained the heaviest burdens of his life. The so-called Spanish treaty presented to the Senate by President Arthur near the close of his term, but stolen by the press and killed by ignorant clamor before that body had an opportunity to consider it, cost the secretary most exhaustive labor both in its general provisions and its specific details, all of which he had



C. A. Dana.

matured himself. So too the great treaty involving the building of the Nicaragua canal, likewise submitted to the Senate about the same time, caused Mr. Frelinghuysen intense study and painful anxiety. For many years an inter-oceanic canal had been desired by the commercial world and had long been the subject of jealous treaty manipulations between England and the United States. Mr. Frelinghuysen surprised the world by submitting through the President his elaborate treaty, which only needed the assent of the Senate to assure the consummation of the work, by requiring the government to construct the canal along a new and better route through purchased land, to become its owner, and to open it to international commerce upon equitable tolls. It was defeated at the time by a Democratic Senate, but it will ever remain a monument to Secretary Frelinghuysen's industry, skill and statesmanship, alike creditable to himself and to the Department of State.

In 1864 Princeton Academy gave Mr. Frelinghuysen the LL. D. degree; and at the time of his death he was president of the American Bible Society. Notwithstanding his absorbing public occupations, he was very much interested in educational problems, both elementary and higher, and for thirty-five years served as a trustee of Rutgers College. At the inauguration of President Cleveland, Mr. Frelinghuysen surrendered his seat in the cabinet to Mr. Bayard, and returning to his Newark home, lay down on his death be· "too ill to receive the congratulations and welcome of his fellow citizens who had thronged there to greet his return." For several weeks he lay, conscious, but absolutely exhausted and gradually dying, and at last passing away, May 20, 1885. He was buried from the North Reformed Church in Newark, and his body lies in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. On August 8, 1894, the city of Newark unveiled a statue to his memory, wrought in bronze by Karl Gerhardt, and mounted on a base designed by Wallace Brown.

Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen married, January 25, 1842, Matilda E., daughter of George Griswold, of New York City, who bore him three sons and three daughters.

DANA, Charles Anderson,

Journalist.

Of this brilliant editor and writer, a biographer has said, "as regards the scope and thoroughness of his literary accomplishments, he has never had an equal in this country within his own profession."

He was born at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, August 8, 1819, son of Anderson and Ann (Dennison) Dana, and descended from Richard Dana (1640), as were Chief Justice Dana and the two Richard Henry Danas. As a lad he clerked in a store in Buffalo, New York, until his eighteenth year, and then was a student at Harvard College for two years, an eye ailment preventing his remaining to conclude the course. After leaving college he joined in the Brook Farm Association, with a brilliant company of transcendentalists and thinkers—Theodore Parker, George William Curtis, Nathaniel Hawthorne, William Henry Channing, George Ripley, Margaret Fuller, and others; among these he was, perhaps, the only one who had sufficient practical business judgment to properly weigh the material questions which embarassed the undertaking. His connection with the Brook Farm experiment came to an end with the destruction of the property by fire in 1846.

It was about the time of the Brook Farm failure that Mr. Dana made his first essay in newspaper work, as a contributor to a social journal in Boston, "The Harbinger," and he later did service on Elizur

Wright's "Chronotype," in the same city. Coming to New York in 1847, he joined "The Tribune" editorial staff, and was a principal confidant of Horace Greeley, and for a considerable time managing editor of the paper. In 1861, Greeley and Dana came to serious disagreement as to the course to be pursued by the pa[per] with reference to the Civil War, and the latter, who was a deep sympathizer with President Lincoln and his administration, withdrew. He was given a departmental position by Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and in 1863 was made an assistant to that official. From this on, in Mr. Lincoln's phrase, he was known as "the eyes of the War Department." He visited the scenes of military operations, and proved himself an invaluable observer and adviser. His rare faculty of rightly measuring men and estimating their limitations was signally useful in the case of General Grant, whom he observed most closely during the operations against Vicksburg; and it may be accepted as a fact that had it not been for Dana, he who was soon to be known as "The Great Commander" would have been overthrown by the influences then seeking to undermine him. After witnessing the fall of Vicksburg, Dana continued with the armies until the end of the war, both in the East and in the West, journeying with the troops on horseback, and making daily reports to his chief and to President Lincoln. His "Recollections of the Civil War," published in 1890, will ever be of value to the historian for inner scenes which have no recital in official reports.

The war over, Dana became interested in a new Chicago daily, "The Republican," which was shortlived. He returned to New York and organized a company which took over "The Sun," which had come to have little standing as a journal, and was practically bankrupt. The first number of the paper under his editorial management appeared January 27, 1868, and sustained Democratic principles, but acknowledging no party obligations, and maintaining an aggressive independence. It soon attained a commanding place; it was held in admiration for its industry in news gathering, the fairness with which it presented that news, and constantly held the attention of the reading public for its occasional eccentricities. After supporting General Grant for the presidency, it condemned certain features of his administration with feeling amounting to bitterness. In 1876 it supported Samuel J. Tilden, and, after Rutherford B. Hayes was declared President, during his entire presidency it referred to him almost daily as "The Fraud President," with a portrait stamped broad on the forehead, "Fraud." In 1880 "The Sun" withheld its support from General Hancock, the Democratic candidate. In 1884 it studiously opposed Cleveland, and gave effusive support to Butler, the candidate of the allied but insignificant Greenback and Anti-Monopolist parties. When Cleveland was renominated in 1888, Dana supported the ticket, at the same time constantly denouncing the tariff policies which were a principal feature of the party platform. In 1892 he opposed Cleveland, but supported the general party ticket. In 1896 he seconded Thomas H. Platt's efforts to defeat the nomination of William McKinley, but gave his support to that candidate as against Bryan, the Democratic nominee, who stood on a free-silver platform of his own dictation. It may not be too much to say that no one man was more responsible for the Spanish-American War than was Dana. No paper other than "The Sun," under his management, so ceaselessly and urgently advocated the independence of Cuba, the acquisition of the Sandwich Islands, the construction of the Nicaragua canal, and the establishment and maintenance of a great American navy. It may also be said that he was the last of the old-school

editors whose newspaper was a constant reflection of his own intense personality. Dana remained in control of "The Sun" until his death, and was succeeded by his son Paul. In addition to his "Reminiscences of the Civil War," previously mentioned, he wrote "The Black Ant," a collection of stories translated from the German (1849); "The Household Book of Poetry" (compilation, 1857, and revised and expanded in 1884); "The Art of Newspaper Making" (1895); "Lincoln and His Cabinet" (1896); "Eastern Journeys" (1898). He planned and edited in collaboration with George Ripley, "The New American Cyclopaedia" (sixteen volumes, 1855-63), and which they revised and republished as "The American Cyclopaedia" (1873-76). His "Life of Ulysses S. Grant," in collaboration with General James H. Wilson, appeared in 1868; and with Rossiter Johnson he edited "Fifty Perfect Poems," (1883). He maintained a keen interest in every question of the day, and was an authority on many subjects. He was a collector of rare books; and his collection of oriental ceramics was, with the single exception of the Walters collection in Baltimore, the largest and most interesting extant, and its distribution at auction after his death brought together the prominent art collectors of the world. He was a frequent after dinner speaker, and occasionally lectured before college students, usually on journalism. He was a member of the New England Society of New York City, and of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard University in 1861, and that of Doctor of Laws from the University of Notre Dame (Indiana) in 1889.

Mr. Dana was married, in 1846, to Eunice Macdaniel, of New York City. He died at his summer home, near Glen Cove, Long Island, October 17, 1897.

HALE, Edward Everett,

Clergyman, Author.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 3, 1822; son of Nathan and Sarah Preston (Everett) Hale; grandson of the Rev. Enoch and Octavia (Throop) Hale; great-grandson of Deacon Richard and Elizabeth (Strong) Hale; and a descendant (in the seventh generation) of Deacon Robert Hale, who came to Massachusetts from Hertfordshire, England, in 1632.

He was prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was graduated at Harvard College, Bachelor of Arts, 1839; Master of Arts, 1842. He was an usher in the Boston Latin School, 1839-41; read theology and church history, worked in his father's printing office, in the editorial rooms, and as secretary to his father in his railroad work. In 1842 he was licensed to preach by the Boston Association of Unitarian Congregational Ministers, but had no permanent charge until 1846, when he was settled over the Church of the Unity, Worcester, Massachusetts, where he remained for ten years. In 1856 he accepted the pastorate of the South Congregational Church, Boston, Massachusetts, and remained in charge of that congregation until October 1, 1899, when he resigned and became pastor emeritus. He originated the Harry Wardsworth Clubs through an incident in "Ten Times One is Ten," and these organizations, devoted to charity, extended with the world's civilization and had a membership of over fifty thousand. Their motto is: "Look up and not down; look forward and not back; look out and not in; lend a hand." He also assisted in the organization of the "Look-up Legion" in the Sunday schools, and it extended as did the "Lend-a-Hand" clubs, and finally became the Epworth League. He was elected a counsellor of the Chau-

tauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. He was president of the National Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches, 1894-95, and a member of its council from its organization; overseer of Harvard College, 1866-75, and 1876-87; was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society and the Massachusetts Historical Society; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and an honorary member of the Geographical Society of the Republic of Mexico. He aided in founding the Worcester Public Library; was a member of the executive committee of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, organized to secure a Free-State government for Kansas; was an officer of Salignac's drill corps, 1861-62; edited the "Monthly Chronicle," the "Boston Miscellany," the "Christian Examiner," the "Sunday Gazette," "Old and New," "Lend-a-Hand," and the "Lend-a-Hand Record," and assisted in editing the "New England Magazine and Commonwealth." He received from Harvard the degree of S. T. D. in 1879.

Perhaps the most famous of his very many published works was "A Man without a Country," written during the crucial days of the Civil War, which created a great sensation, and undoubtedly was efficacious in holding some wavering souls to their allegiance to the Union. A uniform edition of his works was published in 1898. He died at his home, in Roxbury, Massachusetts, June 10, 1909.

MORRILL, Justin S.,

Constructive Statesman.

Justin Smith Morrill was born in Strafford, Vermont, April 14, 1810; son of Colonel Nathaniel and Mary (Hunt) Morrill. His father, grandfather and three paternal uncles took part in the operations on Lake Champlain in the War of 1812.

He attended the common schools, worked on a farm, attended Thetford and Randolph academies, and was a clerk in a local store, 1825-28, in Portland, Maine, 1828-31, and a merchant in Strafford, 1831-55. In 1848 he left his business to others, and devoted himself to agriculture and horticulture.

He was a Whig and Republican representative in the Thirty-fourth to the Thirty-ninth Congresses, 1855-67, serving in the latter Congress as chairman of the committee on ways and means. He introduced the first anti-polygamy measure and carried it through the House. He also introduced in the House, December 14, 1857, the "Land Grant" bill to establish colleges for agriculture, scientific and industrial purposes, which passed the House April 20, 1858, and the Senate February 2, 1859, but was vetoed by President Buchanan, again passing the House and Senate in 1862, and was approved by the President on July 2, 1862. He had charge of all the tariff and tax bills of 1861-65, the "Morrill tariff" of 1861 and the internal revenue tax systems of 1862 being monuments of his practical wisdom in finance. In 1867 he was elected United States Senator to succeed Luke P. Poland, and was reëlected in 1872, 1878, 1884, and 1896, serving as chairman of the committees on finance and public buildings and grounds, and gaining by his service of thirty-two years the title, "The Father of the United States Senate." His entire service in Congress forty-four years exceeded by seven years that of Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina. He opposed the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the exercise of American sovereignty over the Philippines as contrary to the spirit of the Monroe doctrine. He was made a regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1880; and was a trustee of the University of Vermont on the part of the State Agricultural College, 1865-98. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from Dartmouth College in 1857, and that

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER

of LL. D. from the University of Vermont in 1874, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1884. He was the author of "Self-Consciousness of Noted Persons" (1886), and of contributions to "The Forum" and to the "North American Review." He left a son, James Swan Morrill, who had acted as his chief assistant in his various committee duties.

He was married, in 1851, to Ruth Barrell, daughter of Dr. Caleb and Ruth (Barrell) Swan, of Easton, Massachusetts, who died May 13, 1898. Senator Morrill died in Washington, D. C., December 28, 1898.

CHANDLER, Zachariah,

Statesman, Cabinet Official.

Zachariah Chandler was born in Bedford, New Hampshire, December 10, 1813, son of Samuel and Margaret (Orr) Chandler. He attended the common school of Bedford and the academies at Pembroke and Derry, and in 1833 removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he commenced trade as a dry goods dealer, with a capital of one thousand dollars, furnished him by his father in lieu of a collegiate education. His business steadily increased and he eventually acquired a large fortune.

As a young man he was an Abolitionist, and gave warm support to the "underground railroad." In 1851 he was elected mayor of Detroit as a Whig, and in 1852 was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Michigan, and was the defeated Whig candidate for the United States Senate in 1853. In 1854 he participated actively in the organization of the Republican party. He was elected United States Senator, January 10, 1857, to succeed Senator Cass, receiving eighty-nine votes against sixteen cast for Cass, and took his seat March 4, 1857. He was chairman of the committee on commerce after March, 1861. In March, 1858, he opposed the admission of Kansas, under the Lecompton constitution, in a speech before the Senate, and the same year made a written agreement with Senators Wade and Cameron in which they combined against Senator Green of Missouri, who had threatened an attack on Senator Cameron for words spoken in debate. He gained notoriety through a letter written to Governor Blair, February 11, 1861, in which he said, "Without a little bloodletting the Union will not in my estimation be worth a rush," and which he was called upon to defend on the floor of the Senate. He contributed generously to the support of the war, was in favor of confiscation measures, opposed short-term enlistments, and expressed himself as sorry that the President did not call for five hundred thousand men at the outset, rather than only seventy-five thousand. On December 5, 1861, he moved the resolution which resulted in the appointment of a joint committee on the conduct of the war, of which he became a member, but declined the chairmanship. This committee opposed General McClellan's military management, and on July 6, 1862, Mr. Chandler made a powerful speech in which he assailed that officer's competency. He was reëlected to the Senate in 1863, and made in 1864 a vigorous campaign for the Republican ticket. He was reëlected to the Senate in 1869, and in 1874 made a speech against the inflation of the currency, and was uncompromising in demanding a prompt return to specie payments. On October 19, 1875, President Grant appointed him Secretary of the Interior, to succeed Columbus Delano, resigned, which office he held until the close of Grant's administration, March 4, 1877. Upon Isaac P. Christiancy's resignation as United States Senator from Michigan in February, 1879, Mr. Chandler was elected to fill the vacancy. His most noted speech was made on March 3,

1879, at 3:30 in the morning, when a bill granting arrears of pensions to veteran soldiers in the Mexican War was under consideration, which would include in its provisions the possibility of a pension to Jefferson Davis. Mr. Chandler was very sincere in his denunciation of Mr. Davis, and his speech aroused excitement in the Senate, and brought his name prominently before the public as a presidential candidate. In the campaign of 1876 he was made chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee. On October 31, 1879, he addressed the Young Men's Republican Club at Chicago, Illinois, and was found dead in his room the next morning, the result of a cerebral hemorrhage. The date of his death is November 1, 1879.

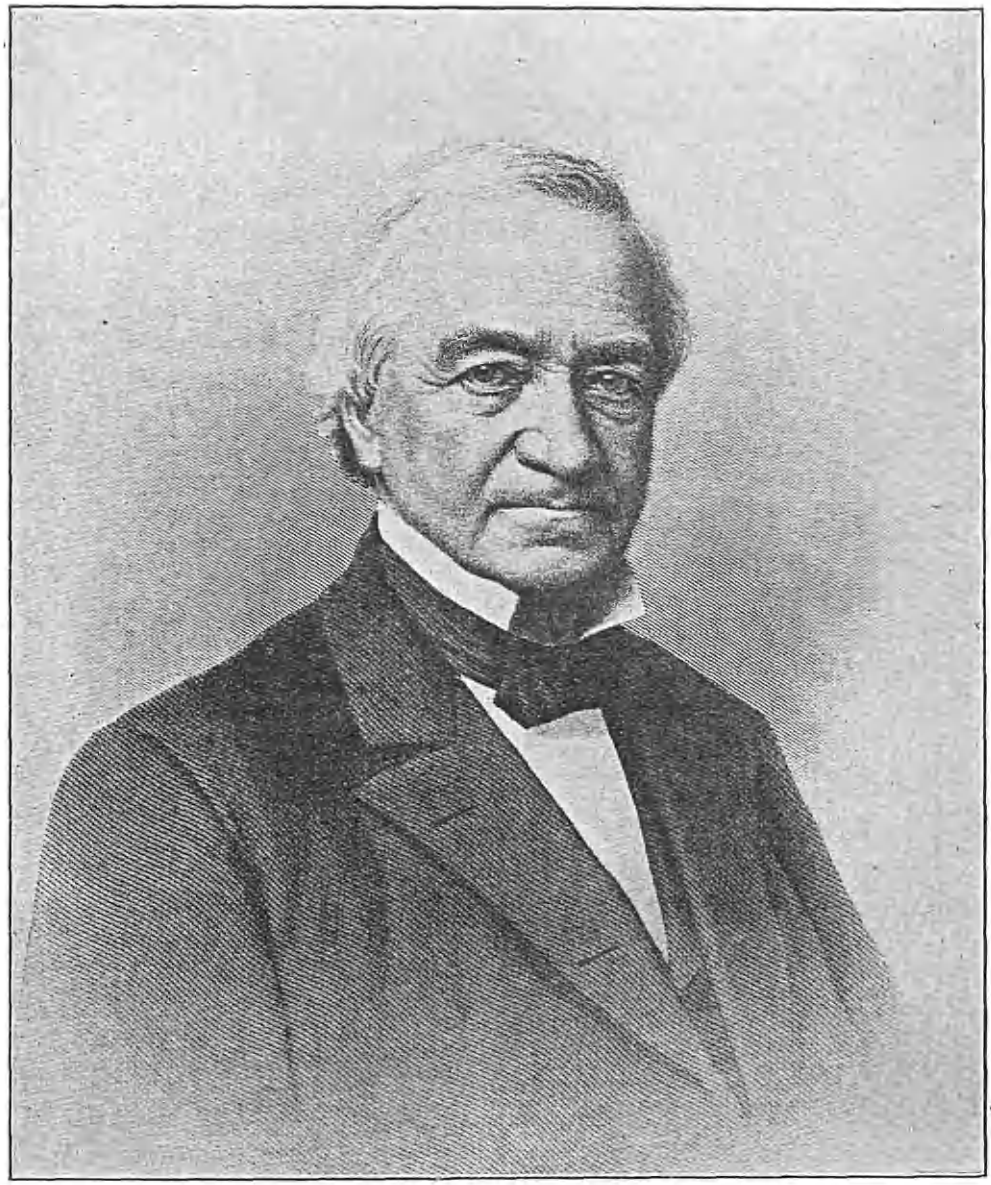
BRADLEY, Joseph P.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Joseph P. Bradley was born at Berne, near Albany, New York, March 14, 1813, the eldest son of Philo and Mercy (Gardiner) Bradley. His first American ancestor, Francis Bradley, came to New Haven in 1638 as a member of Governor Eaton's family.

He entered the freshman class at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1833, and was graduated in 1836 with the highest honors, immediately after which he entered the office of Archer Gifford, a practicing lawyer in Newark. Mr. Gifford was the collector of the port of Newark, and young Bradley became his assistant, and with the moderate salary thus afforded him was enabled with great economy to complete his studies. He was licensed as an attorney by the Supreme Court of New Jersey in 1839, and as counsellor in 1842. In 1840 he opened an office in Newark, New Jersey, where he remained in practice until 1872. He assisted Governor William Pennington in an investigation of the affairs of the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company, in which the State of New Jersey was a stockholder, and prepared an elaborate and exhaustive report. Practice and fame now followed; he became the counsel and one of the directors of the New Jersey, Trenton & Philadelphia, and of the Camden & Amboy railroads, and was also made counsel of the Delaware & Raritan Canal Company, and of other large and influential corporations. There was hardly an important cause in New Jersey in which he was not engaged, his services being eagerly sought, not only in civil but in criminal cases, and he was counsel for the defendant in some of the most remarkable murder cases that ever occupied the courts of New Jersey. Mr. Bradley was strong in an argument before the bench. He was for many years actuary of the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company, and president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New Jersey. He was a thorough mathematician, and when he needed relaxation from the severe studies of his profession he resorted to his favorite study, calculating the eclipses of the sun and moon, investigating the transit of planets, and calculating calendars for forty centuries to come. He was a profound theologian and thorough scientist.

Justice Bradley was a Whig in early life, and afterwards a conservative Republican. During the Civil War his position as director and counsel of the railroads between New Jersey and the South gave him opportunity to greatly facilitate the movement of troops and supplies to the army, and he personally conducted several regiments to the front. In 1862 he was the Republican candidate from the Sixth Congressional District of New Jersey to the Thirty-eighth Congress, but failed of an election. In 1868 he was an elector-at-large from New Jersey on the Grant and Colfax ticket. Mr. Bradley was appointed an Associate Jus-



Jos: P. Bradley

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Allen G. Thurman,

tice of the Supreme Court of the United States in March, 1870, by President Grant, was assigned to the Southern Circuit, and subsequently succeeded Mr. Justice Strong to the Third Circuit, embracing Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. Justice Bradley was a member of the Electoral Commission which met to determine the presidential election of 1876, and was the last to read his opinion. The commission was equally divided, each member having expressed an opinion in consonance with his political affiliation, and, when Justice Bradley read his opinion and sustained it with a lengthy argument that was printed as a part of the proceedings of the commission, the work of the body closed, and Mr. Hayes was declared elected by a majority of one electoral vote.

He was married, in 1844, to Mary, daughter of Chief Justice Hornblower, of New Jersey. His widow and three children, a son and two daughters, survived him. His many opinions, scattered through forty volumes of the reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court, are imperishable monuments of his legal ability. In 1859 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Lafayette College. He died January 22, 1892.

THURMAN, Allen G.,

Statesman.

Allen Granbery Thurman was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, November 13, 1813; grandson of Nathaniel Allen, and great-grandnephew of Joseph Hewes. His father, a clergyman, removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1819, and Thurman attended the Chillicothe Academy. He first engaged in land surveying, but largely owing to the influence of his uncle, Governor William Allen, he began the study of law; was private secretary to Governor Robert Lucas in 1834; and in 1835 was admitted to the bar. He served as a Democratic Representative from Ohio in the Twenty-ninth Congress, 1845-47, being at that time the youngest member of the House of Representatives. He declined a renomination in 1846, and for five years gave his attention to his law practice. He was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, 1851-54, and Chief Justice, 1854-56. He was unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Governor in 1867, being defeated by Rutherford B. Hayes, after a sharply contested campaign lasting two months, and in 1868 he was chosen United States Senator to succeed Benjamin F. Wade. He took his seat in 1869, and was the acknowledged leader of the Democratic minority. He drafted the bill, later known as the "Thurman Act," to compel certain railroad companies to fulfill their obligations to the United States government; he argued against the constitutionality of the civil rights bill, and opposed the resumption act. He helped to frame the bill providing for the electoral commission, was a member of that commission, and, notwithstanding the fact that so many of his party disapproved of its labors, he maintained the constitutionality of its appointment and the authority of its decision. In the Senate he served on the judiciary committee and on the committee on private land claims, being chairman of the former committee, 1877-81. In 1881 he was defeated for the Senate by James A. Garfield, at that time a Representative in Congress; but, Garfield being elected President, Thurman was succeeded by John Sherman. Mr. Thurman once more gave his attention to his law practice, but he always retained a lively interest in politics; was a delegate to the national conventions of his party; and was a prominent candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1876, 1880 and 1884. He was nominated by acclamation, Democratic candidate for Vice-President by the St. Louis Conven-

tion of 1888, on the ticket with Grover Cleveland for President.

In 1844 he was married to Mrs. Mary (Dunn) Tompkins, daughter of Walter Dunn, of Chillicothe. He died in Columbus, Ohio, December 12, 1895.

ANTHONY, Henry B.,

Journalist, Senator.

Henry Bowen Anthony was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, April 1, 1815, son of William Anthony, who managed the third cotton manufactory built in Rhode Island. His maternal grandfather, James Greene, was a member of the Society of Friends, and a relative of Nathaniel and Ray Greene. His first American ancestor was John Anthony, of Hempstead, England, who came to Boston in 1634 on the "Hercules," and located in Rhode Island about 1640. The family were Quakers.

Henry Bowen Anthony received a liberal education at a private school in Providence, Rhode Island, entered Brown University in 1829, and was graduated in 1833. He then joined his brother in the manufacture of cotton in Providence, spending much of his time at Savannah, Georgia, where he was a casual contributor to newspapers and magazines. In 1838 he assumed editorial charge of the Providence "Journal," his success as an editor being instant and marked, and in 1840 he acquired an interest in the publication. His course in 1841-42, during the discussions which arose in the struggle to change the government of the State, for the avowed purpose of securing an enlarged suffrage, and which brought the contestants, known as the "Dorrites" and "Algerines," to the verge of civil war, was marked by courtesy, sound common sense and practicability: as champion of "law and order" he helped to educate public opinion, and was largely responsible for the triumph of his party. He was a genuine son of Rhode Island, and held to its traditions; thinking no change in its landmarks desirable, he wished to preserve the institutions which its history had made memorable. He desired no extension of suffrage, and no change of commercial policy. In 1849 he was elected as a Whig to the governorship of the State, and held the office two years, declining a third term. On the death of his wife in 1854 he traveled in Europe, and upon his return took up his editorial work. His influence as a journalist extended beyond the borders of his own State, and his faithful labors for many years built up the Providence "Journal." In 1859 the General Assembly elected him United States Senator, and he was re-elected five consecutive terms. He was a firm supporter of President Lincoln during the Civil War period. He was chairman of the committee on public printing for twenty-two years, during which time the contract system was abolished and the national printing office established. He suggested many reforms and restrictive acts not carried out, and endeavored to have the public printing restricted to the legitimate demands of the government. From 1863 he served on the committee on naval affairs, and was for many years its senior member. In March, 1869, he was elected president *pro tempore* of the Senate, and reëlected in March, 1871, serving throughout the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses; was again elected in 1883, but on account of ill-health was obliged to decline.

He was orator on the occasion of the presentation by the State of Rhode Island to the national government of the statues of Roger Williams and Nathanael Greene, which were placed in statuary hall in the capitol at Washington. He left to Brown University the "Harris Collection of American Poetry," numbering about six thousand volumes. This collection was begun by Albert G. Greene, continued by

Sincerely
R. B. Hayes

Caleb Blake Harris, and completed by Senator Anthony. His addresses, historical and memorial, were collected and privately printed in 1875. They embrace his tribute to Stephen A. Douglas, delivered in the United States Senate, July 9, 1861; to John R. Thompson, December 4, 1862; to William Pitt Fessenden, December 14, 1869; to William A. Buckingham, in December, 1875; to Henry Wilson, January 21, 1876; and three addresses on Charles Sumner—on the announcement of his death in the Senate, on his delivery of the Senator's body to the Governor of Massachusetts, and on the presentation by Senator Boutwell of resolutions of respect to Mr. Sumner's memory. His address on presenting to Congress a bill to provide for repairing and protecting the monument at Newport, Rhode Island, erected to De Tiernay, the commander of the naval forces sent out by France in 1780 to aid the Revolutionary cause, was one of his most notable speeches. The President of the United States, a large number of Senators and the officials of his native State and city attended the funeral. A memorial volume was published by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island in 1885.

In 1837 he was married to Sarah Aborn, daughter of Christopher Rhodes, of Rhode Island. The date of his death was September 2, 1884.

HAYES, Rutherford B.,

Soldier, President.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822, son of Rutherford and Sophia (Birchard) Hayes. His father had died in July, 1822, leaving the mother in moderate circumstances.

The son received a common school training, studied the classics, attended an academy at Norwalk, Ohio, and in 1837 was sent to Connecticut to Isaac Webb's preparatory school at Middletown, where he was fitted for college. He was graduated at Kenyon College, 1842, valedictorian of his class, and received his A. M. degree in 1875. He was graduated at Harvard, LL. B. in 1845, was admitted to the Ohio bar the same year, practiced at Lower Sandusky, and in 1849 removed his law office to Cincinnati, where he was city solicitor, 1858-61.

On June 7, 1861, Governor Dennison commissioned him major of the Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and in July he led the regiment into West Virginia. He was judge-advocate of the Department of Ohio, September and October, 1861; was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, October 24, 1861; and saw active service in the field, 1861-62. At the battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862, he led a charge, held his position although severely wounded, and relinquished his command only when carried from the field. He was promoted to colonel, October 24, 1862, and on recovering resumed command of the regiment in the field. He commanded two regiments with artillery against Morgan at the time of his threatened raid in Ohio, and prevented his escape across the river, which action compelled the surrender of the Confederate leader. He commanded a brigade in General Crook's division in the expedition to cut off communication between Richmond and the southwest in the spring of 1864; and distinguished himself at Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia, May 9, 1864, in storming a fortified Confederate position. He was conspicuous in the engagement at Berryville, Virginia, September 3, 1864, and at Winchester, September 19, 1864, he led an assault upon a battery across a morass; his horse mired, and he found himself alone in front of the battery, but, waving his cap, he signalled his men to follow, and with

forty of the first to reach the battery he led in an assault resulting in a hand-to-hand encounter, which caused the Confederate gunners to desert their guns and flee. He commanded the Second Division, Army of West Virginia, General George Crook, at the battle of Fisher's Hill, routing the enemy and capturing their artillery. At Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, his action secured his commission of brigadier-general at the request of General Crook. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign of 1864 in West Virginia and particularly at the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Virginia.

In 1864 General Hayes was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, taking his seat December 4, 1865. In this Congress he favored the reconstruction measures of the Republican party; maintained the sacredness of the public debt and opposed repudiation in any form; commended President Johnson for refusing presents; opposed the increase of pay of representatives; and framed a constitutional amendment fixing representation upon voters rather than on population. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, and supported the impeachment of President Johnson. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1867, his opponent being Allen G. Thurman, and he was reëlected in 1869 against George H. Pendleton. He declined in 1873 to oppose John Sherman in a contest for United States Senator, although assured of success by the help of promised Democratic votes. In 1872 he declined a nomination as representative in the Forty-third Congress, but was nevertheless nominated, and after making a vigorous canvass, was defeated. President Grant named him as United States Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati, which office he declined. In 1873 he removed to Fremont, Ohio, intending to retire from public life. In 1875 the Republican State Convention, in order to s.ay the effect of the Greenback success of the last gubernatorial election, called on him as the ablest representative of sound money to take the nomination of the party for Governor, and, much against his inclination, he made the canvass, with Governor William Allen, the incumbent, as his opponent. The canvass involved national questions, each side being supported by the ablest speakers from other States. In addition to the greenback question, the division of the school fund between Roman Catholic and Protestant schools was made an issue, and ex-Governor Hayes advocated secular education. He carried the State by 5,500 majority. As an advocate of sound currency and opposed to an unlimited issue of government paper money, he became a conspicuous figure in national politics. The Republican State Convention of Ohio named him as its choice for President in the Republican National Convention. When that convention met, at Cincinnati, June 14, 1876, his name was presented, as were the names of James G. Blaine, Oliver P. Morton, Benjamin H. Bristow, Roscoe Conkling, and John H. Hartranft. On the first ballot he had sixty-one votes, and on the seventh ballot the opposition to Mr. Blaine gave him the nomination, which was made unanimous. The Democratic party made Samuel J. Tilden its candidate, and his reputation gave him the support of many dissatisfied Republicans. The result of the election was a question of long and bitter contest. The electoral votes of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida were in dispute and fraud was charged on both sides. The canvassing boards of the States in dispute were visited by statesmen from Washington representing both parties, and all blinded in a measure by political prejudice. A double set of certificates of election were sent to Washington, one by the Governors of the States who were Re-

publicans, and the other by the Democratic Governors who claimed to have been elected, but kept out of office by the Federal government under the reconstruction act, and the presence of Federal soldiers. The two sets of certificates certified to two different sets of electors. To avoid a deadlock should the election be referred to Congress, five Senators, five Representatives and five judges of the United States Supreme Court, were provided by a special act of Congress advocated by both parties, the decision of this commission to be final, if not set aside by a concurrent vote of both houses of Congress. The commission refused to go behind the certificates of the Governors, and decided in each contested case, by a vote of eight Republicans to seven Democrats, in favor of the Republican electors. The electoral vote, as decided by the Electoral Commission was 185 for Hayes and Wheeler, and 184 for Tilden and Hendricks. The House of Representatives voted on March 3, 1877, declaring Mr. Tilden elected President, but the Senate did not concur. Mr. Hayes was privately sworn into office as President on Saturday, March 3, 1877, and he was publicly inaugurated Monday, March 5, 1877. He at once proceeded to satisfy the Southern States by withdrawing from them the Federal troops, and leaving the local government to the people in the two disputed States then under a dual government. The troops were withdrawn from the State House at Columbia, South Carolina, April 10, 1877, and Wade Hampton, Democrat, was acknowledged to be the duly elected Governor; and from the State House of Louisiana, April 20, 1877, Francis T. Nichols, Democrat, was recognized as Governor. This course, while heartily approved by the Democrats, was severely criticised by the Republicans, who thus lost the votes of the Southern States. In the appointment to office, with the exception of a few members of the Louisiana returning board, his policy was to regard the views of the advocates of civil service, and his appointments were generally very acceptable. Competitive examinations were instituted and applications were considered irrespective of partisan control. On May 5, 1877, President Hayes called Congress in extra session, to meet October 5, 1877, to make necessary appropriations for the support of the army. In July, 1877, he suppressed the railroad riots caused by a strike, on application from the Governors of West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Illinois, by sending United States troops to the several points of disturbance, after issuing his proclamation ordering the rioters to disperse. In his message to Congress, December 3, 1877, he congratulated the country on the peaceable and prosperous condition of affairs in the Southern States; recommended the payment of government bonds in gold; favored the limited coinage of silver; insisted that the constitution imposed upon the executive the sole duty and responsibility of the selection of Federal officers and recommended that Congress make a suitable appropriation for the use of the civil service commission; and recommended the passage of laws to protect the forests on lands of the United States—all of which were disregarded. He vetoed the "silver bill" passed by both houses, on the ground that the commercial value of the silver dollar was then less than its nominal value, and that its use in the payment of debts already contracted would be an act of bad faith; the bill was passed over his veto a two-third majority. In his annual message of December 1, 1879, he congratulated the country on the return to specie payment, and urged upon Congress the suspension of silver coinage, fearing that the cheaper coin would eventually

become the sole standard of value; and recommended the retirement of United States notes with the capacity of legal tender in private contracts. In his last annual message, December 6, 1880, President Hayes again urged civil service reform, competitive examinations for applicants for positions in the larger postoffices, custom houses and in the executive departments; for a law against political assessments; and suggested that an act be passed "defining the relations of members of Congress with regard to appointments to office by the President;" that the tenure of office bill be repealed; and that a provision be made to place General Grant on the retired list of the army, with rank and pay befitting his great services. On March 4, 1881, he assisted in the inauguration of James A. Garfield as President, and then retired with his family to Fremont, Ohio, and devoted much of his time to benevolent enterprises.

He was president of the trustees of the John F. Slater Education Fund; president of the National Prison Reform Association, and an active member of the National Conference of Corrections and Charities, a trustee of the Western Reserve University, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, of Mt. Union College, and of various other institutions, educational and charitable. In army organizations he was senior vice-commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and commander of the Ohio Commandery of the same order; the first president of the Society of the Army of West Virginia and president of the Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Association. He received the degree of LL. D. from Kenyon College in 1868, from Harvard University in 1877, from Yale University in 1880, and from Johns Hopkins University in 1881. He died in Fremont, Ohio, January 13, 1893.

ARTHUR, Chester Alan,

President of the United States.

Chester Alan Arthur, twenty-first President of the United States, was born at Fairfield, Franklin county, Vermont, October 5, 1830, the eldest son of William and Malvina (Stone) Arthur. His father was educated in Ireland, a graduate of Belfast College, who came to America and settled in Vermont, where he became a Baptist preacher. His maternal grandfather, Uriah Stone, was a pioneer settler of New Hampshire.

Chester Alan Arthur attended school at Union Village, New York. He entered the sophomore class at Union College when fifteen years old, and taught school for two terms to aid in defraying his expenses. He was graduated with high honors in the class of 1848, entered the law school at Ballston Spa, and returned to Lansing, New York, where he continued his law studies, fitted a class of boys for college, and taught in the academy at North Pownal, Vermont, as principal, having not yet reached his majority.

In 1853 he entered the law office of Erastus D. Culver in New York City, was admitted to the bar in 1854, and became one of the firm of Culver, Parker & Arthur. He had imbibed anti-slavery principles from his father, an early Abolitionist, and became one of those who formed the New York Anti-Slavery Society at the house of Gerrit Smith, at Peterboro, New York, in 1835. In several notable suits he defended the rights of negroes, both as escaped slaves and as citizens, opposed by the most learned legal talent in the country, and won his causes in the highest courts. He was a delegate to the New York State Republican Convention at Saratoga in 1856, and was conspicuous in the presidential campaign of that year. In 1857 he took an

active part in the reorganization of the State militia, was made judge-advocate of the Second Brigade, and in 1860 Governor Morgan appointed him engineer-in-chief on his staff, with the rank of brigadier-general. On the breaking out of the Civil War he was made acting quartermaster-general of the State. General Arthur displayed remarkable executive ability during his administration of this office, having to provide clothing and transportation for nearly 700,000 men furnished by the State of New York. His war account with the national government, although much larger than that of any other State, was the first audited at Washington, and was allowed with the reduction of one dollar, while the accounts of many other States were cut down from one million to ten millions of dollars. In December, 1861, he was one of a board of engineers, and submitted to the government a report on the harbor defences of the State and the conditions of the Federal forts. In February, 1862, he was commissioned inspector-general, and in May he officially visited the New York troops in McClellan's army, and also served as an aide on the staff of Colonel Henry J. Hunt, commanding the artillery reserve of the army, in anticipation of an attack on Richmond. He was ordered back to New York in June by Governor Morgan, and acted as secretary of the meeting of the governors of the loyal States at the Astor House, New York, June 28, 1862, which prompted the President to call for 300,000 volunteers on July 1, 1862.

At Governor Morgan's request, General Arthur resigned as inspector-general, and was recommissioned as quartermaster-general July 10, 1862. Horatio Seymour having succeeded Governor Morgan as chief executive of the State, General Arthur resigned as quartermaster-general, January 1, 1863.

In 1862 Mr. Arthur formed a law partnership with Henry C. Gardner, which in 1867 was dissolved, and General Arthur practiced alone until January 1, 1872, when the firm of Arthur, Phelps & Knevals was formed. Despite an extensive law practice, he retained his interest in politics, and so strengthened his position through political organizations that he was regarded as one of the most prominent and influential leaders of the Republican party. He was for a time counsel to the city Department of Assessment and Taxes, a position which he resigned. He was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, November 20, 1871. His term expired in 1875, and he was reappointed, and confirmation by the Senate was made without referring it to a committee. The Republican State Convention of 1876, held March 22, at Syracuse, elected delegates, most of whom were pledged to support Senator Conkling for the presidential nomination. Alonzo B. Cornell and Chester A. Arthur were his most active advocates before the National Convention, and not until the seventh ballot was Mr. Conkling's name withdrawn, and sixty-one of the votes of New York given to Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, which secured his nomination. Under President Hayes, Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, deemed it important that the custom house appointments should be in the hands of one more friendly to the Hayes administration than Mr. Arthur. Special agents and commissions were appointed to make investigation into General Arthur's official conduct. The commission, known as the Jay Commission, reported adversely, and Collector Arthur replied in a letter to Secretary Sherman. On December 6, 1877, Theodore Roosevelt was appointed collector, and L. Bradford Prince, naval officer; but the United States Senate refused to confirm the appointments, and Arthur and Cornell held their respective offices

until the adjournment of Congress on July 11, 1878, when they were suspended. Arthur had previously declined to resign, as requested by Secretary Sherman, notwithstanding he was promised a foreign mission. A petition for his retention was signed by the judge of every court in the city, by all the prominent members of the bar, and by eighty-five per cent. of the importing merchants in the collection district; but at General Arthur's urgent request it was not presented.

The New York delegation to the Chicago Republican Convention in 1880, in which General Arthur was a delegate-at-large, expected to see General Grant nominated for the presidency for a third term, and had no second choice. The State of Ohio, with the exception of General Garfield's district, had instructed its delegates for John Sherman. After a contest of several days, and during which the stalwart New York delegation stood firm, and "302" in the convention voted repeatedly and persistently for Grant, the convention flocked to Garfield, and New York's favorite went down to defeat. In order to placate the "Stalwarts," rather than as an expression of the will of their successful opposition, Chester A. Arthur was unanimously named as the vice-presidential candidate, and Garfield and Arthur were elected President and Vice-President of the United States, in November, 1880. Mr. Arthur appeared as presiding officer of the Senate at its extra session, March 4, 1881. He ingratiated himself with the senators through his easy manner and kindly disposition. The Senate was equally divided politically, and he used his influence against his enemies when their names came before the Senate for confirmation.

Upon the announcement of President Garfield's death, September 19, 1881, Mr. Arthur, at the suggestion of the cabinet, took the oath of office as President of the United States, September 20, 1881, before Judge James R. Brady, of the New York Supreme Court, and repaired to Elberon, New Jersey, where he met the cabinet and arranged for the funeral ceremonies. On September 22nd he went to Washington, and in the Vice-President's room the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Waite. President Arthur appointed Monday, September 26th, as a day of mourning for the late President, and the next day proclaimed an extraordinary session of the Senate, October 10, to elect a president of the Senate *pro tempore*. He requested the members of the cabinet of Mr. Garfield to remain until the regular session in December, and this request was complied with, except in the case of the Secretary of the Treasury, who desired that his resignation be accepted, in order that he might become a candidate for Senator from his State. President Arthur offered the portfolio to Edwin D. Morgan, the War Governor of New York, whose appointment was confirmed by the Senate, but he declined to serve, and the choice then fell to Charles J. Folger, of New York, who was confirmed.

President Arthur's administration was marked by no startling conditions. He presided at the dedication of the monument at Yorktown, Virginia, erected to commemorate the surrender of Cornwallis. The President, at the close of the celebration, ordered a salute to be fired in honor of the British flag, "in recognition of the friendly relations so long and so happily subsisting between Great Britain and the United States." President Arthur made efforts to secure peace between the warring nations in South America, and proposed a Peace Conference, which suggestion was not acted upon by Congress. The administration also offered its friendly offices to determine the boundary lines between Mexico and Guatamala and relocated the boundary line between Mexico and the

United States. Through a commission, in which General Grant and W. H. Trescott acted for the United States, reciprocal treaties with South American countries were made, with Santo Domingo, and with Spain in reference to Cuba and Porto Rico. These, however, were withdrawn by President Cleveland as inexpedient, without affording the Senate an opportunity to act upon them.

President Arthur proposed a monetary union of the American countries to secure a uniform currency basis, looking to the remonetization of silver. He urged the construction of the interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and through correspondence with Great Britain asserted that the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty could not be allowed to interfere with the rights of the United States in controlling such a route in view of the spirit of the "Monroe Doctrine." On December 1, 1884, a treaty was made with Nicaragua, which authorized the United States to build a canal, railroad, and telegraph line across Nicaraguan territory by way of the lake and San Jose river; this treaty was rejected by the Senate. President Arthur obtained from the British government a full recognition of the rights of naturalized American citizens of Irish birth, and all such arrested as suspects were liberated. President Arthur repeatedly advised the suspension of the coinage of standard silver dollars, and recommended the redemption of outstanding trade dollars. The removal of stamp taxes on many articles of merchandise and on bank checks and drafts, as well as taxes on surplus bank capital and deposits, were recommended, and the acts enforcing them were repealed, this resulting in the reduction of the collection districts by one-third. Legislation was recommended looking to the construction and maintenance of ocean steamships under the American flag; and the subject of coast defences was repeatedly brought to the attention of Congress. In his last annual message, President Arthur urged the appropriation of $60,000,000 to be expended during the next ten years, one-tenth annually, for coast defences; and his plans, considerably enlarged, were taken up and carried out by the succeeding administration. He vetoed a river and harbor bill appropriating $18,743,875, on the ground that the sum greatly exceeded the needs of the country, that the distribution was unequal, and for the benefit of particular locations; the bill was passed over his veto. He also vetoed the bill passed July 2, 1884, restoring to the army and place on the retired list Major-General Fitz John Porter, then under sentence of court martial; this veto was also overruled. Important reforms were instituted in the navy, the number of officers was reduced, habitual drunkards were discharged, the repair of old wooden vessels was discontinued, and the construction of a new fleet of steel ships with modern armaments was begun under an advisory board appointed for that purpose. During this administration the postal rates were considerably reduced, and many improvements were initiated in the general mail service.

In his annual message of 1884, President Arthur recommended a suitable pension to General Grant, and upon the refusal of the general to accept any pension whatever, he by special message, February 3, 1885, urged upon Congress the creation of the office of General of the Army on the retired list. The bill was passed March 3, 1885, and on its passage the President named to the office Ulysses S. Grant, and the nomination was confirmed the same day in open Senate amid the demonstrations of approval of a crowded chamber. When the Republican National Convention met at Chicago, June 3, 1884, President Arthur's

name was presented by the delegations from New York, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, North Carolina and Louisiana. On the first ballot he received the votes of 278 delegates, on the second 276, on the third 274, and on the fourth 207, a plurality of votes nominating James G. Blaine. He at once telegraphed to the successful candidate his congratulations and assurance of his earnest and candid support. The National Convention endorsed the administration of President Arthur, as "wise, conservative and patriotic, under which the country had been blessed with remarkable prosperity."

President Arthur, as the guest of the citizens of Boston, attended the celebration of the Webster Historical Society and made an address in Faneuil Hall, October 11, 1882, and at Marshfield, October 13. At Louisville, Kentucky, August 2, 1883, he opened the Southern Exposition with an address, and at the opening of the New Orleans World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, he performed the function by telegraph from the national capital, transmitting his address and starting the machinery by the electric current. On September 25, 1883, he was present at the ceremonies of unveiling and dedicating the Burnside monument at Bristol, Rhode Island, and on November 26th of the same year attended a similar ceremony in New York City, when Washington's statue was first disclosed to public view on the steps of the United States Sub-Treasury building in Wall street. His last official public address was made at the dedication of the Washington Monument in Washington, which was completed during his administration.

Mr. Arthur was married, October 29, 1859, to Ellen Lewis, daughter of Commodore William Lewis Herndon, United States Navy. She died January 12, 1880, leaving two children—Chester Alan and Ellen Herndon. While President, Mr. Arthur's sister, Mrs. Mary Arthur McElroy, presided over the White House, and the elegance of her hospitality was a marked characteristic of his administration. At the close of his official term, March 4, 1885, Mr. Arthur returned to his home in New York City, where he died suddenly of apoplexy, November 18, 1886. His funeral was attended by those who had been members of his cabinet, by President Cleveland, Chief Justice Waite, ex-President Hayes, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, and Schofield, and Hon. James G. Blaine. He was buried in the Rural Cemetery, Albany, New York.

SEYMOUR, Horatio,

Distinguished Statesman.

Horatio Seymour was born at Pompey Hill, Onondaga county, New York, May 31, 1810. He derived his origin from the Seymours who were among the first settlers of Hartford, Connecticut, his grandfather, Major Moses Seymour, being captain of a troop of horse during the Revolutionary War, and having distinguished himself at the surrender of Burgoyne. Horatio Seymour's grandfather on his mother's side was Lieutenant-Colonel Forman, of the First New Jersey Regiment in the Revolutionary army. His grandmother was a niece of Colonel William Ledyard, who commanded at Groton, Connecticut, when that place was sacked and burned by the British, September 6, 1781, under command of Benedict Arnold.

Of the five sons of Major Seymour, Henry, the father of Horatio, settled in Onondaga county, New York, in the beginning of this century and there in the wilderness was born the future Governor of the State. About nine years later the family removed to Utica. Henry Seymour was a colleague of DeWitt Clinton. Like most of the early settlers of Onon-

daga county, he was a man of a high order of merit and ability. One of the first things done by the pioneer settlers in this country was to raise money by mortgaging their lands in order to build and endow an academy, and in this academy Horatio Seymour received the rudiments of his education. When he was ten years old, Horatio Seymour was sent to Oxford Academy, where he remained two years, going thence to Geneva (now Hobart) College, where he remained for a like period. From Geneva he went to Captain Partridge's celebrated military academy at Middletown, Connecticut, where he was graduated. Returning to Utica, he began to study law under the two noted jurists, Greene C. Bronson and Samuel Beardsley, and in 1832 was admitted to the bar. It was about this time that Mr. Seymour married Mary Bleeker, daughter of John R. Bleeker, of Albany.

Although Mr. Seymour was thoroughly versed in the law, he never practiced, as he was almost immediately obliged to devote his attention to the large estate which he inherited. He made many acquaintances, among the foremost men in the State and when Martin Van Buren became President, having found in Mr. Seymour, as he believed, the elements of a popular leader, he recommended Governor Marcy to make him his military secretary, which he did, and he continued to hold his confidential position near Governor Marcy until 1839. In 1841 he was nominated for the Assembly, and was elected by one of the largest majorities ever received by a Democratic candidate in that county, and thus at the age of twenty-seven years actually began his public career. In the Assembly, Mr. Seymour at once took rank as a prominent and leading member. In 1842 he was elected mayor of Utica, and was renominated in 1843, but was beaten by sixteen votes. In the autumn of the same year he was reëlected to the Legislature, of which he was a member until the close of 1845, at which session he was elected speaker. In 1850 he received the Democratic nomination for Governor; but was defeated by Washington Hunt, the Whig candidate. In 1852 Mr. Seymour was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, and worked in the interest of William L. Marcy for President. In the same year he was again nominated by the Democrats for the governorship of New York, against his old competitor, Washington Hunt, whom he this time defeated by a majority of 22,906. The administration of Governor Seymour was eminently successful, although it occurred at a period of general party disturbance. The temperance agitators were particularly active, and the Legislature passed a prohibitory law which was vetoed by Governor Seymour. Meanwhile the repeal of the Missouri Compromise had thoroughly shaken the Democratic party of the North, while the Whig party was abandoned by its leaders and was already making way for the Republican party of the future. All of these discordant elements had to be encountered in the course of Governor Seymour's administration. In 1854, Governor Seymour was renominated, there being four tickets in the field, and was defeated by Myron H. Clark, the Whig and Temperance candidate. In 1856 Governor Seymour went to Cincinnati as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and gave his support to Buchanan and Breckenridge. His views on the political situation were deemed to be of so much importance that he was requested to give public expression to them. Accordingly, at Springfield, Massachusetts, on July 4, 1856, he delivered an address on "The Democratic Theory of Government," which was published and circulated widely as a campaign document, contributing in no small degree to the Democratic

victory of that year. He argued against centralization and for local authority, claiming that under such conditions the slavery question would settle itself by all the States becoming free, the tendency of events being such that power was passing to the free States, and ultimately the ideas which controlled these States would control the Union. On the accession of James Buchanan to the presidential chair, he tendered to Governor Seymour a first-class mission to one of the European courts, but this offer was declined, and Governor Seymour returned to his farm.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Governor Seymour sought earnestly to avert the dangers which were threatening the stability of the Union. He had opposed the Republicans during the campaign, but he actively supported President Lincoln. At a Democratic ratification meeting held in Utica in 1862, he announced the intention of Northern Democrats to lose no opportunity of showing their loyalty to the Union. He contributed largely in Oneida county to the funds raised for the purpose of enlisting soldiers, and while attending a meeting of the State Military Association in 1862, at Albany, he began his address by saying, "We denounce the rebellion as most wicked, because it wages war against the best government the world has ever seen." In September of that year he was renominated for Governor. Upon receiving this nomination, he adopted a course at that time unusual to undertake, a personal campaign, traversing the State and addressing meetings. He spoke outdoors as many as nine times a week during the campaign, a most trying and fatiguing undertaking, but which resulted in his being elected by a majority of 10,752 votes. In his message to the Senate after his election, Governor Seymour put on record his declaration that under no circumstances could the division of the Union be conceded, and in the strongest manner announced his intention to aid in upholding the government. He protested against arbitrary arrests, the suppression of newspapers, and the imprisonment of persons without due process of law, holding that the fact of an existing rebellion could not suspend a single right of the citizens of loyal States. Throughout his administration Governor Seymour was conspicuous by his energy and ability in raising troops. Within three days after the invasion of Pennsylvania, 12,000 State militia, thoroughly equipped, were on their way to Harrisburg. It was while the New York militia were in Pennsylvania that the "draft riots" took place. Two points with regard to the draft were especially obnoxious—that while the poor must go to the war the rich could avoid it by paying $300 to buy a substitute; and that a quota demanded from New York was unjust, so excessive in fact that the general government was forced afterward to correct it. Governor Seymour endeavored to have the quota corrected and the draft postponed, but the latter began on Saturday, July 11, 1863, the names being published on Sunday. From that time until Thursday evening the city was in the hands of the rioters; about a thousand lives were lost, and property amounting to several million dollars was destroyed. As soon as the riots began, Governor Seymour went to the metropolis, where he issued proclamations declaring the city to be in a state of insurrection, ordering all persons engaged in riotous proceedings to return to their homes and employments, and declaring that he should use all the power necessary to restore peace and order. He made addresses urging the mob to disperse, and insisting upon obedience to the law, while at the same time he used every effort to obtain troops and enroll volunteers. By judiciously refraining from stirring up the already excited passions of the rioters, and, aided by the few soldiers in the forts

under the command of Major-General John E. Wool, Governor Seymour did much toward allaying the excitement, which ended on Thursday evening, July 16th. On April 16, 1864, the State Legislature, which was Republican, passed resolutions thanking Governor Seymour for having procured the correction of the errors committed in regard to the draft by the authorities at Washington. In the same year Governor Seymour was a candidate for reëlection as Governor, but was defeated by Reuben E. Fenton.

After the war, Governor Seymour continued to be prominent in politics. He strongly opposed the Republican party, and after presiding over State conventions in 1867 and 1868, he was elected permanent chairman of the National Convention which met in New York City on July 4, 1868, when Seymour and Blair were nominated as the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President. At the election Governor Seymour was defeated by General Grant, the popular vote being 3,015,071 for Grant, and 2,709,213 for Seymour. From this time Mr. Seymour refused to let his name be used as a candidate for any public office. In 1864 he had built on the Deerfield Hills, near Utica, New York, a plain frame cottage, spacious and hospitable, located on the highest point on his farm. Here he devoted himself to reading and agricultural pursuits, up to the time of his death, which occurred February 12, 1886.

CURTIS, George William,

Journalist, Author, Lecturer.

This distinguished man of letters was born in Providence, Rhode Island, February 24, 1824, son of George Curtis, a business man, who was descended from Ephraim Curtis, the first settler of Worcester, Massachusetts. On his mother's side he came from a family devoted to public affairs, his maternal grandfather, James Burrill, Jr., having been a United States Senator from Rhode Island, and Chief Justice of that State.

After attending home schools he was sent to a private school at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts. In 1838 his father removed to New York City, and George William entered the counting room of a New York commercial house. Commercial pursuits proving unsuited to his tastes, he withdrew from them, and in 1842, in company with his elder brother, joined the Brook Farm Association at West Roxbury, Massachusetts. After remaining at Brook Farm about a year and a half he went to Concord, Massachusetts, and spent an equal time in the family of a farmer, tilling the soil, and passing his spare hours in the companionship of Hawthorne and Emerson, and the cultivated people whom their presence brought. In 1846 he visited Europe, and after a year in Italy entered the University of Berlin, while there witnessing the revolutionary scenes of 1848. The two following years he spent in Egypt and Syria, and in 1850 returned to America, and joined the editorial staff of the "New York Tribune," of which journal his friend, George Ripley, was then literary editor. He had written the "Nile Notes of a Howadji" in Egypt; and now he finished "The Howadji in Syria," both books being notes of his travels in the East. At this time also he collected, under the title of "Lotos-Eating," a series of letters he had written to "The Tribune" from various summer resorts. The publication of these books gave him so much reputation that he was invited in 1853, when "Putnam's Monthly Magazine" was first issued, to become associated with Parke Godwin and Charles F. Briggs in its editorship. For the early numbers of this magazine he wrote a series of articles satirizing "our best society," which contributed largely to its success, and being published in book form under "Potiphar Papers,"

added materially to his own reputation. In January, 1855, "Putnam's Monthly Magazine" was sold to Dix, Edwards & Company, with whom Mr. Curtis associated himself as a special partner, contributing a certain amount of capital, but taking no part in the business. "Putnam's Monthly" continued to be prosperous, but the firm, having embarked in a book publication, was obliged to suspend in January, 1857, with large liabilities. Being merely a special partner, Mr. Curtis was not liable beyond the capital he invested, but he declined to avail himself of this legal immunity. He felt a moral obligation as a partner, and, turning over to the creditors his private property, he assumed the entire remainder of the firm's indebtedness, and after sixteen years of hard work paid it in full.

Mr. Curtis' books had been published by Harper & Brothers, and in his "Fifty Years Among Authors" Mr. James C. Derby relates an incident connected with his first interview with that firm, which is characteristic of both Mr. John Harper and Mr. Curtis. In 1850 Mr. Curtis had returned from his travels, when, with the manuscript of the "Nile Notes of a Howadji" in his hand, and, without any introduction, he called upon the great publishers. Mr. John Harper was at his desk in the Cliff street counting room, and a young man accosted him, saying that he desired a publisher for a book of travels in Egypt. "The colonel," says Mr. Derby, "looked up at the spruce young fellow, and said, 'We have just published a book on Egypt.' 'Then,' said the embryo author, 'you will not need mine,' and turned to go. The colonel then said, 'Stop, young man; don't be in such a hurry. Let me look at your manuscript.' After looking over a few of the neatly written chapters, Mr. Harper said, 'We will publish the book, and you may bring us all the manuscript on Egypt you choose, if written as well as this'." In the following year Harper & Brothers published Mr. Curtis' other two books, and in 1853 they employed him to write for their magazine the "Easy Chair" papers, which became a feature of the publication. In 1857 the firm established "Harper's Weekly," and the failure of Dix, Edwards & Company having liberated Mr. Curtis from his duties in connection with "Putnam's Magazine," he contributed regularly to the new periodical, of which he was soon made editor-in-chief. His connection with Harper & Brothers was further extended ten years later by his contributing weekly to "The Bazar," which was then established. Through the various Harper periodicals it is supposed that nearly two millions of people were addressed by Mr. Curtis. That he was able to hold this vast audience week after week and month after month, for more than thirty-seven years, shows in him a fertility of intellect as well as a range of culture and observation possessed by very few authors.

For twenty years prior to 1873 he was one of the most popular lyceum lecturers in the country, and after 1856 (when he advocated Mr. Fremont's election to the Presidency) he often appeared as a political orator. In 1856 he married Anna Shaw, daughter of George Francis Shaw, of strong anti-slavery stock, and this marriage exhibited its influence on his mind in his zeal in behalf of the slave, and his speeches were mainly directed against slavery. He took an active interest in local politics, and held for several years the office of chairman of the Republican County Committee. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. In 1864 he was again a delegate, and was also a defeated candidate for Congress. In 1868 he was a Republican Presidential elector. In 1869, upon the death of Mr. Raymond, he was invited to become editor of the "New

MELVILLE WESTON FULLER
Chief Justice United States Supreme Court

York Times," but declined. Though the editor of a political journal, Mr. Curtis never sought political office. He was tendered by President Lincoln the post of Consul-General in Egypt; by President Hayes, that of Minister to England, and then his choice of any foreign appointment in the gift of the executive; but he declined all. From President Grant he accepted a place upon the commission to draw up rules for the regulation of the civil service. Under his guidance the National Civil Service Reform League was formed in 1881. Mr. Curtis supported General Grant in 1872, and Mr. Hayes before the New York State Convention in 1877, which drew upon him an attack by Senator Conkling. He supported Mr. Cleveland in 1884 and again in 1888. In 1864 he was elected a regent of the University of the State of New York, and on the death of Chancellor Pierson was elected chancellor, a position regarded as the highest honor that can be conferred upon a literary man by the State. As president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Mr. Curtis labored for the enlargement of the collections and their free use by the people. He was president of the National Conference of Unitarian Churches, and vice-president of the National Unitarian Association.

Mr. Curtis was able to perform the large amount of literary work which devolved upon him by reason of his methodical habits, and the fact of his living in the country, where he was free from interruptions and the excitements of city life. He spent the greater part of the year at his home on Staten Island, and there every week day except Thursday he was at his desk from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon. On Thursday of each week he was at his office in the Harper Building, New York. The wear and tear of this constant work he neutralized to a degree by outdoor exercise. His manner as a speaker was peculiarly attractive. He was not fiery and not impassioned; he was rather more graceful and winning. His voice was musical and pleasing. His sentences moved with ease and a rare charm of fluency, and he was always dignified in his bearing. He was often heard at memorable gatherings. He delivered eulogies upon Sumner, Phillips, Bryant and his warm friend Lowell; and through his many speeches made at dinners, public meetings and similar occasions, he will long be remembered by his hearers for his charm of manner, his grace of speech and his harmony of ideas fitting his subject. His satirical touches of humor in his magazine writings, his variations from levity and brightness to seriousness and thoughtful gravity, his earnestness of purpose and sincerity, are well known. He became a victim to cancer of the stomach, and died at his home on Staten Island, August 31, 1892.

FULLER, Melville W.,

Distinguished Jurist.

The qualities which advanced Melville W. Fuller to the head of the United States Supreme Court were inherited from a long line of noble ancestors, including two of the most important families of the Plymouth colony, numbering among his forbears lawyers and jurists of marked ability.

The ancient seat of the family was in the parish of Redenhall, County Norfolk, England. Edward and Samuel Fuller were passengers on the historic "Mayflower," and settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts. Edward Fuller, the son of Robert, was one of the signers of the compact on board the "Mayflower" before landing. Both he and his wife died early in 1621, leaving a son Samuel. This Samuel, early left an orphan, lived with his uncle, Dr. Samuel Fuller, who was the first physician at Plymouth, and of whose will he

was executor. He married Jane, daughter of Rev. John Lathrop, and had nine children, among whom was Samuel Fuller. He married his cousin, Anna, daughter of Captain Matthew Fuller, who also came in the "Mayflower," but after the death of his parents returned to England. Matthew, eldest son of Samuel and Anna Fuller, was born at Barnstable and died in Colchester, Connecticut, where he settled in 1713. He married Patience Young, daughter of George and Hannah (Pinson) Young, of Scituate. Their third son, Young Fuller, married Jerusha, daughter of Jonathan and Bridget (Brockway) Beebe, of East Haddam, Connecticut. Their third son, Caleb Fuller, born 1735, in Colchester, graduated from Yale College in 1758, and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1762. He resided in Ellington, Connecticut, and married Hannah, daughter of Rev. Habijah Weld, the famous minister, who preached forty-five years at Attleboro, Massachusetts, a son of Rev. Thomas Weld, the first minister of Dunstable, and great-grandson of Rev. Thomas Weld, the first minister of Roxbury, Massachusetts. Caleb Fuller removed to Middletown, Connecticut, and later to Hanover, New Hampshire. His son, Captain Henry Weld Fuller graduated from Dartmouth College, studied law, and settled in practice at Augusta, Maine, in 1803. He married Esther Gould, daughter of Captain Benjamin Gould, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, who led a company of thirty minute-men from Topsfield to Lexington on the alarm of 1775, and received a wound in that battle, which left a scar upon his cheek for life. He was later a captain in the Continental army, and was the last man to cross Charlestown Neck on the retreat from Bunker Hill. He participated in the battles of White Plains, Bennington and Stillwater, and commanded the main guard at West Point when Arnold fled after the capture of Major Andre. Frederick Augustus, son of Henry W. and Esther (Gould) Fuller, was born October 5, 1806, in Augusta, read law with his father, was admitted to the bar, practiced at Augusta and Orono, Maine, and was chairman of the board of county commissioners of Penobscot county. He died January 29, 1841. He married Catherine Martin, daughter of Nathan and Paulina Bass (Cony) Weston, of Augusta. Nathan Weston was the second Chief Justice of Maine, a son of Daniel Weston, who was also a jurist of note.

Chief Justice Melville Weston Fuller, son of Frederick Augustus and Catherine (Weston) Fuller, was born in Augusta, Maine, February 11, 1833. He was prepared for college at Augusta, and went to Bowdoin College in 1849, from which he was graduated in 1853, afterward entering the Dane Law School of Harvard University, and receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1855. He entered upon practice in Augusta, and while waiting for clients employed his spare time in newspaper work, a circumstance to which is doubtless due somewhat of the literary facility which formed a marked feature in his career.

While Mr. Fuller was acting as reporter for the "Augusta Age" (of which his uncle, B. A. C. Fuller, and himself, were publishers) in the Main House of Representatives, James G. Blaine was engaged in a similar capacity in the Senate for the "Kennebec Journal." Though political opponents, then and in after life, the two were always personal friends, and at last, by curious coincidence, found themselves together in Washington—the one as Chief Justice of the United States, and the other as Secretary of State.

Mr. Fuller, while practicing in Augusta, was elected city attorney at the age of twenty-three, and also president of the common council. In 1856 he visited Chicago, where he met Mr. S. K. Dow, from York county, Maine, a practicing law-

yer. A partner of Mr. Dow was retiring from the firm, and Mr. Dow offered Mr. Fuller a place in his office, either as partner, or clerk at a salary of fifty dollars per month. He chose the latter, and worked on those terms for five months, living within his income. Before a year he enjoyed a considerable business, in which he continued until he left the bar for the Supreme Court. His legal career was strongly marked with industry, persistency and brilliant success. During his thirty years' practice he was engaged in as many as three thousand cases at the Chicago bar. He affected no specialty, conducting a general practice, practically excluding divorce law and criminal law, in which class of cases his name scarcely appears. Mr. Fuller's partnership with Mr. Dow continued until 1860. From 1862 to 1864 his firm was Fuller & Ham, then Fuller, Ham & Shepard for two years, and for two years thereafter Fuller & Shepard. In 1869 he received as partner his cousin, Joseph E. Smith, son of Governor Smith, of Maine. This was terminated in 1877, after which he was alone. His business was only such as he cared to accept, and his professional income during his later practicing years was estimated at twenty to thirty thousand dollars per annum.

A staunch Democrat Mr. Fuller became, by sympathy and personal regard, an earnest adherent of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, and on the death of the great statesman, June 3, 1861, he was made a member of the committee having charge of the funeral ceremonies. In 1862 Mr. Fuller was elected a member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention. He reported to that body the resolutions in memory of Senator Douglas, and made one of the opening addresses on that occasion. In 1864 he was elected to the Illinois Legislature, and as a Unionist (not a Republican or anti-slaveryite) gave support to the national government. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876 and 1880, always taking an active interest. Immediately after the election of Mr. Cleveland as President for his first term, Mr. Fuller called upon him in Albany, and Mr. Cleveland at once conceived for him a high appreciation. On the death of Chief Justice Waite, it seemed desirable that his successor should be taken from the West, and Mr. Fuller's liberal education, high legislative ability, lofty professional standard, marked industry and command of languages—all these, combined with his devotion to the principles of the party for which President Cleveland was the chosen exponent for the nation, made him a logical choice for the position, which was accordingly offered him. Mr. Fuller, highly appreciating the high and unexpected honor, hesitated. He was not ambitious of distinction, and his large family necessitated his most careful consideration as to whether he could afford a position which would reward him less liberally than did his profession. He, however, consented, and on April 30, 1888, President Cleveland nominated him for Chief Justice of the United States, and he was confirmed by the Senate on July 20, and took the oath of office October 8, 1888.

Mr. Fuller received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Northwestern University and from Bowdoin College in 1888; from Harvard in 1890, and from Yale and Dartmouth in 1901. He was chancellor of the Smithsonian Institution; chairman of the board of trustees of the Peabody Education Fund; vice-president of the John F. Slater fund; and a member of the board of trustees of Bowdoin College. He was one of the arbitrators to settle the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana, Paris, 1899; was a member of the arbitral tribunal in the matter of the Muscar Downs, The Hague, 1905; a member of

the permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague; and received the thanks of Congress, December 20, 1889. As Chief Justice he administered the official oath to Presidents Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley and Taft, and died during the administration of the latter, July 4, 1910.

Mr. Fuller married (first) in 1858, Calista O., daughter of Eri Reynolds, and (second) May 30, 1866, Mary E., daughter of William F. Coolbaugh, a leading citizen of Chicago. She died April 17, 1904, when the Chief Justice practically retired from society.

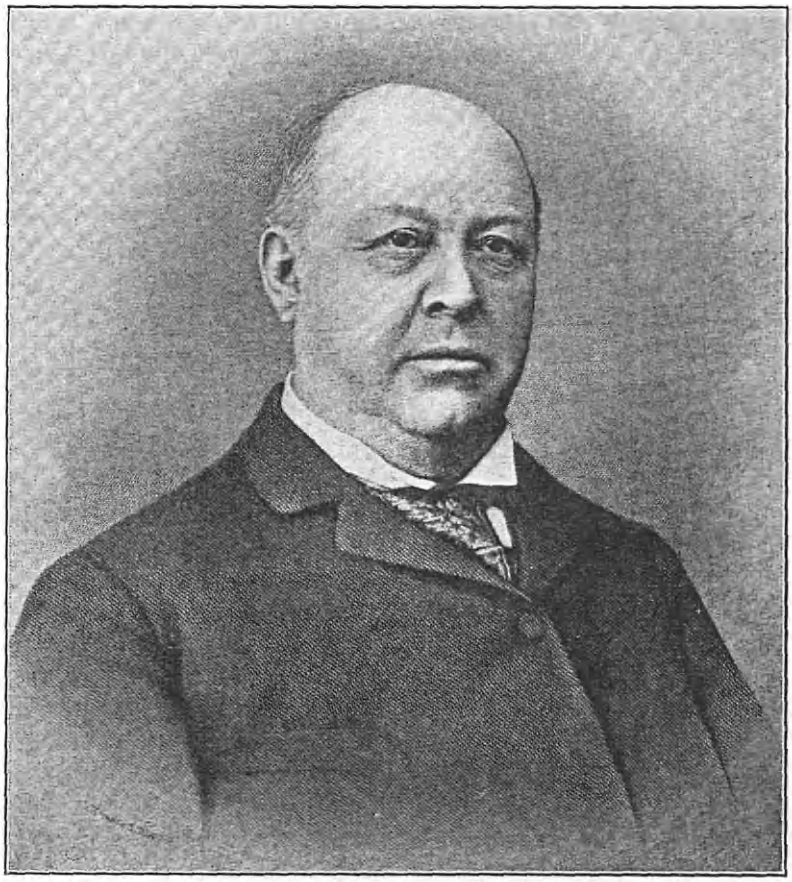
REED, Thomas B.,

Statesman, Parliamentarian.

Thomas Brackett Reed, a brilliant lawyer, and one of the most forceful political leaders of his day, only son of Thomas Brackett and Matilda R. (Mitchell) Reed, was born October 13, 1839, in Portland, Maine.

He attended the public schools, and in 1856 entered Bowdoin College. In his class were many students who afterward attained distinction. While he in a measure pursued his studies to suit himself, yet at graduation he was among the very first in his class for the scholarship required. At commencement he delivered an oration on "The Fear of Death," and his method of treating it made a profound impression. After leaving college he taught for more than a year, a part of that time as assistant in the Portland high school; during a part of this time also studying law in the office of Howard & Strout, in Portland. Later he went to California, where he was admitted to the bar, but soon returned to Portland. In April, 1864, he was appointed assistant paymaster in the United States navy, and attached to the "tinclad" "Sibyl," whose commander subsequently performed the remarkable task of bringing the obelisk, "Cleopatra's Needle," from Egypt to New York City. Leaving the navy, he returned to Portland, was admitted to the bar, and soon became conspicuous in his profession.

In 1867 he was elected to the Maine House of Representatives. He served on its judiciary committee, and it was largely due to his efforts that the Superior Court was established in Cumberland county. After serving two terms he was elected to the Senate. Before his term expired he was chosen Attorney-General. He was then but thirty years old, the youngest man who had held this office in Maine. Mr. Reed filled this office three years, and during that time he tried many important cases. On his recommendation as Attorney-General the law was so changed that a wife could testify against her husband. At the end of his term of service Mr. Reed became city solicitor, and served four years; many important cases affecting the city's interests arose during this period. At one time Mr. Reed was associated with Manasseh Smith in practice, and subsequently for a time with Hon. Clarence Hale, afterwards judge of the United States District Court. In 1876 Mr. Reed became a candidate for the Republican nomination to Congress against Congressman John H. Burleigh. The contest was a memorable one, but Mr. Reed received the nomination by a small margin, and was elected by a plurality of about a thousand over his opponent, John M. Goodwin, the Democratic candidate. Until he resigned in 1899, Mr. Reed was nominated by acclamation for every successive Congress, and was elected. Mr. Blaine alone ever had so long a career in the House of Representatives from Maine. The house in which Mr. Reed first took his seat was Democratic, and he was appointed on the committee on territories. He made his first speech in Congress on April 12, 1878, and its clearness and cogency gave him a high standing in the house. Another opportunity came



T. B. Reed

when as a member of the Potter committee he took part in the investigation of the Presidential election of 1876, during which proceeding he examined many distinguished witnesses. Four years later Mr. Reed was chairman of the judiciary committee, a position of honor and influence. The following three Congresses were Democratic, and Mr. Reed had no conspicuous part except as a debater. Gradually he worked himself up to be the recognized leader of the Republicans on the floor, his party generally recognizing that he was the man best fitted for the place. He had abundant courage, was ready and effective in debate, and thoroughly versed in the rules of the house and parliamentary practice in general. In the Forty-ninth Congress his leadership was formally acknowledged by his party by conferring upon him the nomination for speaker. In the Fiftieth Congress he also received that honor. In 1888 Harrison was elected President, and the Fifty-first Congress was Republican. Reed, McKinley and Cannon were candidates for speaker, and Reed was made the candidate of his party on the first ballot, and was subsequently chosen speaker. It was as speaker that Mr. Reed performed the act that will always be remembered as the most conspicuous one in his career. While the constitution was silent on the point, it had been the practice not to count members present unless they answered to their names. The result was, that frequently, while there was a quorum of members actually present, business was paralyzed because they would not answer to their names. There is no doubt that Mr. Reed formed a purpose to count a quorum long before the house met, and this purpose he carried out with calmness and deliberation. He first counted a quorum before the house had adopted any rules, acting under the sanction of general parliamentary law. When the house adopted its rules, one empowering the speaker to count a quorum was included, and the practice was forever established that a member present is to be recognized as present for quorum purposes, just as much as if he had answered to his name when it was called. There was a great clamor, and the speaker was charged with subverting for partisan advantage the very foundations of the government. The matter was taken to the Supreme Court, which sustained the legality of Mr. Reed's procedure, and what was pronounced revolutionary and subversive of the rights of the people, is now acknowledged by all parties as a correct and sensible rule of procedure. The justice of Mr. Reed's rules became apparent at the very next Congress, which was Democratic, and adopted them in substance, and ever since they have been rules of the House of Representatives. Mr. Reed's act, which now seems but simple, was then one that could have been done by none but a man of iron will and courage that quailed at nothing. The enactment of the McKinley tariff bill was the most important piece of legislation of the Fifty-first Congress, and one of its effects was to temporarily raise the prices of certain articles. This proved disastrous to the Republicans, and the next Congress was overwhelmingly Democratic. In that Congress, Mr. Reed became the leader of the Republicans on the floor. He held this position during the next Congress, which was also Democratic, and he led the onslaught against the Wilson tariff bill, which precipitated one of the most interesting and important tariff debates in the history of Congress. One of Mr. Reed's longest and most convincing speeches was made during this debate. In it he defended the principle of the protective tariff, and pointed out in a most effective way the danger and folly of abandoning the home market and going in search of questionable foreign markets. The bill was

passed, and it brought to the Democrats the same kind of disaster the McKinley bill had brought to the Republicans. The Congress which was elected following the passage of this bill, in the midst of Mr. Cleveland's term, was overwhelmingly Republican, and Mr. Reed was again elected speaker by acclamation.

In 1896 Mr. Reed was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President and had much strength in the East, but the West was overwhelmingly for McKinley, who was nominated. Mr. Reed's name was presented before the convention by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, and the Hon. Charles E. Littlefield, of Maine, made the seconding speech. It was said at the time that if Mr. Reed had made certain promises concerning his cabinet appointments he might have had a much stronger following, but he refused to commit himself. Mr. Reed was elected to Congress in the fall, and again became speaker by acclamation. The election of Mr. McKinley to the Presidency made a vacancy in the chairmanship of the ways and means committee, and to that vacancy Mr. Reed appointed Mr. Dingley, an appointment which aroused no jealousies, because of the conspicuous fitness of Mr. Dingley. The important legislation of this Congress was the Dingley tariff bill. When the war with Spain was threatening, Mr. Reed was in the speaker's chair and used all his influence to avert it; but the blowing up of the "Maine" had so excited the public mind that a collision between Spain and the United States was inevitable, and all his efforts and those of the President and other conservative men of the government were unavailing. Mr. Reed had always opposed the acquisition of foreign territory. As speaker he had his name called in order to vote against the annexation of the Sandwich Islands. The annexation of the Philippines and Porto Rico was distasteful to him, and he regarded it as a proceeding fraught with danger to the future welfare of the country.

Mr. Reed's career in Congress ended with the expiration of the Fifty-fifth Congress. In the Fifty-first Congress the Democrats had refused to vote him the usual resolution of thanks, but when the Fifty-fifth Congress expired, Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, presented a resolution which was passed amid great enthusiasm, thanking Mr. Reed for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he had presided over its deliberations, and performed the arduous duties of the chairmanship. Mr. Reed was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, but resigned without taking his seat. For many years he had cherished the purpose to retire from public life and practice law in New York, but there had never come a time when he could do so without seriously embarrassing his party. The time had now arrived when, his work being done, and being no longer in sympathy with the policy of his party in relation to the foreign possessions, he saw an opportunity to carry out his long cherished plan of retiring to private life. Accordingly, on August 22nd, he addressed to the Governor a letter of resignation, and left Portland for New York. There he became the head of the law firm of Reed, Simpson, Thatcher & Barnum, and he resided in that city engaged in the practice of law until his death.

Mr. Reed always had a fondness for literature, and in the midst of his political duties he found time to gratify his tastes in this direction. He was a frequent contributor to several magazines. He was also the author of a work on parliamentary law known as "Reed's Rules." He was a popular after-dinner speaker, and was much sought for, though he rather avoided taking part in those occasions. As a platform orator his speech was noted for its clearness and adapta-

Henry W. Longfellow

bility to the common understanding. He rarely shot over the heads of his audience, and his humor was very taking. His convictions were strong and held with great tenacity, and no one ever questioned his honesty of purpose or his thorough sincerity. He had little familiarity and skill in the arts of the politician, but his successes all came from the strength of his intellect and character. No one ever thought of contesting against him the nomination in his district, and it is safe to say that he could have remained in Congress down to the day of his death had he so desired. Though he had been out of public life for three years, he continued to be one of the most conspicuous figures in the country, and his words, whether spoken or written, always commanded the attention of his countrymen. Mr. Reed went to Washington City to attend to some matters in the United States Supreme Court, and while there suffered from uræmic poisoning which ended his life at the Arlington Hotel a week later, on December 7, 1902. He was buried in the cemetery in Portland, Maine.

Thomas B. Reed married, February 5, 1870, Susan Prentice, born in New Hampshire, daughter of Rev. Samuel H. and Hannah P. (Prentice) Merrill, of Portland. Of their three children the only one now surviving is Katharine, born in Portland, January 23, 1875, married, June 24, 1905, Captain Arthur T. Balantine, of the United States army.

LONGFELLOW, Henry W.,

Household Poet.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, one of the sweetest of "household poets," and so esteemed by the English-reading world that his bust was given a place in "Poets' Corner" in Westminster Abbey, was born in Portland, Maine, February 27, 1807; son of the Hon. Stephen and Zilpah (Wadsworth) Longfellow. He was named for his maternal uncle, a lieutenant in the American navy, who when nineteen years of age perished gallantly at Tripoli in the fire-ship "Intrepid." He spent his boyhood in Portland, at the age of three attending a school kept by Mrs. Fellows. He entered a public school in Love Lane, Portland, in 1812, where he remained for a week, when he was removed to a private school kept by Mr. Wright, and later by Mr. N. H. Carter. After attending Portland Academy, 1813-21, he entered Bowdoin College, and during his course there contributed occasional poems to periodicals, his first printed verses, "The Battle of Lovell's Pond," appearing in the "Portland Gazette" of November 17, 1820. At the senior examination he made a translation from Horace which was warmly approved by one of the college trustees, Mr. Benjamin Orr, who recommended young Longfellow for a proposed chair of modern languages. The trustees provisionally approved the proposal, stipulating that Longfellow fit himself for the position in Europe. Accordingly, after spending the winter of 1825-26 in rest at his Portland home, reading a little in his father's law office, on May 15, 1826, he sailed for Havre-de-Grace. He traveled in France, Spain, Germany, Italy and England, studying diligently, and returned home in July, 1829 on receiving the news of the death of his sister Elizabeth. On the opening of the term at Bowdoin College in 1829, instead of the expected professorship, he was offered the position of instructor, which he rejected. At a meeting of the board of trustees on September 1, 1829, it was voted to create a chair of modern languages and elect him professor, with a salary of $800, which was afterward raised to $1,000, a full professor's salary; he was also appointed librarian for one year, with a salary of $100, and he held both of these positions until 1835, taught four

modern languages, and prepared his own text-books in French, Spanish and Italian.

In April, 1831, he began to contribute to the "North American Review" articles on the origin and progress of the French, Spanish and Italian languages and literature, and also original translations. On the establishment of the "New England Magazine" by Joseph T. Buckingham, in 1831, he sent to the opening number the first of a series called "The Schoolmaster," being scenes from his travels in France, and which were the first sketches of his "Outre-Mer." He was married, September 14, 1831, to Mary Storer, daughter of Judge Barrett and Anne (Storer) Potter, of Portland, Maine. She is commemorated in Longfellow's "Footsteps of Angels" as

> the Being Beauteous
> Who unto my youth was given
> More than all things else to love me,
> And is now a saint in heaven.

They began housekeeping on Federal street, Brunswick, Maine, where Professor Longfellow conducted his classes and continued his literary work. In 1833 he published his first book, "Coplas de Don Jorge Manrique," a translation from the Spanish, with an original essay. His second, "Outre-Mer," was written somewhat after the style of Irving's "Sketch-Book," which had been Longfellow's favorite book when a boy. In December, 1834, he received a letter from President Josiah Quincy, offering him the professorship of modern languages at Harvard College, Professor Ticknor, who was about to resign his chair, having recommended him as his successor. When Longfellow accepted, it was suggested that he visit Europe for the purpose of perfecting himself in the German and Scandinavian tongues, and he resigned from Bowdoin, and in April, 1835, set sail with his wife for England, and thence a few weeks later went to Norway and Sweden. Later in the autumn he settled in Rotterdam, Holland, where his wife and child died, November 29, 1835. He passed the winter in 1835-36 in Heidelberg, Germany, where he met Bryant and his family. The spring and summer of 1836 were spent chiefly in Switzerland and the Tyrol, and at Interlachen he met Frances Appleton, who afterward became his wife. He reached home in November, 1836, and in December was established as Smith Professor of French and Spanish Languages and Literature and Belles Lettres at Harvard College. He continued his contributions to the periodicals, and in 1839 published "Hyperion: a Romance," which was inspired by Miss Appleton, who is pictured therein as "Mary Ashburton." In March, 1837, Nathaniel Hawthorne, a classmate of Longfellow's at Bowdoin, sent to Longfellow his "Twice-told Tales," which he noticed in the "North American Review" of July, 1837, and was thus among the first to recognize Hawthorne's genius. In this year he also formed a strong and lasting friendship with Cornelius C. Felton, George S. Hilliard, Henry R. Cleveland and Charles Sumner. They called themselves the "Five of Clubs," and earned for themselves the sobriquet of the "Mutual Admiration Society." "The Psalm of Life" appeared anonymously in "The Knickerbocker Magazine" in 1838, and was republished in Longfellow's first volume of poems, "The Voices of the Night," in 1839. He became a contributor to "Graham's Magazine" in 1841. In the spring of 1842 he made a third visit to Europe. He was entertained in London for two weeks by Charles Dickens, and at Marienberg-on-the-Rhine, where he spent the summer, he made the acquaintance of the German poet, Freiligrath, which ripened into friendship and lasted until the latter's death. He was married, July 13, 1843, to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Nathan and Maria Theresa (Gold) Appleton, and as a wedding gift

Mr. Appleton presented them Craig House and estate, where the poet had lived since 1837.

The subject of the well known poem "Evangeline; a Tale of Acadia" (1847), was a gift from Hawthorne to Longfellow. This is considered Longfellow's representative poem, and was his favorite among his own writings. Holmes likened it to some "exquisite symphony." He resigned his chair at Harvard College in 1854, and at his suggestion James Russell Lowell was elected to fill the vacancy. "Hiawatha; an Indian Edda," appeared in 1855, and is regarded as his most genuine addition to American literature, and has been translated into nearly all modern languages and into Latin. It won immediate recognition in Europe, and within four weeks of its publication ten thousand copies had been sold. When the "Atlantic Monthly" was established in 1857, Longfellow became a contributor. A sad accident befell Mrs. Longfellow on the afternoon of Tuesday, July 9, 1861. A bit of burning wax, from which she was making seals for her children, fell on her dress, and she was immediately enveloped in flames and died on the following day. Her husband, in trying to smother the flames, received serious injuries himself. The shock of her death sadly affected the poet, who once remarked to a friend, "I was too happy. I might fancy the gods envied me, if I could fancy heathen gods." Mrs. Longfellow left five children: Charles Appleton, a lieutenant in the First Massachusetts Cavalry during the Civil War; Ernest Wadsworth, the artist; and three daughters—Alice, Edith and Annie, who were the blue-eyed "banditti" of his "Children's Hour." The poet had commenced a translation of Dante's "The Divine Comedy" during the early years of his Harvard professorship, and after his wife's death found solace in the completion of the work. This was regarded by many critics as the best translation in the English language. He visited Europe for the fourth time in 1868, and was entertained by Tennyson at the Isle of Wight. He spent the winter and spring of 1868-69 in Italy, again made a brief stay in England, and returned to his home in Cambridge in August, 1859. For "The Hanging of the Crane," which first appeared in the "New York Ledger" in 1874, Longfellow received $4,000. In 1875, with the assistance of John Owen, Mr. Longfellow began to edit a collection of poems to which was given the title "Poems of Places" (1876-79), and after Senator Sumner's death he assisted in editing the remaining six volumes of the fifteen containing "The Works of Charles Sumner."

On February 27, 1879, the occasion of the poet's seventy-second birthday, the children of Cambridge presented him with an arm-chair constructed from the wood of the old chestnut tree made famous by his poem, "The Village Blacksmith," and he responded to this gift in that tender and touching poem, entitled "From My Arm-chair." His seventy-fifth birthday was generally celebrated all over the United States, especially by the school children. Charles Kingsley said of Longfellow: "His face was the mirror of his harmonious and lovely mind; I do not think I ever saw a finer human face." He has been called the "American poet laureate." He was an honorary member of the Historical and Geographical Society of Brazil, a corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, and of the Royal Academy of Spain; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. A bust to his memory was placed in the Poets' Corner at Westminster Abbey in March, 1884, he being the first and up to 1901 the only American author to be so honored. Longfellow Park was given to Cambridge by

his children, and a monument to his memory was erected in Portland, Maine. His name was one of the twenty-three in "Class A, Authors and Editors" submitted in October, 1900, for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York University, and received eighty-five out of ninety-seven possible votes, Emerson alone in the class exceeding, with eighty-seven votes, Irving and Hawthorne receiving eighty-three and seventy-three votes respectively, and the four names were selected. He received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard in 1859, from Cambridge, England, in 1868, and from Bowdoin in 1874; and that of D. C. L. from Oxford, England, in 1869. His published works are too numerous to recite.

Mr. Longfellow died at his Cambridge home, of peritonitis, and at the funeral services were read the verses from "Hiawatha" beginning: "He is dead, the sweet musician." Fields, Holmes, Emerson and Whittier were among the mourners. The date of his death is March 24, 1882.

MAHONE, William,

Soldier, United States Senator.

William Mahone was born near Monroe, Southampton county, Virginia, December 1, 1826, son of Colonel Fielding J. Mahone, who commanded a regiment of militia during the "Nat Turner Insurrection."

He began his education under his father, attended school two years, and then entered the Virginia Military Institute, from which he was graduated in 1847. He taught for two years at the Rappahannock Military Academy, meanwhile studying engineering, and became chief engineer on the Norfolk & Petersburg railroad. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel of volunteers, and soon became colonel of the Sixth Virginia Infantry Regiment. He was present at the capture of the Norfolk navy yard in April, 1861, participated in most of the battles of the Peninsular campaign, on the Rappahannock, and at Petersburg, where he won the sobriquet of "the hero of the crater" for his bravery at the time of its explosion under Grant's mining operations, July 30, 1864. He was commissioned brigadier-general in March, 1864, and major-general in August for distinguished services at Petersburg. General Lee held him as inferior only to "Stonewall" Jackson. Later he commanded a division in General A. P. Hill's corps, and was at Bermuda Hundred when Lee surrendered. After the war he devoted himself to railroad matters, and became president of the Norfolk & Tennessee Railroad Company. He was defeated in 1878 for the nomination for Governor, but became the leader of the Readjuster party, and in 1880 was elected United States Senator, serving until 1887, when he was defeated for reëlection. He died in Washington City, October 8, 1895.

HILL, Benjamin H.,

Statesman.

Benjamin Harvey Hill was born in Hillsborough, Jasper county, Georgia, September 14, 1823; son of John and ——— (Parham) Hill, the seventh of nine children and the fifth of six brothers. His father was a man of limited means and education, and his mother a woman of fine character, who exerted a strong influence in the family circle. Both his parents were devout Methodists.

He was brought up on his father's farm in Jasper county till 1843, when the family removed to the neighborhood of Long Cane, Troup county, on a new plantation in the woods which he helped to clear. By much sacrifice on the part of his mother and an aunt he was enabled to

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Wm Leathers

take a college course, and was graduated from the University of Georgia with the highest honors in 1844. The same year he was married to Caroline Holt, of Athens, Georgia. He was admitted to the bar in 1845, and to the Supreme Court of the State in 1848, and practiced in La Grange, Georgia. In 1851 he was elected as a Whig to the General Assembly. In 1854 he was defeated by Hiram Warner for representative in the Thirty-fourth Congress. In 1857 he was the unsuccessful American candidate for Governor of Georgia against Joseph E. Brown, Democrat, and in 1859 was elected to the State Senate. He was nominated an elector-at-large on the Fillmore and Donelson ticket in 1856, and supported the ticket on the stump with great oratorical power. His name led the electors on the Bell and Everett electoral ticket in 1860, and in 1861 he was a member of the Georgia State Convention of January 16, 1861, where he opposed secession in a strong speech, but voted for it when it came to a final test. He was a delegate to the Confederate Provisional Congress in 1861, and a member of the Confederate Senate, 1861-65, where he was chairman of the judiciary committee, and a strong supporter of the administration of President Davis. He was arrested for disloyalty in 1866 and confined for two months in Fort Lafayette, New York harbor. He opposed the reconstruction measures of the Republican party, 1866-70, and held aloof from political strife for some years. In 1872 he supported Horace Greeley for President, and was an unsuccessful candidate for United States Senator that year. He was a representative from the Ninth Georgia District in the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses, having been elected in 1875 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Garnet McMillan, and re-elected in 1876. He resigned his seat in 1877 upon his election to the United States Senate as successor to Thomas M. Norwood, and took his seat March 5, 1877. In the house he made a notable speech on the amnesty bill; had a remarkable debate with James G. Blaine, and spoke in support of the electoral commission bill, which he declared to be "constitutional, wise and patriotic." His speeches in the United States Senate were eminently patriotic and impressive.

His death resulted from cancer on the tongue, at Atlanta, Georgia, August 19, 1882. A monument was erected to his memory at Atlanta by the citizens of Georgia. He was a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1856-82. He is the author of a political work entitled: "Notes on the Situation" (1870).

BAYARD, Thomas Francis,

Cabinet Official, Diplomatist.

Thomas Francis Bayard was born at Wilmington, Delaware, October 29, 1828, son of James Asheton Bayard, Senator. In 1841 he entered Dr. F. L. Hawks's famous school, St. Thomas Hall, at Flushing, Long Island, where he remained until the school finally closed in 1843. On his return from school he passed a year and a half in the counting room of his brother-in-law, Augustus Van Cortland Schermerhorn, in New York City, removing at the end of that time to Philadelphia, where he entered the employ of S. Morris Waln, a merchant. He returned to Delaware in 1848, where, after studying law, he was admitted to the bar in 1851.

His first public office was that of United States Attorney for Delaware, to which he was appointed in 1853, and which he resigned in 1854, and removed to Philadelphia, where in copartnership with William Shippen, Jr., he resumed the practice of law. Upon the death of Mr. Shippen, in 1856, Mr. Bayard returned to Wilmington, Delaware. In 1861 he

made a memorable peace speech at Dover, Delaware. He succeeded his father as United States Senator on the expiration of his term, March 3, 1869, his election being on the same day and by the same Legislature that elected his father to fill out the short term made vacant by the death of Senator Riddle. He was re-elected in 1875 and in 1881. During his senatorial career, which continued until 1884, he was prominent on various of the most important committees of that body. In 1876-77 he was one of the commission to decide the electoral vote of the disputed States. He was nominated as a candidate before the Democratic convention for the presidency of the United States in 1880 and 1884. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed him Secretary of State, and he served with great ability throughout Cleveland's first administration, at the close of which, in 1889, he retired to private life. In 1893 President Cleveland appointed him Ambassador to Great Britain. Lord Salisbury, in 1896, sent Mr. Bayard an advance copy of the official reply of Great Britain to the inquiry of the United States government concerning the Venezuelan dispute, and this courtesy was considered symptomatic of the high pressure of esteem accorded him in British official circles. In 1895 Lord Sackville, the British minister, who had been recalled at the demand of President Cleveland in 1889 for an official indiscretion in writing a political letter during the presidential campaign of 1888, issued a pamphlet attacking Mr. Bayard; the British press and people strongly condemned Lord Sackville's action, the result being an accession of popularity on the part of Mr. Bayard. In December, 1895, Representative Barrett, of Massachusetts, asked for the impeachment of Mr. Bayard for "high crimes and misdemeanors," because of utterances in certain speeches made at Edinburgh, Scotland, and Boston, England, which were construed into an attack on the policy of protection. The words "by impeachment or otherwise" being struck out, the amended resolution, after the preamble had been withdrawn, was adopted and referred to the committee on foreign affairs. The freedom of the city of Dundee, Scotland, was presented to Mr. Bayard, November 13, 1895, and at the opening of the Haashalter water-color exhibition in London, Mr. Bayard made the inaugural speech. The degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon him by Oxford University, June 24, 1896, and he was further honored in the peaceful adjudication of the Venezuelan difficulty. He died at Dedham, Massachusetts, September 28, 1898.

GORDON, John B.,

Soldier, Governor.

John Brown Gordon was born in Upson county, Georgia, February 6, 1832, son of the Rev. Zachariah Herndon and Malinda (Cox) Gordon. His great-grandfather was one of seven Gordon brothers who emigrated from Scotland to North Carolina and Virginia, and were soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

He matriculated at the University of Georgia in 1851, but was not graduated. He was admitted to the bar and practiced in Atlanta, Georgia, with his brother-in-law, Logan E. Bleckley, afterward Chief Justice of Georgia. He later engaged with his father in mining coal in Georgia and Tennessee. He entered the Confederate army as captain of volunteers in 1861, and was promoted major-lieutenant-colonel, colonel, brigadier-general, major-general, and acting lieutenant-general, commanding a wing of Lee's army at the close of the war. At Sharpsburg in 1862 he was five times wounded, four rifle balls passing through his body; the fifth passed through his face and rendered him unconscious, and

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J. B. Gordon

he was carried from the field and nursed back to life by his wife, who accompanied the army to be near her husband during the four years of war, nursing in the hospitals of Richmond when the army was around that city. He commanded an infantry division at Gettysburg, and led the attack of July 1, 1863, where, in the midst of a charge, he humanely succored General Francis C. Barlow, of New York, and sent a message from the apparently dying soldier to his wife at Meade's headquarters. For Spottsylvania, where he repulsed Hancock's corps, May 12, 1864, he was promoted to major-general, and was commander of the Second Army Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, as successor to Lieutenant-General Jackson. He held the last lines at Petersburg, guarding the retreat from that city, and at Appomattox was assigned to the command of four thousand men of Lee's army, with the intention of cutting his way through Grant's line. He made the last charge and was taking the breastworks and capturing artillery when the movement was annulled by the surrender of his chief. After the farewell to the Army of Northern Virginia had been spoken by General Lee, Gordon addressed the Second Corps and exhorted his men to "bear their trial bravely, to go home, keep the peace, obey the laws, rebuild the country, and work for the weal and harmony of the republic." After this he settled in Atlanta, Georgia.

He was a member of the Union National Convention at Philadelphia in 1866; chairman of the Georgia delegation to the Democratic National Convention of 1868; was, according to the claims of his party, elected Governor of Georgia in 1867, but was counted out by reconstruction machinery; and was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1872. He was a United States Senator, 1873-79; was re-elected in 1879, and in 1880 resigned to promote the building of the Georgia Pacific railroad. He was Governor of Georgia, 1886-90; United States Senator, 1891-97, in the latter year declining re-election, and thereafter devoting his time to lecturing and literary work. In the United States Senate his speeches on finance, civil service reform and in defence of the South were conservative in tone and exerted a powerful influence in allaying the strained conditions of affairs. In the Louisiana troubles of 1876 the Democrats of Congress selected him to draft an address to the people of the South, in which he counselled patience, endurance, and an appeal to a returning sense of justice to cure their present wrongs. In 1877 Governor Hampton empowered him to look after the domestic interests of South Carolina, and he secured the withdrawal of Federal troops from the State. In 1893, at the time of the Chicago railroad strike, he made a speech in the United States Senate in which he pledged the South to maintain law and order. He became well known in the lecture field, and under his historic theme, "The Last Days of the Confederacy," he gave the story of the war a new color and corrected many false impressions that had served to keep at variance the people of the two sections for a whole generation.

He was married, in 1854, to Fanny, daughter of the Hon. Hugh Anderson Haralson, of La Grange, Georgia. He died at Miami, Florida, January 9, 1904.

HAWLEY, Joseph R.,

Soldier, Statesman.

Joseph Roswell Hawley was born in Stewartsville, North Carolina, October 31, 1826; son of the Rev. Francis and Mary (McLeod) Hawley. His father, a Baptist minister, returned to Connecticut, his native State, in 1837, and in 1842 removed to Cazenovia, New York.

Joseph R. Hawley prepared for college at the Hartford High School and at the seminary in Cazenovia, and was graduated at Hamilton College, A. B. 1847, A. M. 1850. He taught school, studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1850 in Hartford, Connecticut. He entered political life as a Free Soil Democrat, opposed the Know-Nothing party, and called the first meeting assembled in Connecticut for the organization of the Republican party, in his office, February 4, 1856, and canvassed the Northern States for three months in behalf of John C. Fremont, the first presidential candidate. He edited the "Charter Oak," an abolition journal, 1852-56, and in 1857 abandoned the law for journalism and assumed the editorship of the "Hartford Evening Press," in which was merged the "Charter Oak," in partnership with William Faxon.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he aided in recruiting the first company in the First Connecticut Volunteer Regiment, was commissioned first lieutenant, and was its captain in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He returned home with the regiment and helped to recruit the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers for three years' service, and was its lieutenant-colonel. The regiment was with the Port Royal (South Carolina) expedition, and the first to land on South Carolina soil; it engaged in the four months' siege of Fort Pulaski, and garrisoned the fort on its surrender. Colonel Hawley succeeded Colonel Alfred H. Terry in command of the regiment, and led it in the battles of James Island and Pocotaligo, and in the Florida expedition. He commanded the port of Fernandina, in January, 1863, and made an unsuccessful attempt to capture Charleston in April of that year. He commanded a brigade in the siege of Charleston and the capture of Fort Wagner, and in February, 1864, his brigade, in the division of General Truman Seymour, took part in the disastrous battle of Olustee, Florida. He commanded a brigade in the division of General A. H. Terry, Tenth Corps, Army of the James, 1864, and was present at the battles of Drewry's Bluff, Deep Run, and around Bermuda Hundred. He commanded a division in the battle of Newmarket Road, and took part in the siege of Petersburg. He was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers in September, 1864, and in January, 1865, when General Terry was sent to lead the operations against Fort Fisher, North Carolina, General Hawley succeeded to the command of the division, and on General Terry's return he became his chief-of-staff. He commanded the district of Southeastern North Carolina as military governor, with headquarters at Wilmington, February 22, to June, 1865; and was chief-of-staff to General Terry, in command of the Department of Virginia, with headquarters at Richmond, till October, 1865, when he returned to Connecticut. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers and mustered out of the service, January 15, 1866.

General Hawley was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1866, and was defeated for reëlection in 1867. He consolidated "The Press" with "The Courant" and edited the paper in the interest of the Republican party. He was president of the Republican National Convention of 1868; secretary of the committee on resolutions in 1872; and chairman of the committee on resolutions in 1876. He was a representative in the Forty-second Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Julius L. Strong, and was reelected to the Forty-third Congress, serving 1872-75. He was defeated as a candidate for representative in the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses, but was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress, serving in 1879-81. He was president of the United States Centennial Commis-

sion, 1873-77, and gave two years' service in promoting the exposition at Philadelphia, 1875-76. He was elected a United States Senator in 1881 by a unanimous vote of his party, and was reëlected in 1887, 1893 and 1899. In the Senate he was chairman of the committee on military affairs, and a member of the committees on the coast defences, interoceanic canals, coast and insular survey, railroads, and the select committee on industrial expositions. In the Republican National Convention of 1884 he was a candidate for the nomination for President of the United States, and received the unanimous vote of the delegates from Connecticut on every ballot. He was elected a member of the American Historical Society and of other learned societies. He became a trustee of Hamilton College in 1876, and received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Hamilton in 1876, from Yale in 1886, and from Trinity in 1894. He was the author of "The Battle of Olustee," in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (1884-88). He died in Washington, D. C., March 17, 1905.

VOORHEES, Daniel W.,

Statesman.

Daniel Wolsey Voorhees was born in Butler county, Ohio, September 26, 1827. His paternal ancestors came from Holland, and were among the earliest settlers of New Jersey, the original name being Van Voorhees. Senator Voorhees was proud of his ancestry, and often used to dwell with eloquent admiration upon the genius and valor of the people of the Dutch republic in its historic days. Soon after the Revolution his grandfather, Peter Voorhees, removed to Kentucky, where he married a Miss Van Arsdale, whose father fought in the battle of Blue Lick under Daniel Boone against the Indians. Senator Voorhees' father, Stephen Voorhees, was born in Kentucky, but removed early in life to Ohio, where he married Rachel Elliott of Irish ancestry and a native of Maryland. She was a woman of fine intellectual endowments and great strength of character. In 1827, when their son Daniel was but two months old, the parents removed to Indiana and purchased land in Fountain county.

Daniel W. Voorhees grew to manhood on the home farm, engaging in all the arduous work of a farmer's life, and became so thoroughly interested in rural occupations that he always retained that interest. The illustrations given with so much effect in many of his orations are drawn from the scenes and incidents of his early life on the farm. In 1845 he entered Asbury (now De Pauw) University, where before his graduation in 1849 he gave evidence of superior mental ability and displayed fine oratorical powers. He studied law at Crawfordsville, and in 1851 commenced its practice in Covington, the seat of justice of Fountain county, Indiana. After hearing young Voorhees deliver a Fourth of July oration, United States Senator Hannegan, of Indiana, asked him to become his law partner, which he did in April, 1852. The next year, being confronted by Governor Wright, prosecuting attorney for the circuit court, he so far held his own as to establish for himself a reputation as an able criminal lawyer. In 1856 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress. He removed to Terre Haute in 1857, and from 1858 to 1861 was United States District Attorney for Indiana. In 1859, at the request of Governor Ashbel P. Willard, of Indiana, he went to Charlestown, Virginia, to defend John E. Cook, brother-in-law of the Governor and one of the associates of John Brown in the Harper's Ferry tragedy. His able defense of his client and remarkable speech to court and jury on that occasion were

published all over this country and translated into several languages, and he acquired thereby a national reputation as a lawyer and orator.

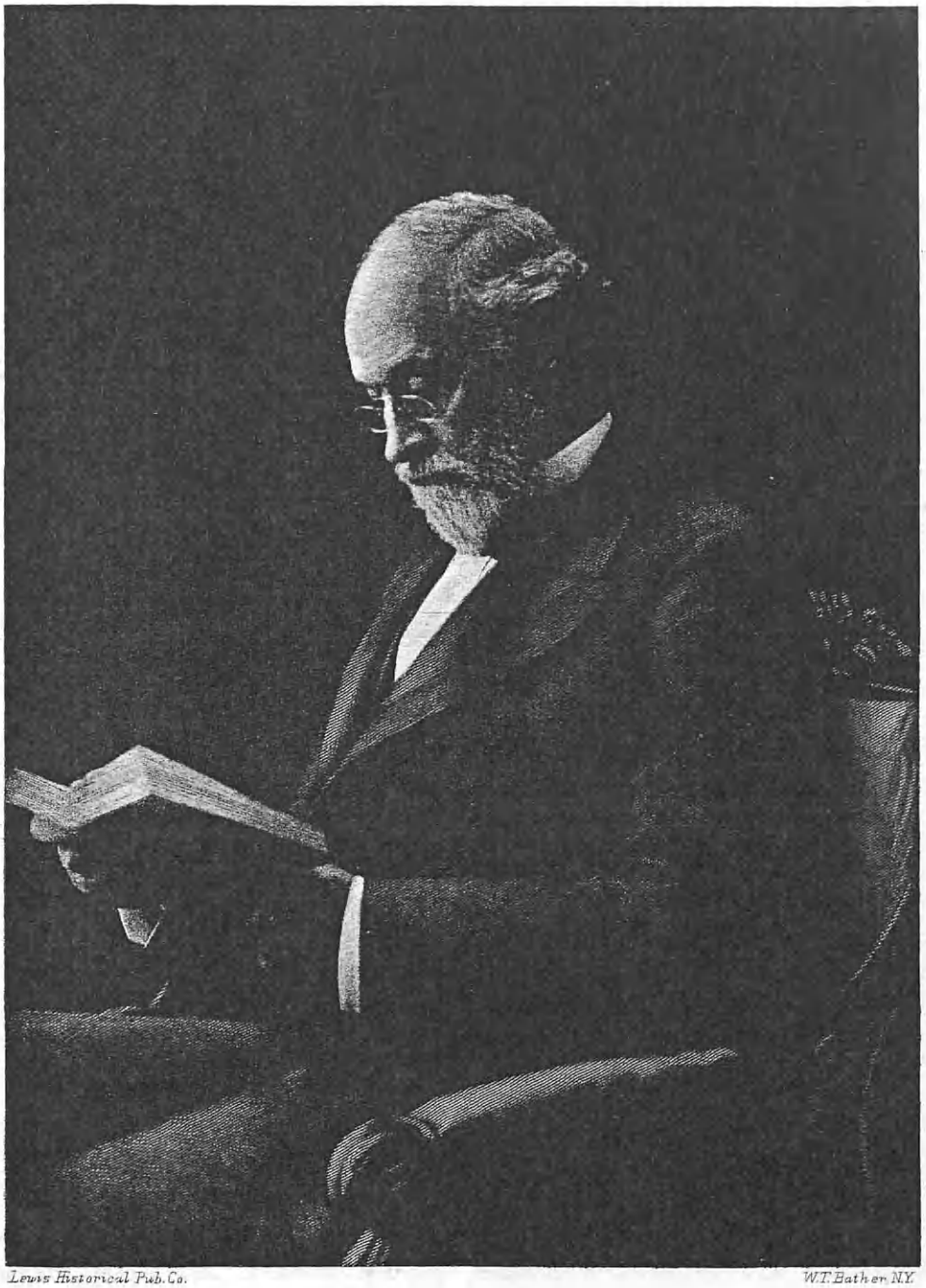
In 1860 Mr. Voorhees was elected to Congress as a Democrat, and was re-elected in 1862 and 1864. In 1866 his seat was successfully contested by Henry D. Washburn, but he was returned in 1868 and reëlected in 1870 and 1872. In 1877 he was appointed to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Oliver P. Morton. He was subsequently elected by the Legislature for the full term ensuing, and was reëlected in 1885 and 1891. He served on many of the leading committees in both houses of Congress, and took a very prominent part in the discussion of leading questions of legislation. Senator Voorhees was a strong partisan by nature, but he was always obedient to his generous impulses and uniformly secured the personal good will of his political opponents. He died in Washington, D. C., April 10, 1897.

PLATT, Orville H.,

Statesman.

Senator Platt was the scion of a very old and illustrious family which, even before its early advent in the country, was already prominent in the affairs of the Old World. As early as 1326 a Platt was accorded a coat-of-arms in England and several branches of the family received this mark of distinction between that time and the reign of Elizabeth. Two of the Platts, one a direct ancestor of Senator Platt, were imprisoned by Governor Andros of New York on account of their sturdy independence, and his grandfather fought in the Revolutionary War, and was one of those to suffer on the terrible prison ships in New York harbor. The Platts as a general thing followed farming throughout their long residence in New England and the father of Senator Platt was engaged in this occupation all his life at Washington, Connecticut. He was active in the affairs of his community, serving as deputy sheriff and judge of probate, and at times teaching school. He married Almyra Hitchcock in 1817, and Orville Hitchcock Platt was the second son and child of this union.

Orville Hitchcock Platt was born July 19, 1827, in Washington, Connecticut. His winters were spent in school and his summers at work on the farm. He first attended the local public schools, but later went to the academy, in his home town, where he came in contact with a remarkable personality and one that was destined to have a strong and beneficent influence upon his own development—Frederick W. Gunn, the principal of the academy, from whom it derived the name of "The Gunnery," and by which it has since been known far and wide. Mr. Platt was at the impressionable age of thirteen when he first attended Mr. Gunn's school, at Judea, Connecticut, and for a number of years thereafter came into the closest association with him both in the school and in his family life. Mr. Gunn was one of eight children, all of whom became prominently connected with the Abolitionist movement, so that his pupils diminished greatly in number and at one time were reduced to nine, all the children of Abolitionists, so that he was forced to move his school to smaller quarters. During this time Mr. Platt lived in the home of Mr. Gunn in the winter and after the second year of the school in its new location acted as an assistant instructor. Later Mr. Gunn was chosen principal of a large school in Towanda and persuaded Mr. Platt, to whom he was deeply attached, to accompany him as his assistant. These years of strong devotion to a character of such a splendid type were happy ones for the young man and valuable also, his char-



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Orville H. Platt

acter forming under these fortunate circumstances. At length this ideal association had to be broken to a large extent, Mr. Platt's choice of a profession being the law. He was twenty years of age when he took up reading law in the office of Hon. Gideon H. Hollister, of Litchfield, Connecticut; was admitted to the bar in Litchfield county, and afterwards in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, returning to the town of Towanda, where he began practice in the office of Hon. Ulysses Mercur, afterwards of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. In 1851 he returned to Connecticut, and established himself at Meriden, which also was his legal residence, notwithstanding that he always looked upon Washington as one of his homes.

Shortly after coming to Meriden, he became associate editor of "The Whig," a local paper given to the candid discussion of public issues. These three years were of value to Mr. Platt as a training in the art of expression and in bringing him into contact with men of all kinds and the world of affairs. He did not abandon the law during this time, however. In 1853 he was a candidate for judge of probate and was duly elected, serving three years. In 1855 he received the appointment to the clerkship of the Connecticut State Senate. The great crisis in politics which was finally to become sectional and express itself in the terrible Civil War was now becoming definite and the year 1858 was marked by the formation of the Republican party. Mr. Platt was one of the original members of the new political birth, and until his death continued a staunch supporter of its principles and policies. With his election to the office of Secretary of State for Connecticut, he became a factor to be reckoned with in public affairs. He was recognized as a man who could not be bought or influenced by any personal consideration in the discharge of his public duties, and this won him his election as State Senator in 1861. He served during that term and in 1864 was elected to the State Assembly, and in this body he was made chairman of the judiciary committee, and the acknowledged leader of the party in the house. It was no common leader that the Republican members of the Connecticut House had in this young man. One interesting contest in which Mr. Platt took a decisive part was that connected with the proposition that the soldiers in the field be permitted to vote. A constitutional amendment was required for this, which in its turn required a two-thirds vote in the house. After a close debate the vote was taken and resulted in the two-thirds necessary for affirmation, but an obstacle still stood in their way. A number of representatives were absent and the speaker ruled that a two-thirds vote of those present was not sufficient, the constitutional rule applying to the whole house in his contention. From this Mr. Platt appealed and eventually won his point, and opened the way to casting the ballot by the soldiers engaged in the field. Mr. Platt, in 1869, was again elected to the Assembly and then chosen speaker of the house, and under his guidance the Legislature transacted a very large volume of important business in a manner greatly to the advantage of the community at large. His party associates were keenly alive to the desirability of his continuance in politics, but at the close of this term in the Legislature he found it desirable to withdraw temporarily. For eight years he continued to give his undivided attention to his practice and established himself as one of the leaders of the State bar, but in 1877 he accepted the appointment of State's Attorney for New Haven county. Two years later he was launched into the very thick of the matter by his election to the United States Senate. A Republican himself he suc-

ceeded Senator W. H. Barnum, a Democrat, but from that time onward until his death he continued to hold this high office, his term being renewed at each successive election. As time went on Senator Platt grew to hold a more and more prominent place in the deliberations of the body of which he was a member, and his voice to gain greater and greater weight with his confreres. This is well shown by the very prominent part that he played in the important legislation of the period and the various committees upon which he served. The mere enumeration of the more important issues in the decision of which he was active will show him to have been one of the most conspicuous figures of that epoch. In all such issues none ever questioned his integrity of motive and his judgment was equally unquestioned. One of the first of these issues was that of international copyright (to establish the right to brain property). A long and vigorous campaign had been waged to promote this obviously righteous measure, yet so great was the opposition that their efforts had seemed almost unavailing. The question, however, was very prominent in Congress and the final passage of a bill making possible the copyright bill was due in a very large measure to his unwearied and able efforts. The patent question, adequate protection of our wards, the Indians, currency and financial matters, the protection of American industries by tariff regulations, were also among the issues upon which he spoke with no uncertain voice and in which his influence was felt most potently. One of the greatest services rendered by him to the country, however, was through his action in the tangled problems arising out of our war with Spain and involving the matter of our right to acquire territory and our attitude towards colonies and dependent peoples. Especially was his attitude towards Cuba notable for its courage and disinterestedness and culminated in the celebrated Platt amendment, which became a law on the second of March, 1901, and provided the basis of the future relations of this country and the youthful republic that our efforts had created. His services as chairman of the committee on Cuban relations were followed by others of a no less notable kind. In the issue between labor and capital that was disturbing the country, and, indeed, still is, he played an important part and as chairman of the judiciary committee in the Fifty-eighth Congress, the value of his work can hardly be overestimated. The great mental concentration and the general demands made upon his energies by this session used up his nerve force too rapidly and this effect was brought to a climax by the impeachment of Judge Swayne, of Florida, by the House of Representatives. Already with more work on their hands than they could conveniently dispose of, the members of the Senate were obliged to sit as a high court upon the impeachment proceedings. Senator Frye, the president *pro tempore*, was ill at the time and unable to preside at the trial, and this most trying duty devolved upon the shoulders of Mr. Platt as chairman of the judiciary committee. He was able to complete his task, however, and furthermore to finish his share of the business which wellnigh crushed him and his colleagues before the inauguration of the new administration on March 4.

While Mr. Platt feared the growing force of certain radical tendencies, he was a strong supporter of the more progressive element in his party as represented by Theodore Roosevelt, and during the administration of Mr. Roosevelt as President, strongly supported his policies. Charles Henry Butler, reporter of the United States Supreme Court, had arranged to give Mr. Platt a dinner on March 18, 1905, in honor of his com-

pletion of twenty-six years of continuous service as Senator, but this was frustrated by the death of General Hawley, the junior Senator from Connecticut. It was at the funeral of General Hawley, which Senator Platt attended shortly after, and at which time he was obliged to stand hatless a long time in the blustering March weather, that brought his illness to an active state from which he never recovered, and about a month later his own death occurred on Good Friday, April 21, 1905.

Senator Platt was twice married, the first time on May 15, 1850, to Annie Bull, of Towanda, Pennsylvania, the only daughter of James Perry and Ann (Wallis) Bull of that place. To them were born two children: James Perry, who in 1902 was appointed a justice of the United States District Court, died January 26, 1913; and Daniel Gould, deceased in childhood. The first Mrs. Platt died in November, 1893, and on April 29, 1897, Mr. Platt was married to Mrs. Jeannie Penniman Hoyt, widow of George A. Hoyt, of Stamford, Connecticut, and daughter of Hon. Truman Smith, United States Senator from Connecticut. Mrs. Platt survives her husband and still resides at Washington, Connecticut, the birthplace and home of Senator Platt for so many years.

CULLOM, Shelby M.,

Lawyer, Statesman.

Shelby Moore Cullom, of Illinois, was remarkable for the great length of his public career, beginning before the breaking out of the war for the Union, and only terminating with his death in 1914. He was born November 22, 1829, at Monticello, Wayne county, Kentucky, son of Richard Northcraft and Elizabeth (Coffey) Cullom. His father removed to Tazewell county, Illinois, and frequently sat in the Legislature.

Shelby M. Cullom attended the Rock River Seminary at Mt. Morris, Illinois, for two years, and then removed to Springfield, where was his home the remainder of his life. He studied law in the offices of Stuart & Edwards, the heads of their profession there, and while so engaged became an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln. He was admitted to the bar, entered upon practice, and was soon afterward elected city attorney. He was a Whig presidential elector on the Fillmore ticket in 1852. He aided in the organization of the Republican party in 1856, and of which he was ever afterward a most devoted member. In 1858 he supported Lincoln for the United States Senatorship, in the historical political struggle against Stephen A. Douglas, who was the successful contestant. In 1860 he was elected to the Legislature, notwithstanding the fact that his district was strongly Democratic. The Republicans had the ascendancy, and Mr. Cullom was made speaker, being the youngest man in the State upon whom this honor had ever been conferred. In 1862, under appointment by President Lincoln, with George S. Boutwell and Charles A. Dana, he was occupied in the investigation of the accounts of United States quartermaster and commissary officers. In 1864 he was elected to Congress from the Springfield district, defeating his warm personal friend and former law preceptor, John T. Stuart, and was continued as a member of that body by successive reëlections until 1871. In April, 1865, he was chairman of the house committee of Congress which accompanied the remains of Lincoln to their interment at Springfield, and he there delivered a touching and masterly panegyric upon the Martyr President in the final services. As chairman of the committee on territories he was the first to undertake the suppression of polygamy in Utah, and with this end in view was

author of an act entitled "An act in aid of the execution of the laws," and which provided stringent measures for its enforcement. He also secured an appropriation of $320,000 for the construction of a government building in Springfield for postoffice and judicial purposes. In 1868 he was a leading figure in the National Republican Convention. In 1870 his congressional district was recovered by the Democrats, and he was relegated to private life, and engaged in banking. In 1872, in the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, Mr. Cullom, as chairman of the Illinois delegation, placed General Ulysses S. Grant in nomination as a candidate for a second presidential term. In the same year he was elected to the Legislature, and was made speaker; and he was reëlected to a second term. He was elected Governor in 1876, and succeeded himself in that office, in the second election defeating former Senator Lyman Trumbull, but resigned in 1882, having been elected United States Senator to succeed Davis. He was made chairman of the interstate commerce committee, and conducted the investigation of railroad corporation affairs, and led in the formulation of legislation for their regulation, his report on the subject, submitted to the Senate on January 18, 1886, resulting in the enactment of a law bearing his name, and establishing the Interstate Commerce Commission; the bill, however, having passed the lower house only in the face of strong opposition. He was a member of the Senate until March 3, 1913, and served as chairman of the committee on interstate commerce, and as a member of the committees on foreign relations and appropriations, and was also a member of the committee charged with the establishment of a government in the Hawaiian Islands. His mental characteristics were practical and solid, rather than brilliant; he was not a gifted orator, but a clear and convincing speaker. He died January 28, 1914.

Senator Cullom married (first) Hannah M. Fisher, who died in 1861; and (second) Julia Fisher, who died in 1909.

EDMUNDS, George F.,

Constructive Statesman.

George Franklin Edmunds, son of Ebenezer and Naomi (Briggs) Edmunds, was born in Richmond, Vermont, February 1, 1828. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools and under a private tutor. When but eighteen he began the study of law in Burlington, and continued it at Richmond in the office of his brother-in-law, A. B. Maynard, in 1846-47. In the two following years he was a student in the office of Smalley & Phelps, in Burlington. In March, 1849, he was admitted to the bar of Chittenden county, and to partnership with Mr. Maynard at Richmond. In November, 1851, he removed to Burlington, which was thenceforward his home. At that time the legal fraternity of the State was exceptionally strong. Ex-Governor Underwood, D. A. Smalley, E. J. Phelps, L. E. Chittenden, and others were formidable competitors, but he soon worked his way to the front, and in 1866, when he was first appointed to the United States Senate, he had secured the largest and most lucrative practice in that section of Vermont.

The services of George F. Edmunds fill some of the cleanest and brightest pages in the legislative history of the State and the Nation. In 1854 he made his first appearance in the field of local politics as the moderator of the March meeting in Burlington, and he was soon afterward elected representative of the town to the Legislature. A member of the house in the years from 1854 to 1859, he was also

speaker during the last three sessions. In 1864 he served in the joint committee on the State Library, and also on the committee on the judiciary. In 1855 he was made chairman of the latter body.

In 1861 Mr. Edmunds was returned, against his protest, to the State Senate, from Chittenden county, and was chairman of its judiciary committee and was reëlected in 1862, serving on the same committee. In each of these years he was also president *pro tempore* of the Senate. In 1866 United States Senator Solomon Foote died, and Mr. Edmunds was appointed his successor by Governor Paul Dillingham, and in April of that year, he began that long senatorial career which so honored himself, his State and his country. He was afterwards elected by the Legislature for the remainder of the term ending March 4, 1869, and in 1868, 1874, 1880, and 1886 received elections for the full senatorial term. In 1891, after more than a quarter of a century's service, he resigned. His impress on national legislation was, perhaps, greater than that of any other man of his time, and he had for years been the foremost Senator. No one thinks of his *pro tempore* presidency of the Senate, so overshadowed is it by his real leadership.

In the winter of 1876 came a crisis in the history of the United States, the great danger of which is year by year realized. The nation was threatened with all the evils of disputed succession to the chief magistracy. Senator Edmunds comprehended the situation, and led from danger to lawful safety. He first admitted the draft of a constitutional amendment, which remitted the duty of counting the electoral votes to the Supreme Court of the United States, but this was rejected by a vote of fourteen to thirty-one. On December 16th he called up from the House of Representatives the message announcing the appointment of a committee of seven to act in conjunction with a committee of the Senate in advising some method of counting the electoral vote; and submitted a resolution referring the message of the house to a select committee of seven Senators, having power to prepare and report, without unnecessary delay, such a measure as would secure the lawful count of the electoral vote, and the best disposition of the questions connected therewith, and that this committee have power to confer with the committee of the House of Representatives. The resolution was adopted, the committee appointed, and Senator Edmunds was made its chairman. In the discussion which followed he devised the electoral commission bill. On January 13, 1877, Mr. Edmunds reported the proposed measure, which provided for the appointment of an electoral commission, and which defined the duties of its members. The bill passed into law; Senator Edmunds was appointed a member of the electoral commission on the part of the Senate, and contributed efficiently to the lawful solution of the problem in which so many dangers lurked.

The anti-polygamy law now in force is rightly known as the Edmunds law, and he was the author of the anti-trust law. But a list of good measures passed and bad measures defeated by his efforts and under his leadership would be interminable.

Unsought by him, in 1880 and 1884, many of his party who desired to make him its leader, earnestly worked for his nomination for the presidency in the Republican National Conventions of those years. In 1891 he resigned his seat in the United States Senate, and has since devoted his time to the practice of his profession, being notable as a constitutional lawyer. His home is in Pasadena, California.

HENDRICKS, Thomas A.,

Statesman, Vice-President.

Thomas Andrews Hendricks was born on a farm in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819, son of Major John and Jane (Thomson) Hendricks and a nephew of William Hendricks. In the spring of 1822 his parents removed to Shelby county, Indiana, and while a resident of that county his father was appointed by President Jackson deputy surveyor of public lands, and in 1832 took up a homestead on the site of Shelbyville, Indiana.

Thomas A. Hendricks was prepared for college at the Shelby County Seminary, and entered Hanover College in 1841. Absence during the last three months of his senior year prevented his obtaining a diploma with the class, but he was afterward placed on the list of the alumni. He studied law with Stephen Major, of Shelbyville, in 1842, and with his uncle, Judge Alexander Thomson, at Gettysburg College, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1843; was admitted to the bar at Shelbyville, Indiana, in 1843, and practiced there, 1843-50.

In 1848 he was elected as a Democrat to the State Legislature, and he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1850. He represented the Indianapolis district in the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Congresses, 1851-55; was United States Commissioner of the General Land Office by appointment of President Pierce, 1855-59; was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana in 1860 against Henry S. Lane; and served as president of the Democratic State Convention of 1862. He was a United States Senator, 1863-69, and served on the committees on claims, public buildings, the judiciary, public lands, and naval affairs. He opposed the reconstruction measures, the test oath, the civil rights bill, the freedmen's bureau bill and the impeachment of President Johnson. He favored large appropriations for vigorously prosecuting the War for the Union, and proposed an increase of soldiers' pay to meet the depreciation of the currency. He was candidate for President of the United States before the Democratic National Convention of 1868, held in New York City, and on the twenty-first ballot with General W. S. Hancock leading with 135 1-2 votes, he stood second with 132 votes, when the name of Horatio Seymour was so forcibly presented as to carry the convention. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana against Acting-Governor Conrad Baker. He was defeated for reëlection to the United States Senate, the Legislature being largely Republican, and returned to his law practice in Indianapolis. He supported the Cincinnati nominations in 1872, and in October of the same year was the successful candidate for Governor of Indiana. In 1875 his duty to his party in the State, the Lieutenant-Governor being a Republican, made him unavailable for United States Senator, and Joseph E. McDonald was elected by the Democratic Legislature. In the Democratic National Convention of 1876 held at St. Louis, Missouri, on the first ballot Mr. Hendricks received 133 1-2 votes to 403 1-2 for Mr. Tilden and seventy-five for General Hancock. On the second ballot Mr. Tilden was nominated, and on the following day Mr. Hendricks received 730 of the 738 votes of the delegates for the second place on the ticket, and was then unanimously nominated as candidate for Vice-President. The Electoral Commission decided the election in March, 1877, in favor of Hayes and Wheeler, and Mr. Hendricks visited Europe in June, returning to the United States in October. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1884, and on behalf of the Indiana delegation nominated Joseph E. McDonald, of that

State, as their choice for candidate for President, and after the nomination of Grover Cleveland the entire 816 votes of the convention were cast for Thomas A. Hendricks as the Vice-Presidential candidate. He assumed his duties as Vice-President on March 4, 1885, presiding over the United States Senate up to the close of its special session, April 3, 1885. After the adjournment of the Senate in May, he returned to his home in Indianapolis. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. He attended the commencement exercises of the class of 1885 at Yale in June, where he delivered an oration before the law school on "The Supreme Court of the United States and the influences that have contributed to make it the greatest judicial tribunal in the world." He also attended the Harvard commencement of that year, and after visiting Boston and Pittsfield, Massachusetts, he rejoined Mrs. Hendricks at Atlantic City, and they subsequently made the trip of the Great Lakes, attended the funeral of General Grant in New York, and in September returned to their home in Indianapolis, where he rested, preparatory to his contemplated journey to Washington at the reassembling of Congress, in December. He attended a reception given in his honor by the citizens of Indianapolis, November 24, 1885, and on returning to his home he was taken ill and died on Thursday, November 25, 1885.

He was married, September 26, 1845, to Eliza C., daughter of Hon. Isaac Morgan, of North Bend, and their only child, Morgan Hendricks, died in 1851, when three years old.

PULLMAN, George M.,

Financier, Philanthropist.

George Mortimer Pullman was born in Chautauqua county, New York, March 3, 1831; son of James Lewis and Emily Caroline Pullman. He attended the public schools irregularly; engaged as a clerk and later as a cabinet maker, and in 1853 contracted to move buildings along the Erie canal, then being widened. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he engaged as a contractor and builder.

In 1858 he became interested in providing better accommodation for travelers on the railroads, and in 1859 remodeled two day-coaches of the Chicago & Alton railroad as sleeping cars, at a cost of $4,000 each, but the enterprise was temporarily abandoned owing to the reluctance of the railroad companies to change their methods. He engaged in merchandising in the mineral regions of Colorado from 1859 to 1863, during which time he worked out the details of the sleeping car, and in 1864 he returned to Chicago and began the construction of sleeping and parlor cars. He first built the palace car "Pioneer," at a cost of $18,000, which he placed on the Chicago & Alton railroad at his own cost and venture, and subsequently placed sleeping and palace cars on the Michigan Central and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads, and on the Great Western railway of Canada. He next introduced the dining car on the Union Pacific railroad, and continued to develop his ideas for the safety and comfort of travelers until the Pullman car became known all over the world. He organized car works at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1866; at Chicago, Illinois, in 1867; and later at San Francisco, California. In 1880 he removed his establishment to near Chicago, where he established the industrial town of Pullman, built homes for his employees, supplied the place with every modern convenience, laid out beautiful streets, and erected public buildings—the town, according to statistics, proving to be one of the most healthful in the world. In 1887 he designed the vestibule car, and

established the vestibuled trains, which were first run upon the Pennsylvania trunk lines. He also engaged extensively in other enterprises, including the Metropolitan Elevated railroad in New York City, of which he was president; the Eagleton Wire Works of New York, of which he was principal owner, and various car manufactories. His benefactions were many, and on a princely scale. He gave a church valued at $80,000 to the Universalist congregation at Albion, New York, in 1895; and in his will made thirteen bequests of $10,000 each to local charitable institutions in Chicago; also directing his executors to set aside $1,200,000 for the founding and endowment of a free manual training school at Pullman, Illinois. He was a promoter of the Chicago Athaeneum and its president; a director of the Relief and Aid Society; and a member of the board of councillors of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery.

He was married, June 13, 1867, to Hattie, daughter of J. Y. Sanger, of Chicago. He died in Chicago, Illinois, October 19, 1897.

WILSON, James G.,

Soldier, Author.

General James Grant Wilson was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, April 28, 1832, son of William and Jane (Sibbald) Wilson. He was educated at College Hill, Poughkeepsie, New York, and subsequently by private tutors. He became a partner in his father's publishing business in 1854, and after visting Europe founded in 1857 the Chicago "Record," a journal of arts and literature, continuing as its editor and owner until 1862.

He entered the Union army as major of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry Regiment, early in 1862, the second of the Civil War years, becoming acting colonel of the regiment in April, 1863, and participating in several engagements, including the battles of the Vicksburg campaign. He was commissioned colonel of the Fourth Regiment, United States Colored Cavalry, August, 1863, subsequently serving as aide-de-camp to General Nathaniel P. Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf, until April, 1865. He was brevetted brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services, and commanded Port Hudson, on the Mississippi river, until his resignation in the following July. He also served as military agent for New York State in Louisiana, from September, 1863, to July, 1865. After leaving the army, General Wilson devoted himself to literary pursuits in New York City, and to public lecturing. He served as a member of the board of visitors to the United States Naval Academy in 1879, and to the Military Academy in 1880; was president of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 1885-1902, and of the American Authors' Guild, 1897-1901; vice-president of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations for six years; and from 1900 vice-president of the American Ethnological Society, and vice-president of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He became actively connected with several historical and other societies at home and abroad, and received the honorary degree of L. H. D., from Hobart College in 1895, and those of D. C. L. and LL. D., elsewhere. He took a prominent part in the erection of a bronze statue to Fitz-Greene Halleck in Guilford, Connecticut, and of one to Columbus in Central Park, New York City, for the latter service being knighted by the Queen Regent of Spain in 1894. He was the editor of "Fitz-Greene Halleck's Poems" (1868); "Memorial History of the City of New York" (4 vols., 1892-93); the "Great Commanders Series" (18 vols., 1892-1903); "General Grant's

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J. A. Garfield

Letters to a Friend, 1861-1880" (1897), and co-editor with John Fiske of "Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography" (7 vols., 1887-1902). He was the author of: "Sketches of Illinois Authors" (1862); "Mr. Secretary Pepys and His Diary" (1867); "Love in Letters" (1868); "Life of Fitz-Greene Halleck" (1869); "Poets and Poetry of Scotland" (1876); "Centennial History of the Diocese of New York" (1886); "Bryant and His Friends" (1886); "The World's Largest Libraries" (1894); "Life of General Grant" (1897); "The Presidents of the United States, 1789-1901" (1902); "Thackeray in the United States" (2 vols., 1903); and also numerous addresses, including his oration upon the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of New York City, May, 1903, soon afterward issued by the corporation, which presented the general with a gold medal.

He was married, November 3, 1869, to Jane E. S., daughter of Rev. Dr. Jonathan and Jane Eudora (Kirkpatrick) Cogswell, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. He died in New York, February 1, 1914.

MORTON, Julius S.,

Father of "Arbor Day."

Julius Sterling Morton was born in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, April 22, 1832, son of Julius D. and Emeline (Sterling) Morton, grandson of Abner Morton, and a descendant of George Morton, who was the financial agent of the Pilgrims in 1620, and chartered the "Mayflower."

He was taken by his parents to Michigan in 1834; and attended school at Monroe, and the Wesleyan Seminary at Albion, and matriculated at the University of Michigan in the class of 1854, but left before graduating, receiving his degree in 1858 *nunc pro tunc*. He was married, October 30, 1854, to Caroline French Joy, and removed to the then territory of Nebraska, which had just then been opened to settlement. He became a member of the Townsite Company at Nebraska City, established the Nebraska City "News," and was twice elected a member of the territorial legislature. In 1853 he was appointed Secretary of the Territory by President Buchanan, and served in that position, part of the time as Acting Governor, under the organic act, until May, 1861. In 1872, as a member of the State Board of Agriculture, he originated the phrase "Arbor Day," and instituted the observance of that tree-planting festival. From that all arbor days in all the States have germinated. He was the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State in 1866, 1882, 1884 and 1892; and was Secretary of Agriculture in the cabinet of President Cleveland, 1893-97. He received the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts from Union College in 1854, and that of Doctor of Laws from Williams College in 1895. He established his home at Arbor Lodge, adjoining Nebraska City, on a quarter section of land he preëmpted from the government at $1.25 per acre in 1857, having been a resident on the same from June 1, 1855. He established the "Conservative" in 1896 as an independent newspaper, and under his editorship it soon gained a large circulation. He was also connected with nearly every manufacturing industry in his city. His wife died in 1881 at Arbor Lodge, Nebraska, and he died at the home of his son, Mark Morton, at Lake Forest, Illinois, April 27, 1902.

GARFIELD, James Abram,

Statesman, President.

James Abram Garfield was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, November 19, 1831, son of Abraham and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield. The father was descended from Edward Gairfield, who came from England in 1636 to Massachusetts. Abraham

Garfield settled in Ohio, where his son, James Abram Garfield, was born in a log cabin of but one room. He died when James Abram Garfield was but two years old, and the mother continued to work the farm with the aid of her ten-year-old son Thomas.

As soon as large enough, the future President took his share of farm labor, interspersed with driving a team on the canal tow-path, and in winter attending the district school. When seventeen he began attending the Geauga Seminary, remaining two sessions, and then teaching a school. In 1850 he again attended the seminary, then teaching another winter. From 1851 to 1854 he was a student at the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute, paying his way by teaching, then entering Williams College, from which he was graduated in 1856. He taught penmanship in Pownal, Vermont, one winter, and in 1856 was called to the Institute from which he had graduated, as instructor in ancient languages and literature, and in the following year was called to the presidency, meantime entering upon private law studies. This institution, under charge of the Disciples (Campbellites), later became known as Hiram College, and here he became a preacher of that denomination.

The public career of James Abram Garfield may be said to have begun in 1857, when he allied himself with the Republican party at its formation, and took the stump for its first presidential candidate, John C. Fremont. In 1860 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1861 was admitted to the bar. He left both his senatorial and professional pursuits at the outbreak of the Civil War, to take the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Forty-second Ohio Infantry Regiment, which he had mainly recruited from the alumni of Hiram College. He brought the regiment to a high condition of efficiency, and became its colonel just before taking the field. In December, 1861, he reported it to General Buell, at Louisville, who placed Colonel Garfield at the head of a brigade, with which he aided in expelling Humphrey Marshall from the State, after a sharp battle at Middle Creek, Kentucky, and for which Colonel Garfield was made brigadier-general. With his brigade he reached General Grant at Shiloh, on the second day of the battle, in which he took part. After further operations in Tennessee, he was invalided for a short time, and then served upon the court-martial in the case of General Fitz-John Porter. He reported to General Rosecrans, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, in February, 1863, and was made chief of staff to that officer. He advised a general advance, against the written opinions of sixteen of the general officers, and the advance was ordered. General Garfield wrote for his chief all the orders for the battle of Chickamauga, except that by which the battle was lost. He made a hazardous ride to General Thomas, at some distance, and his information enabled that commander to save the Army of the Cumberland, and Garfield was rewarded with promotion to major-general of volunteers, "for gallantry on a field that was lost." He declined the command of a division under General Thomas, to enter Congress, in December, 1863, having been elected while he was in the field.

In Congress, General Garfield came to the front rank. Placed on the committee on military affairs, he advocated the confiscation of property belonging to rebels, and opposed bounties to raw recruits, and he made an exhaustive speech in support of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. He was reëlected to Congress, and was placed on the ways and means committee, where he took a leading part in favor of the resumption of specie payment. He was returned by successive reëlections; in the Fortieth

Congress he was chairman of the committee on military affairs; chairman of the newly made committee on banking and currency in the Forty-first Congress; chairman of the committee on appropriations in the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses; and in the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, under Democratic control, was placed on the ways and means committee. He opposed the electoral commission of 1877, but in company with others, at the request of President Grant had gone to New Orleans to witness the counting of the Louisiana vote for President, and he discussed the Florida and Louisiana election returns before the commission. In the same year he became the Republican leader in the house.

In January, 1880, General Garfield succeeded Allen G. Thurman in the United States Senate. In June, in the Republican National Convention in Chicago, he was nominated for President, on the thirty-sixth ballot, after an exciting contest in which John Sherman, James G. Blaine and General Grant were candidates. He took the stump in his own behalf, in Ohio, New York and elsewhere, largely adding to his popularity, notwithstanding charges of venality in the Credit Mobilier case, but which were not substantiated. At the election he carried every northern State except New Jersey, Nevada and California, over General Hancock, Democrat; James B. Weaver, Greenbacker; and Neal Dow, Prohibitionist. He was inaugurated March 4, 1881, and formed his cabinet with James G. Blaine at its head as Secretary of State. He at once entered upon difficulties. Certain of his appointments in New York were obnoxious to Senators Conkling and Platt, who resigned their seats in May, whereupon the Senate confirmed the disputed appointments. The blind partisanship of a disappointed office-seeker who imagined that through the removal of the President, his successor, Chester A. Arthur, would prefer him, led Charles Jules Guiteau to shoot the President, in the Washington railway station, as he was on his way to attend the commencement exercises at Williams College. In the White House, and later at Elberon, New Jersey, the President lingered, the subject of earnest solicitation of a nation forgetful of party strife, from the day of the attack, July 2, 1881, until September 19, when he died. His body lay in state in the national capitol two days, and was then conveyed to Ohio, and interred in Lake View Cemetery, where a sorrowful nation afterward erected an imposing monument at a cost of $155,000, provided by popular subscription.

The public utterances of the assassinated President have become a part of the standard literature of the world; and his historic impromptu speech pronounced from the balcony of the New York custom house, when the murder of President Lincoln stirred the nation to its depths, lifted the pall and comforted a stricken people, as they listened to the faith-inspiring words: "God reigns, and the government at Washington lives." He was a trustee of Williams College, 1880-81; a trustee of Bethany and Hiram colleges, Ohio; and a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Williams College in 1872, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1881. See "Early Life and Public Career of James A. Garfield," by James S. Brisbin; "Life of James A. Garfield," by Charles Carleton Coffin; "Life and Public Services of James A. Garfield," by Major J. M. Bundy; "Life, Speeches and Public Services of James A. Garfield," by Russell H. Crowell; "Life and Public Services of James A. Garfield," by Frank H. Mason; "A Full History of Gen. James A. Garfield's Public Life, and

Other Political Information," by B. A. Hinsdale, president of Hiram College, in two volumes; and "Garfield, the Ideal Man," by J. O. Converse.

GRESHAM, Walter Q.,

Soldier, Jurist, Cabinet Official.

Walter Quinton Gresham was born in Lanesville, Harrison county, Indiana, March 17, 1833, son of William and Sarah (Davis) Gresham; grandson of George and Mary (Pennington) Gresham, and of John and Sarah (Litsey) Davis; and a descendant of Lawrence Gresham, who came to America from England as a boy before 1750 in company with an uncle Gresham, a native of Virginia and descendant of the family that had previously settled in that colony. William Gresham was sheriff of Harrison county, and was killed by an outlaw while endeavoring to effect his arrest in 1835. Mary Pennington was born in Washington county, Kentucky, and was still living in 1900, in her ninety-fourth year. George Gresham removed from Virginia to Kentucky and thence to Indiana about 1800.

After the death of the father, Walter Quinton Gresham was taken with the entire family of eleven children to Harrison county, Indiana, and was brought up by his mother, who continued to conduct the farm, assisted by her boys. The lads were brought up in the abolition faith, and became active associates in operating the "underground railroad" through Harrison county. When sixteen years old, young Gresham obtained a clerkship in the office of the county auditor and his earnings enabled him to attend Corydon Seminary for two years, and he then took a two years' course at Indiana University, Bloomington. In 1853 he entered the law office of Judge William A. Porter, and was admitted to the bar, April 10, 1854, entering into partnership with Judge Thomas C. Slaughter. He canvassed the district for Judge Slaughter as candidate of the anti-Nebraska bill ticket for representative in the Thirty-fourth Congress in 1854, against William H. English, and canvassed the State for John C. Fremont, the Republican presidential candidate, in 1856. In 1860 he was elected to the Legislature, where he was chairman of the military committee, and drafted a bill to give to the Governor the power to control the appointment of militia officers theretofore elected by the men, which was defeated in the Senate, but became a law before the special session adjourned. He incurred the ill will of Governor Morton by refusing to vote to displace the trustees of the blind and insane asylums for party reasons, and in a speech reported in the proceedings of the Legislature attacked the "spoils" system.

At the beginning of the Civil War he offered his services to the government but was refused a commission. He then organized a company at Corydon and was elected its captain, subsequently accepting the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He was promoted to colonel of the Fifty-third Indiana Regiment, and was present at the battle of Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, and the investment of Vicksburg. On the recommendation of General Grant he was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers, August 11, 1863. He was then assigned to Sherman's army, and commanded the Fourth Division of the Seventeenth Corps at Atlanta. In the engagement at Bald Hill, Georgia, July 20, 1864, he was shot in the knee and incapacitated for further active service, and on March 13, 1865, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers for gallantry before Atlanta. He then returned to his native State and practiced law at New Albany.

He was the unsuccessful Republican

candidate for representative in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses against Michael Kerr, in 1864 and 1866; subsequently supported Mr. Kerr when opposed by a greenbacker and inflationist, and was financial agent at New York for the State of Indiana, 1867-68. In 1869 President Grant offered him the collectorship of New Orleans, and the district attorneyship of Indiana, both of which appointments he declined, but he accepted from him the appointment as United States District Judge for Indiana, and held the office until April, 1882, when President Arthur appointed him Postmaster-General to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Timothy Otis Howe. On the death of Secretary Folger, September 4, 1884, the President transferred Judge Gresham to the head of the Treasury Department. He resigned his portfolio in December, 1884, to accept the appointment of United States Judge for the Seventh Judicial Circuit, which position he resigned March 3, 1893, on accepting from President Cleveland the position of Secretary of State, which he held at the time of his death. In politics, in Indiana, Judge Gresham had been a prominent Republican presidential candidate. He had opposed Benjamin Harrison in the race for senatorial honors in 1880, and, when Mr. Harrison was a candidate in 1888, Gresham was also before the convention. When Harrison was elected, Gresham was named by the press as the logical successor to the vacant seat on the supreme bench, but in a letter to the "Chicago Herald" he positively refused to have his claims pressed. On the tariff question he was always a Henry Clay protectionist, and opposed to the McKinley bill as calculated to encourage trusts. In 1892 he announced his opposition to the Republican platform of that year, refused the nomination of the People's party for President, although assured of the support of prominent leaders in Indiana and Illinois from both parties, voted for Grover Cleveland, and thereafter acted with the Democratic party. He died in Washington, D. C., May 28, 1895.

CHANDLER, William E.,

Statesman, Cabinet Official.

William Eaton Chandler was born in Concord, New Hampshire, December 28, 1835, son of Nathan S. and Mary A. Chandler. He was educated at the academy of Thetford, Vermont, and Pembroke, New Hampshire, and was graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1854. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar and began practice in Concord, identifying himself with the Republican party, which was organized that year. He was appointed law reporter of the New Hampshire Supreme Court in 1859, and published five volumes of the reports.

He was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1862, and was speaker of the House in 1864-65. He was engaged by the Navy Department in the latter part of 1864 as special counsel in the navy yard frauds, and his conduct in the matter led to his appointment by President Lincoln as first solicitor and judge advocate-general of the Navy Department. From June 17, 1865, to November 30, 1867, he was first assistant to Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury. After his resignation he practiced law in New Hampshire and Washington, D. C. He was elected a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention in 1868, and was subsequently chosen secretary of the national committee, holding the position during Grant's administration. Meanwhile he had become part owner of the largest interest in the "Statesman," a weekly, and the "Monitor," a daily Republican paper of New Hampshire. In 1876 he was a member of the New Hampshire convention which met to revise the State constitution. In 1880 he was elected

a delegate to the Chicago convention. He was nominated by President Garfield as Solicitor-General in the Department of Justice, but on account of his radical views on the southern question his confirmation was opposed by Attorney-General McVeagh and by all the Democratic Senators, and was rejected on May 20 by a majority of five votes. He was elected a member of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1880 and served during 1881. On April 7, 1882, he was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Arthur, and served until March 7, 1885, making many notable improvements in the department. He almost entirely reconstructed the complex and expensive system of conducting the navy, and brought about the beginning of a modern navy by building four new cruisers. In 1884 he organized the Greely relief expedition. He was elected to the United States Senate on June 14, 1887, to fill the unexpired term of Austin F. Pike, which ended March 3, 1889, and was reëlected in 1889, 1895, and 1901. He was president of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission.

MORTON, Levi P.,

Financier, Diplomat, Governor.

Levi Parsons Morton was born at Shoreham, Vermont, May 16, 1824, son of the Rev. Daniel Oliver and Lucretia (Parsons) Morton, grandson of Ebenezer, Jr., and Hannah (Dailey) Morton, great-grandson of Captain Ebenezer and Mercy (Foster) Morton, and of Daniel and Hannah Dailey, of Easton, Maine; great-great-grandson of John, Jr., and Mary (Ring) Morton and of John and Hannah (Stetson) Foster, and great-great-great-grandson of the Hon. John and Lettice (Hanford) Morton, of Middleboro, Massachusetts, and of Andrew Ring. His first ancestor in America, George Morton (or Mourt), financial agent of the Plymouth colony, born in Yorkshire, England, 1585, married, in 1612, Juliana, daughter of Alexander Carpenter; took passage in the ship "Anne", which arrived in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in June, 1623, and was author of "Mourt's Relation" (1622), giving the earliest account of the Pilgrim enterprise. His maternal ancestor, Joseph Parsons, was a cornet in an English cavalry troop, and was father of the first child born in Northampton, Massachusetts.

Levi Parsons Morton was educated at Shoreham Academy; was employed in a country store at Enfield, Massachusetts, 1838-40; taught school at Boscawen, New Hampshire, 1840-41; was clerk in the general store of W. W. Esterbrook, in Concord, New Hampshire, and in 1842 was given charge of a branch store at Hanover. Upon the failure of Mr. Esterbrook, Morton became a clerk in the employ of Mr. Beebe, of New York, and in 1845, on reaching his majority, bought out Beebe's interest and engaged in the business for himself. He removed to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1849, to accept a partnership with Mr. Beebe in the dry-goods business, and in 1854 established the drygoods house of Morton & Grinnell, in New York City. The firm failed in 1861, and in 1862 he established the banking and brokerage house of L. P. Morton & Co., with Charles McCune as partner, and when Mr. McCune withdrew in 1863, Mr. Morton established the London house of Morton, Burns & Co. In 1868 George Bliss became a member of the New York house, the firm name being changed to Morton, Bliss & Co., and Sir John Rose entered the London house, which became Morton, Rose & Co., the Geneva award of $15,500,000 being paid through this house. The firm was conspicuous for its sale of $500,000,000 of New York Central railroad stock belonging to Cornelius Vanderbilt, to English purchasers. The firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. headed the syndicate formed to fund the national

Engraved by Chas. E. Hall, N.Y.

Levi P. Morton

debt in 1896, and in 1899 went into voluntary liquidation, and was succeeded by the Morton Trust Company.

Mr. Morton was a Republican representative in the Forty-sixth Congress, 1879-81. He declined to accept the nomination for Vice-President from the Republican National Convention in 1880. He was appointed by President Garfield United States Minister to France in 1881, having declined the position of Secretary of the Navy in his cabinet. He resigned the French mission in 1885, and returned to New York. He was elected Vice-President of the United States on the Republican ticket, with Benjamin Harrison for President, in 1888, serving 1889-92. He was elected Governor of the State of New York in 1894, defeating David B. Hill, the Democratic candidate, by a large plurality. While Governor he signed the bill granting the charter to Greater New York. Upon the close of his term in 1896 he retired from politics, and gave his entire time to his banking interests and to beautifying his estate, "Ellerslie," at Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson, where he also engaged in stock raising. He was a member of several New York clubs, and of the Sons of the Revolution and the Mayflower descendants. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1881, and by Middlebury College in 1882. In 1885 he gave a valuable piece of property to Dartmouth College on which to erect a memorial hall; and in 1885 he gave $10,000 to Middlebury College on the condition that an equal amount of money could be raised, and the whole be used to found a professorship of modern languages.

He was twice married; first in 1866, to Lucy Kimball, of Flatlands, Long Island, who died in 1871; and secondly, in 1873, to Anna Livingston, daughter of William J. Street, of Poughkeepsie, New York, and they had five daughters.

ALGER, Russell A.,

Soldier, Cabinet Officer.

General Russell Alexander Alger was born in Lafayette, Ohio, February 27, 1836, son of Russell and Caroline (Moulton) Alger, and grandson of John Alger, a Revolutionary soldier. His parents died in 1848, leaving Russell, twelve years old, the oldest of three orphan children, without money, and with a brother and sister to care for and support. He had been accustomed to work for the neighbors for a small quantity of provisions or a few pennies a day, even before the death of his parents, who were very poor. He now found homes for his brother and sister, and secured work for himself on a farm, his remuneration being his board, clothes, and the privilege of attending school three months in the year. He afterward secured a place where he was paid regular though small wages, and he was able from his savings to pass several terms at the Richfield Academy. He thus fitted himself to teach a district school, which he commenced in the winter of 1856, boarding around among the farmers as a part of his remuneration. After this time, by close economy he was able to assist his brother and sister in obtaining an education and to advance himself in the study of law.

In 1859 Mr. Alger was admitted to the bar, and engaged in practice in Cleveland, Ohio. Overwork and indoor confinement soon broke down his health, and in 1860 he was obliged to relinquish for a time his profession. Borrowing a small sum of money he went with a friend to Michigan, where they engaged in the business of lumbering. In 1861, through the failure of another firm, he lost all his capital and was left in debt. On the breaking out of the Civil War he promptly enlisted as a private in the Second Michigan Cavalry Regiment, and was soon promoted to a

captaincy. He served three years, through many hard-fought battles, and step by step he gained promotion as major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel; at the close of the conflict in 1865 he was honorably discharged, having been brevetted brigadier-general and major-general "for gallant and meritorious service."

Not discouraged by his former business failure, after leaving the army he once more embarked in the lumber business, this time with such success that in twenty years he had amassed a comfortable fortune. In 1884 he was nominated by the Republican party of Michigan for Governor, and was elected. His administration was exceedingly popular, for he brought into the conduct of public affairs business methods combined with strict honesty and a close attention to every official duty. The best men of both parties desired to see him again in the gubernatorial chair, but he declined and devoted himself to business affairs. His name was prominent as a candidate for the presidency before the Republican convention of 1888. President McKinley made him Secretary of War in his cabinet, March 4, 1897, and he held the portfolio and conducted the department throughout the war with Spain. His official acts were severely criticised, and he offered his resignation July 19, 1899, which was accepted by the President, and he was succeeded by Elihu Root, of New York. He was elected a United States Senator, and died in Washington City, January 24, 1907, before the expiration of his term. For one term he was commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was author of "The Spanish-American War," published in 1901.

WILLARD, Frances Elizabeth,

Educator, Temperance Reformer.

Frances Elizabeth Willard was born in Churchville, New York, September 28, 1839, daughter of Josiah Flint and Mary Thompson (Hill) Willard; granddaughter of John and Polly (Thompson) Hill; and a descendant of Major-General Simon Willard, who came from Horsmonden, England, in 1634, and founded Concord, Massachusetts in 1635, serving as judge of the supreme, superior and admiralty courts.

She was taken by her parents to Oberlin, Ohio, in 1840, and in 1846 to Wisconsin, where her mother engaged in teaching school and her father in farming. She attended the Milwaukee Female College in 1857; and was graduated from the Northwestern Female College, Evanston, Illinois, in 1859. She was Professor of Natural Science in the last-named college, in 1862-66; and preceptress of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, New York, in 1866-67. She studied and traveled in Europe and the Holy Land in 1868-70. From 1871 to 1874 she was president of the Woman's College of Northwestern University, and introduced the system of self-government which became generally adopted in other colleges. She was Professor of Æsthetics in the Northwestern University in 1873-74, resigning in the latter year to identify herself with the cause of temperance; was corresponding secretary of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union from 1874 to 1878, and president of the Union from 1879 to 1898. In 1882 she became a member of the central committee of the National Prohibition party, and in 1883 toured the United States, organizing and strengthening the women's temperance work. She also founded in 1883 and was president (1883-98) of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union. She presented, under the auspices of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, memorials to each of the four political conventions for the nomination of President of the United States in 1884. She was a founder of the Home Protec-

tion party in 1884, and a member of its executive committee, and accepted the leadership of the White Cross movement in her own union in 1886, which remained her special department until her death. She was president of the Woman's Council of the United States from its organization in 1887; a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1887, and was elected to the Ecumenical Conference of 1889, but was refused admittance. She was president of the American branch of the International Council of Women of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union in 1888; chairman of the World's Temperance Committee of the Columbian Exposition in 1893, and was also head of the purity work of the World's and National Women's Christian Temperance Unions. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon her by Syracuse University, 1871, and that of Doctor of Laws by Ohio Wesleyan University in 1894. She lectured extensively in Europe and the United States on temperance; edited the "Chicago Daily Post," and the "Union Signal;" was a director of the Women's Temperance Publishing Association of Chicago; associate editor of "Our Day," Boston, Massachusetts; and author of: "Nineteen Beautiful Years" (1864); "Women and Temperance" (1883); "Hints and Helps" (1875); "How to Win" (1884); "Glimpses of Fifty Years" (1889); "Woman in the Pulpit" (1888); "A Classic Town" (1890); and the following leaflets: "A White Life for Two," "The White Cross Manual," and "The Coming Brotherhood."

She died in New York City, February 18, 1898. A white marble bust by Lorado Taft was placed to her memory in Northwestern University in 1898. Her estate was bequeathed to the eventual benefit of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union.

INGERSOLL, Robert Green,

Lawyer, Orator, Author.

Robert Green Ingersoll was born at Dresden, Yates county, New York, August 11, 1833, son of John and Mary (Livingston) Ingersoll. His father was a Congregational clergyman, well-known in New York State for his eloquence and broad views; his mother was a daughter of Judge Robert Livingston, of Ogdensburg, New York, and his wife, Agnes O. Adams.

Having completed his education in the schools of Illinois, whither his father had removed in 1843, Robert G. Ingersoll studied law and was admitted to the bar. He opened an office at Shawneetown, Illinois, in partnership with his elder brother, Eben C. Ingersoll, who was representative in Congress from Illinois (1864-70), and both became active in law and politics. In 1857 he removed to Peoria, Illinois, then a rapidly growing business centre, and here in 1860 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket. From the opening of the Civil War he was active in his advocacy of the Federal cause, and in 1862 went to the front as colonel of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry Regiment. He was captured and held prisoner for several months, but was finally exchanged, and in 1864 resigned from the army to resume the practice of law.

Having changed his allegiance to the Republican party in 1866, Mr. Ingersoll was appointed attorney-general of Illinois, and further demonstrated his political importance as delegate to several successive national conventions. In the convention of 1876 he proposed the name of James G. Blaine as candidate for president, with a brilliant oration, in which he originated the famous title, "Plumed Knight" as a designation for the Maine senator. In 1877 he declined appoint-

ment as minister to Germany. He appeared in several historic litigations, most notedly as counsel for the alleged "Star Route" conspirators, Brady and Dorsey, when he secured an acquittal. On account of his enhanced reputation he removed to Washington City, and some years later to New York City, where he resided until his death.

He was one of the most eloquent and powerful orators of the day; he had few equals before a jury, and was equally acceptable as a campaign speaker and on the lecture platform. His widest reputation, however, rests on his many attacks on certain popular forms of Christian teaching, as well as on the divine authority of the Bible, and which abounded in sarcasm and humor. His lectures, which were published complete in 1883, contain such titles as "The Gods," "Ghosts," "Skulls," "Some Mistakes of Moses." Some of the best sayings were issued in book form in 1884, under the title, "Prose Poems and Selections." He also lectured repeatedly on the life and work of Thomas Paine and on Shakespeare. Colonel Ingersoll was preëminent among modern orators for high poetical power and command of apt and beautiful imagery in expressing his ideas. He had few, if any, equals in his ability to touch the deepest chords of feeling.

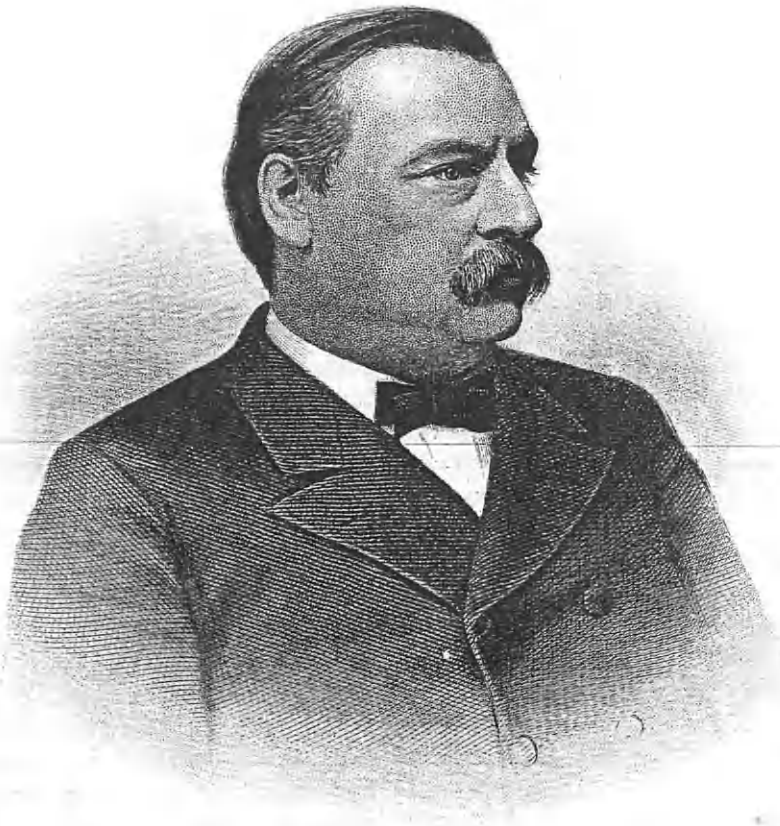
In 1862 he was married to Eva A. Parker, of Groveland, Illinois. They had two daughters. He died at Dobbs Ferry, New York, July 21, 1899.

STANTON, Elizabeth Cady,

Reformer.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton was born in Johnstown, New York, November 12, 1815; daughter of Judge Daniel Cady and Margaret (Livingston) Cady; and granddaughter of Colonel James Livingston.

She was graduated from Johnstown Academy, taking the second prize in Greek, in 1829, and from Mrs. Emma Willard's seminary, Troy, New York, in 1832. She read law in her father's office, also acting as his amanuensis, and through this environment became interested in obtaining equal laws for women. She was married, May 1, 1840, to Henry Brewster Stanton, whom she accompanied to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention at London, England, participating in the debate in regard to the admission of women as delegates to the convention. While abroad, she formed a friendship with Mrs. Lucretia Mott, with whom she issued the call for the first Woman's Rights Convention, held in Seneca Falls, New York, July 19-20, 1848, and which inaugurated the woman suffrage movement. Although not admitted to the bar, as women were not at that time, she became really a great lawyer, especially versed in constitutional law. In 1848 she secured the passage of her "married woman's property bill," and in 1854 addressed both houses of the New York Legislature in opposition to the unjust laws for women. She again addressed the Legislature in 1860, by request, advocating divorce for drunkenness, and in 1867 urged upon the Legislature and the State Constitutional Convention the right of women to vote, and she subsequently canvassed numerous States in behalf of equal suffrage. She was a candidate for Congress in 1868, and from 1868 annually appeared before a committee of Congress, advocating a sixteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, granting suffrage to women. She stands historically as for years the foremost and ablest champion of female suffrage and the enlargement of the legal rights of her sex. She resided in Tenafly, New Jersey, 1870-90, and subsequently in New York City. She was the mother of Daniel Cady Stanton, Louisiana State Senator, 1870; Henry Stanton (Columbia, Bachelor



Grover Cleveland

of Law, 1865), corporation lawyer; Hon. Gerrit Smith Stanton (Columbia, Bachelor of Law, 1865); Theodore Stanton (Cornell, Bachelor of Arts, 1876; Master of Arts), journalist and author of "Woman Question in Europe;" Margaret Stanton Lawrence (Vassar, Bachelor of Arts, 1876), professor of physical training; Harriet Stanton Blatch (Vassar, Bachelor of Arts, 1878; Master of Arts), president New York Equal Suffrage League (1902-03); Robert Livingston Stanton (Cornell, Bachelor of Science, 1880; Columbia, Bachelor of Law, 1881).

Mrs. Stanton was president of the national committee of her party, 1855-65; of the Woman's Loyal League, 1861; of the National Woman Suffrage Association, 1865-93, and honorary president 1893-1903; and first president and founder of the International Council of Women, 1888. In 1868, with Susan B. Anthony and Parker Pillsbury, she established and edited "The Revolution," a weekly reform newspaper. She was the author of: "The History of Woman Suffrage" (with Susan B. Anthony and Matilda J. Gage, three volumes, 1880-86; volume four, 1903); "Eighty Years and More," an autobiography (1895); "The Woman's Bible" (1895); and of contributions to periodicals at home and abroad. Her eightieth birthday (1895) was widely celebrated. She died in New York City, October 2, 1902, the funeral address being delivered by the Rev. Moncure D. Conway, and was buried at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City, where her husband was also buried, the Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford officiating.

CLEVELAND, Grover,

Lawyer, Statesman, President.

Grover Cleveland, son of Rev. Richard Falley and Ann (Neal) Cleveland, was born March 18, 1837, in Caldwell, New Jersey, in a building which was the parsonage of the Presbyterian church of which his father was then pastor, and which is yet standing. He was named Stephen Grover for his father's predecessor in the pastorate, but in childhood the first name was dropped.

When he was three years old his parents removed to Fayetteville, New York, where he lived until he was fourteen, attending the district school and academy. He was studious, and his frank open disposition made him a favorite with both teachers and fellows. He left the academy before he could complete the course, and took employment in a village store, his wages being fifty dollars for the first year and one hundred dollars for the second year, but soon after the beginning of the latter period he removed to Clinton, New York, whither his parents had preceded him, and resumed studies at the academy in preparation for admission to Hamilton College. The death of his father disappointed this expectation, and he became bookkeeper and assistant teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind, serving acceptably for a year. Starting west in search of more lucrative employment, with twenty-five dollars, he stopped at Buffalo, New York, to make a farewell visit to his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a stock farmer, who induced him to remain and aid him in the compilation of "Allen's American Shorthorn Herd Book." In return he received fifty dollars, and with this aid he entered the law offices of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, at Buffalo, New York, as clerk and law student. His student life was one of arduous labor and vigorous economy and self-denial. For a few months he served without compensation as a copyist, and then received a wage of four dollars a week. He became confidential clerk to his employers, and was admitted to the bar in 1859.

Mr. Cleveland's public life began in 1863, when he was appointed assistant

district attorney for Erie county. A staunch Democrat, he had been a sturdy supporter of his party and an industrious worker from the day he cast his first vote. In the office to which he was chosen he acquitted himself so well that at the expiration of his term he received the unanimous nomination for district attorney. He had for his Republican opponent a warm personal friend, Lyman K. Bass, who was elected; Mr. Cleveland, however, polled more than his party vote in all the city wards. Retiring from office in January, 1866, he formed a law partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpoel, former State Treasurer, under the firm name of Vanderpoel & Cleveland. In 1869 he became a member of the law firm of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom, his partners being Albert P. Laning, former State Senator, and for years attorney for the Canada Southern and Lake Shore railways, and Oscar Folsom, former United States District Attorney. As in previous years, he sent the large portion of his earnings to his mother, to aid her in support of her family. In 1870 at the solicitation of party friends, and against his own desire, he became a candidate for sheriff, and was elected after a stubbornly contested canvass. At the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of law, in association with Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell. Mr. Bass retired in 1879 on account of ill health, the firm becoming Cleveland & Bissell. In 1881 George J. Sicard was admitted to partnership. During all these changes Mr. Cleveland shared in a large and lucrative business, while he had attracted the admiration of bench and bar for the care with which he prepared his cases, and the ability and industry with which he contested them.

In 1881 Mr. Cleveland was nominated for mayor of Buffalo on a platform advocating administrative reform and economy in municipal expenditures, and was elected by the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office, and at an election where, although the Democrats elected their local ticket, the Republicans carried the city for their State ticket by more than one thousand plurality. His administration met unstinted approval for his devotion to the interests of the people and his success in checking unwise, illegal and extravagant expenditures, saving to the city a million dollars in the first six months of his term, and he was a popular favorite as "The Veto Mayor." He was now a State celebrity, and the convention of his party held September 22, 1882, at Syracuse, nominated him for Governor. He was elected over the Republican nominee, Charles J. Folger, by the tremendous plurality of 192,854—the largest plurality ever given a gubernatorial candidate in any State in the Union. Among the chief acts of his administration were his approval of a bill to submit to the people a proposition to abolish contract prison labor; his veto of a bill permitting wide latitude to savings bank directors in investment of deposits; his veto of a similar bill respecting insurance companies; and his veto of a bill to establish a monopoly by limiting the right to construct certain street railways to companies heretofore organized, to the exclusion of such as should hereafter obtain the consent of property owners and local authorities.

Mr. Cleveland was nominated for President by the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, in July, 1884, receiving 683 votes out of a total of 820. His Republican opponent was Hon. James G. Blaine. The campaign was remarkable for the discussion of the personal characters and qualifications of the candidates rather than political principles. At the election Mr. Cleveland received a majority of thirty-seven in the Electoral College, and a majority in the popular vote of 23,005, out of a total of 10,067,610. At his inauguration, March 4, 1885, he de-

livered an admirable address, and his modesty and sincerity impressed all hearers. He took his official oath upon a small morocco-bound gilt-edged Bible, a gift from his mother when as a lad he first left home. Among the most important acts of his administration was his proclamation of March 13, 1885, for the removal of white intruders from Oklahoma, Indian Territory; and, after the burning of Aspinwall, Panama, by the revolutionists, March 31, 1885, his ordering a naval expedition to protect American persons and property.

Mr. Cleveland was unanimously renominated for President in 1888, but was defeated by Benjamin Harrison, Republican, although his plurality in the popular vote was more than 100,000. He then located in the city of New York and again took up his profession. In June, 1892, he was nominated for the presidency a third time, by the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, receiving on the first ballot 617 1-3 votes out of 910, the nomination then being made unanimous. At the election he defeated Benjamin Harrison by a plurality of 110 in the Electoral College, and a plurality of 379,150 in the popular vote. He was inaugurated March 4, 1893, in the presence of a vast multitude in the midst of a blinding snowstorm. His administration was marked by some most unusual features. His first important act was to call a special session of Congress, August 7, 1893, and in pursuance of his recommendation was repealed the act of 1890 calling for the monthly purchase of $4,500,000 of silver bullion. In this he was opposed by the silver wing of his party. Elected as he was on a tariff-reform platform, both houses of Congress were in accord with him, and in 1894 was passed the Wilson bill, a tariff-for-revenue-only measure. The industrial and financial stagnation of that period was ascribed by the Republicans to this measure, while the Free-Silver Democrats attributed it in large degree to the repeal of the silver-purchase measure, and in November of the same year the Republicans won a protective tariff victory, with the result that during the latter half of President Cleveland's administration he had to deal with a Republican Congress. He performed invaluable service to law and order and protection to property by his firm stand with reference to the railroad riots in July, 1894, ordering United States troops to Chicago and other railroad centers to enforce the orders and processes of the Federal Courts, and to prevent interference with inter-state commerce and the transmission of the United States mails. On January 1, 1895, he appointed the commission to inquire into the Venezuelan boundary. During the insurrection in Cuba he took strong measures against violation of the neutrality laws. In February, in order to preserve the national credit, he ordered an issue of four per cent. thirty-year bonds to the amount of $62,000,000. May 29th he vetoed the river and harbor bill calling for an immediate expenditure of $17,000,000, and authorizing contracts for the further sum of $62,000,000, but the bill was passed over his veto. In the summer of the same year he received the signal compliment of being chosen as arbitrator in the dispute between Italy and Colombia. In 1895, in his annual message, he recommended a general reform of banking and currency laws, and accomplished the settlement of the Venezuelan boundary, the treaty being signed February 2, 1896. In the latter year he issued an order under which thirty thousand additional posts in the civil service were placed under civil service restrictions. In the same year he sent General Fitzhugh Lee to Havana as Consul-General—an appointment which was approved by a great mass of Union veterans almost as heartily as it was by the ex-Confederates. On June 16, 1896,

he issued an open letter condemning the free-silver movement, and approving the principles of the Gold Wing of the Democratic party, a document which had a salutary and far-reaching effect. Before the expiration of his official term he had the great pleasure of witnessing the execution of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain providing for the establishment of an international tribunal of general arbitration.

One of President Cleveland's last public appearances before retiring from his high office was the delivery of an address at the sesqui-centennial celebration of Princeton College, which took on its more appropriate title of university. Shortly afterward he purchased a home in Princeton, where his first son was born. Known as a polished and forceful writer, Mr. Cleveland's most important papers have been widely published. His annual message of 1887 was issued in a sumptuous edition de luxe, illustrated by the famous artist, Thomas Nast. An important compilation of his utterances was made by Francis Gottsberger, of New York, under the title, "Principles and Purposes of Our Form of Government, As Set Forth In Public Papers of Grover Cleveland," and George F. Parker edited a volume, "Writings and Speeches of Grover Cleveland." In 1904 appeared "Presidential Problems," a volume of essays by Mr. Cleveland, two of which were originally delivered at Princeton University, the others being articles which had their original appearance in leading magazines.

Mr. Cleveland was of striking personality, commanding respect and confidence under all circumstances and before all manner of assemblages. Physically of large and powerful frame, in motion he was deliberate and firm, yet without slowness. In manner and voice he was genial and agreeable. Broad-minded and liberal in thought, he was tolerant and charitable. In religion he was a man of conscience rather than of any set creed. All his personal habits were marked by Democratic simplicity, and totally devoid of ostentation. After his retirement from the loftiest place open to an American, he steadily grew in the regard and affection of the people, while publicists and political students are only beginning to adequately measure the wisdom and beneficence which were the characteristics of his public career. He died June 24, 1908.

In the second year of his first Presidential term, June 2, 1886, President Cleveland was married to Miss Frances Folsom, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., in the Blue Room in the White House. Their daughter, Esther C., was the first child ever born in the White House.

BIGELOW, John,

Author, Diplomat.

John Bigelow was born in Malden, Ulster county, New York, November 25, 1817. He entered Union College at an early age, and was graduated in 1835. On leaving college he entered the office of Robert and Theodore Sedgwick, New York City, and in 1839 began the practice of law. He became a frequent contributor to leading journals, and was editor of "The Plebeian" and the "Democratic Review." His articles attracted much attention, especially those on "Constitutional Reform;" "The Reciprocal Influences of Religious Liberty and Physical Sciences," and "Executive Patronage." In 1844 he prepared a work entitled "Commerce of the Prairies," and was otherwise engaged in literary pursuits. He was appointed inspector of the Sing Sing State Prison by Governor Wright in 1845, and held the office three years. During his term of service he made three important reports to the State Legislature concerning a more discreet and economical management of the institution.

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Hon. Redfield Proctor

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He gave up the practice of law in the fall of 1849, and became joint editor and proprietor with William Cullen Bryant of the "New York Evening Post." He visited Jamaica in 1850, and afterward collected his letters to the "Evening Post," and published them in book form under the title, "Jamaica in 1850; or the Effect of Sixteen Years of Freedom on a Slave Colony." He also visited Hayti, and made a careful study of the resources and government of the island, which was given to the "Evening Post" in a series of letters. In 1856 he wrote a biography of John C. Fremont. In 1859 and 1860 he was in Europe, and during his absence continued to write to "The Post" sketches of his travels, articles on the political questions of the day, and carefully studied essays on conspicuous Frenchmen, such as Montesquieu and Buffon. In 1861 he was appointed Consul-General to Paris by President Lincoln, and while there he published his "Les Etats-Unis d'Amerique en 1863." In 1865 Mr. Bigelow was appointed chargé d'affaires, and as soon as the sentiments of the French government could be ascertained, he was confirmed as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, and served as such until 1867. Returning home, he was elected Secretary of State for New York and served during 1867 and 1868. He revisited Europe in 1870, taking up his residence in Berlin, and during the period of the Franco-German War remained in that city. He then returned, and was in 1875 appointed a commissioner of State canals by Governor Tilden, and in the same year was re-elected Secretary of State. In 1874 he compiled a "Life of Franklin," which, after much diligent search he had found in France. In 1886, under the authority of the New York Chamber of Commerce, he made an important report concerning the Panama Canal, in recognition of which he was elected an honorary member of the chamber. In this year he also received from Racine College, Wisconsin, the degree of Doctor of Laws. By the will of Samuel J. Tilden, Mr. Bigelow was appointed his biographer, and a trustee of the bulk of his estate set apart for the establishment of a public library in New York City. After Mr. Tilden's death, August 4, 1886, the will was broken by the heirs, after a memorable litigation, the Court of Appeals making the final decision October 27, 1891. One of the heirs, Mrs. William B. Hazard, a niece, relinquished to the trustees over two million dollars of her share of the estate to aid in carrying out her uncle's wishes. On February 22, 1895, a joint committee representing the Tilden fund and the Astor and Lenox libraries, agreed to the establishment of a great public library, to be known as the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations, incorporated by the act of Legislature, and on May 27, 1895, Mr. Bigelow was elected president of the consolidated board of trustees, and was afterwards appointed chairman of the executive committee and of the committee on library books.

He wrote and published: "Les Etats-Unis d'Amerique en 1863" (1863); "Some Recollections of the Late Antoine Pierre Berryer" (1869); "The Wit and Wisdom of the Haytians" (1876); "Molinos the Quietist" (1882); "The Life of William Cullen Bryant" (1886); "Emanuel Swedenborg" (1888); "France and the Confederate Navy, 1862-1868" (1888); "The Life of Samuel J. Tilden" (two volumes, 1895), and "The Mystery of Sleep" (1896). He died in 1911.

PROCTOR, Redfield,

Soldier, Manufacturer, Statesman.

Redfield Proctor, youngest child of Jabez and Betsey (Parker) Proctor, was born in Proctorsville, Vermont, June 1,

1831. He was graduated in 1851 from Dartmouth College, and three years later received the degree of Master of Arts from that institution. He studied in the Albany (New York) Law School, from which he was graduated in 1859, and he was admitted to the bar at Albany, and also at Woodstock, Vermont. During a portion of the years 1860 and 1861 he practiced with his cousin, Judge Isaac F. Redfield, at Boston, Massachusetts.

In June, 1861, Mr. Proctor enlisted in the Third Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, was commissioned lieutenant and quartermaster, and at once went to the front. In July he was assigned to duty on the staff of General "Baldy" Smith, and in October he was promoted to major of the Fifth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, with which he served in front of Washington and upon the Peninsula. In October, 1862, Major Proctor was promoted to the colonelcy of the Fifteenth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, recruited for nine months' service. In the memorable and decisive engagement at Gettysburg, the regiment was posted on the famous Cemetery Hill during a part of the second day's struggle. In August, 1863, it was mustered out of service, and Colonel Proctor returned to civil life, with a record as a most efficient officer.

Colonel Proctor now established himself in Rutland, and entered into partnership for the practice of law with W. G. Veazey, afterwards associate judge of the Supreme Court. In 1869, preferring an active business life, he became manager of the Sutherland Falls Marble Company, near Rutland. When Colonel Proctor took charge, ten gangs of saws were in operation. Under his supervision the business was greatly enlarged, and in 1880 his company united with the old Rutland Marble Company, formed in 1863, which consolidation was perfected in 1880, by the organization of the Vermont Marble Company, with Redfield Proctor as president.

The public career of Colonel Proctor began with his election as a selectman of the town of Rutland in 1866. In 1867 he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature, in which he served as chairman of the committee on elections. Again a member of the house in 1868, he served upon the committee on ways and means. Returned to the State Senate in 1874, he was elected president *pro tem.*, and discharged the duties of the position most capably. In 1876 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the same ticket with Governor Fairbanks; and in 1878 he was elected Governor. His familiarity with questions of State was illustrated by the skillful and thorough manner in which they were discussed in his inaugural address. He made a strong appeal for a reduction of State expenses, calling particular attention to the great increase in court costs, which had doubled between 1860 and 1876, and recommending the appointment of a special committee to consider the subject. This was the beginning of the great reduction which has since been made in this the largest item of expenses. His suggestions in regard to a law requiring each taxpayer to make return under oath, and in regard to the direct payment of special taxes to the State, were afterwards adopted, and proved important provisions of the present very satisfactory tax law. During the term of Governor Proctor, the first general savings bank law was passed, in accordance with his recommendation, the savings banks having been previously under no uniform law. His suggestion in regard to divorce was also acted upon, and a law was enacted which proved salutary and in harmony with enlightened public sentiment. His recommendation that special legislation should be avoided where the object sought could be obtain-

ed under the general law, became the settled policy of the State. It is also of interest to note that the present general law authorizing the formation of corporations was drawn and introduced by him while he was a member of the Senate, and has since been in general use in the organization of business corporations. Governor Proctor also recommended a revision of the statutes, and under a law passed authorizing him to appoint commissioners for that purpose, he appointed the late Hon. Charles W. Willard and Judge Veazey.

March 4, 1889, Governor Proctor was called to the cabinet of President Harrison as Secretary of War. His conduct of that high office was characterized by the loftiest patriotism, and his influence permeated every portion of his great department. The inauguration of our present system of seacoast defences was work to which he gave special attention. The first of our modern high-power guns for coast defense were manufactured and mounted during his term of office, and the first appropriation for the purchase of sites for these defences was made through his urgent appeals. Among other measures inaugurated by him were the abolition of the post trader system, which had led to much corruption and dissipation at army posts; the abolition of Sunday inspections, which had made Sunday the hardest working day of the week; and the inauguration of the system of efficiency reports, and of examinations for promotions, which are still continued, and have proved very effective in stimulating the officers of the army to diligent work. After nearly three years' service in the War Department, he resigned, December 7, 1891, to accept the appointment of United States Senator from Vermont, and in October, 1892, he was elected for the remainder of the term, ending March 4, 1893, and by successive reëlections served until his death, March 4, 1908, in Washington.

Senator Proctor was three times a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and in 1888 and 1896 he was chairman of his delegation. The action of Vermont in the convention of 1888, where the chairman announced on every ballot "Vermont casts her eight votes for Benjamin Harrison," was a leading factor in determining the result. Vermont was the only State which gave her entire vote on every ballot. In the convention of 1896, Senator Proctor was asked by Governor McKinley's friends to serve as permanent chairman of the convention, but declined in favor of another Vermont Senator Thurston. At the urgent request of the national committee, Senator Proctor took charge of the campaign on the Pacific coast that year, and the result of it in California and Oregon, where the party was badly divided by personal and local antagonisms, gave evidence of his ability to bring together discordant elements to work enthusiastically in harmony for the general result.

Senator Proctor was married, May 26, 1858, to Emily J., daughter of Hon. Salmon F. Dutton, of Cavendish, Vermont. Five children, four of whom are living, are the issue of their union: Arabella G., wife of Frederick G. Holden; Fletcher D., who became superintendent of the Vermont Marble Company in 1884 and its president in 1889; Fanny G., who died at the age of twenty years; Emily D., and Redfield Proctor, Jr.

HANNA, Marcus A.,

Senator, Political Leader.

Marcus Alonzo Hanna was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, September 24, 1837, son of Dr. Leonard and Samantha (Converse) Hanna; grandson of Benjamin Hanna; and a direct descendant of

Thomas Hanna, who emigrated from the North of Ireland in 1764, and settled in Southern Pennsylvania, some of his descendants living in Virginia. Benjamin Hanna was born in Lynchburg, June 14, 1779, and removed in 1802 to Columbiana county, Ohio, where Leonard Hanna was born March 4, 1806, and after practicing medicine for many years engaged with his father in conducting a country store. He removed to Cleveland in 1852, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business and died in 1862.

Marcus Alonzo Hanna was educated in the public schools of Cleveland and at the Western Reserve College, in 1857, he became a clerk in his father's store, succeeding to the business in 1862. He enlisted for four months in the volunteer army during the war for the Union. In 1867 he became a member of the firm of Rhodes & Company, which firm was later succeeded by M. A. Hanna & Company. Their business extended to shipping on the lakes, railroad enterprises, and extensively operated iron furnaces and mines, in which business he employed from six thousand to eight thousand men. He was also a director in the Globe Ship Manufacturing Company; and president of the Union National Bank and the Cleveland City Railway Company, all of Cleveland; and of the Lake Superior Chapin Mining Company.

Mr. Hanna entered politics in 1884 as a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and was also a delegate to the national conventions of 1888 and 1896. He was the friend and champion of William McKinley, and on his nomination, Mr. Hanna was made chairman of the Republican National Committee, and conducted the successful campaign of 1896. In March, 1897, he was appointed by Governor Bushnell to be United States Senator to succeed John Sherman, who became President McKinley's Secretary of State, and on the assembling of the Ohio State Legislature he was elected his own successor, his term expiring March 4, 1905.

He married, in 1864, C. Augusta, daughter of Dan P. Rhodes, of Cleveland, Ohio, dealer in coal and iron. He died in Washington, D. C., February 15, 1904.

SAMPSON, William Thomas,

Naval Commander in Spanish-American War.

Admiral William Thomas Sampson was born February 9, 1840, at Palmyra, New York, son of James and Hannah (Walker) Sampson. He was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1861, at the head of his class, and the same year served as master in the Potomac flotilla, and on the frigate "Potomac" as division officer. In 1862 he was commissioned lieutenant, saw active service in the Gulf blockading squadron, as an executive officer, and was an instructor at the Naval Academy. He served on the practice ship "John Adams" in the latter part of 1862 and 1863, and in 1864 was made executive officer of the iron-clad "Patapsco," and was on board, between Forts Sumter and Moultrie when she was destroyed, January 17, 1865, by a rebel torpedo, he, acting as commander at the time, being blown overboard, and rescued by a picket boat. His good conduct in this affair brought him the commendation of the Navy Department. Made lieutenant-commander, he was in European waters until 1867, when he came home and was assigned to duty at the Naval Academy as instructor in natural philosophy, and in 1869 was made head of that department. In January, 1871, as executive officer of the "Congress," he sailed under Captain Davenport for Greenland, with supplies for Captain Hall's "Polaris" exploring expedition. On his return he was commissioned commander, and commanded a ship on the European station. In 1876-78

he was head of the department of chemistry and physics at the Naval Academy, and the next year was sent with a party to Wyoming to observe the solar eclipse of that year, under Professor Simon Newcomb. For three years he commanded the "Swatara," on the European station, and from 1882 to 1885 was assistant superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington and during this period a member of the international prime meridian and time conference of 1884. For two years he was on torpedo duty, and a member of the board on fortifications and defences; and from 1886 to 1890 was superintendent of the Naval Academy. In 1889 he was promoted to captain, and for three years commanded a ship on the Pacific station, and going thence to the charge of the bureau of naval ordnance.

Two days after the destruction of the battleship "Maine" in the harbor of Havana, Captain Sampson was made chairman of an investigating commission, which after careful examination submitted an elaborate report, finding that the vessel was destroyed by a mine or torpedo, but not fixing the responsibility He was now ordered, with the rank of acting rear-admiral, to assemble a fleet at Key West, Florida, and with the "New York" as his flagship, he entered upon the blockade of Cuban ports. War having now been declared, he bombarded San Juan, Porto Rico. In May the Spanish fleet under Cervera entered the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and Sampson began his blockade to prevent its escape. After five weeks of incessant watching, the attempt was made, July 3rd, resulting in the complete destruction of the Spanish fleet, with most trifling loss to the Americans (one killed and two wounded), while the enemy lost about two thousand — some four hundred killed, the remainder being taken prisoners. The action lasted fifty-five minutes. When it began, Sampson in his flagship was away on an interview with General Shafte, but he returned before it was over. For his conduct here, Sampson was made rear-admiral. After the war he was in command of a squadron of evolution, for the inspection of the navy yard at Havana, and the establishment of coaling stations.

Admiral Sampson married, in 1862, Margaret, daughter of David Aldrich, of Palmyra, New York, by whom he had four daughters. He married (second) in 1882, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Burling, of Canandaigua, New York, who bore him three sons. He died in Washington City, May 6, 1902.

INGALLS, John James,

Senator, Brilliant Orator.

John James Ingalls was born in Middleton, Massachusetts, December 29, 1833, son of Elias Theodore and Eliza (Chase) Ingalls, grandson of Theodore and Ruth (Flint) Ingalls, and a descendant of Edmund Ingalls, who with his brother, Francis, came with Endicott from England in 1629 and founded Lynn, Massachusetts; and of Aquilla Chase, who settled in New Hampshire in 1630.

When fourteen years old he contributed both in prose and verse to the "Carpet Bag," to the "Knickerbocker Magazine," to the "Boston Transcript" and to the local papers of Haverhill, where he was brought up and prepared for college. He was graduated from Williams College in 1855, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He removed to Sumner, Kansas, in October, 1858, where he joined the Free-soil party, and the next year was a delegate to the Wyandotte constitutional convention. He was secretary of the Territorial Council in 1860; secretary of the State Senate in 1861; State Senator from Atchinson county in 1862, and was defeated in 1863, as he was in 1864, for election as Lieutenant-Governor. In 1872 he refused the nomination for representa-

tive in Congress. He joined the State militia and held the ranks of major, lieutenant-colonel and judge advocate, 1863-65. He edited the "Atchison Champion," aided in founding the "Kansas Magazine," and became well-known as a writer by his "Blue Grass" and "Catfish Aristocracy" papers published first in its pages. In 1873 he was a candidate for United States Senator as successor to Senator S. C. Pomeroy, and he was almost unanimously elected, after a State Senator on the floor had denounced Pomeroy as the giver of a large bribe to secure the State Senator's vote. Ingalls took his seat March 4, 1873, and was twice reëlected, his last term in the Senate expiring March 3, 1891. He was chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, and a member of the judiciary, pensions, quadro-centennial and rules committees. He succeeded John Sherman as president of the United States Senate *pro tempore*, and served as such from 1887 to 1891. In 1891, in the contest for reëlection, he was defeated by William Alfred Peffer, of Topeka, a member of the Populist party.

He received the degree of LL.D. from Williams College in 1884. After leaving the Senate he engaged in lecturing and in literature. Suffering from an affliction of the throat, he traveled in Arizona and New Mexico in 1899-1900, where, in July, 1900, his wife and sons, Ellsworth and Sheffield, joined him. He married, in 1861, Anna Cheeseborough, of New York City. He died at East Las Vegas, New Mexico, August 16, 1900.

McKINLEY, William,

Civil War Soldier, President.

William McKinley, twenty-fifth President of the United States, was born in Niles, Ohio, January 29, 1843, son of William (1807-1892) and Nancy Campbell (Allison) McKinley; grandson of James (born 1783) and Mary ("Polly") (Rose) McKinley, and of Abner and Ann (Campbell) Allison; great-grandson of David (1755-1840) and Hannah C. (Rose) (1757-1840) McKinley and of Andrew Rose, an ironmaster of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who was sent home from the Revolutionary army to make cannon and bullets; great-great-grandson of John (1728-1779) and Margaret McKinley; and great-great-great-grandson of David and Esther McKinley, who came from Dervock House, County Antrim, Ireland, to New Castle, Delaware, in 1743.

William McKinley attended Union Seminary, Poland, Ohio, until 1860, when he entered the junior class of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, but before closing his class year was obliged to leave on account of a severe illness. He then taught a district school and was clerk in the Poland post-office. On June 11, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company E, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Rutherford B. Hayes (afterward President) being lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. He was inspected and mustered in by General John C. Fremont, served in Western Virginia, and saw his first battle at Carnifex Ferry, September 10, 1861. On April 15, 1862, he was promoted to commissary-sergeant while in camp at Fayetteville, Western Virginia, and he served in the battle of Antietam with such conspicuous gallantry as to win promotion to the rank of second lieutenant. On February 7, 1863, he was made first lieutenant, and on July 25, 1864, was raised to the rank of captain, for gallantry at the battle of Kernstown, July 24, 1864. He served successively on the staffs of Generals Hayes, Crook, and Hancock, and his engagements after Carnifex Ferry were: Clarke's Hollow and Princeton, West Virginia; South Mountain, Maryland; Antietam and Buffington Island, Ohio, in Morgan's raid, July 19, 1863; Cloyd's Mountain, West Virginia; New River Bridge, Buffalo Gap, Lexing-

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Wm McKinley

ton, Buchanan, Otter Creek, Buford's Gap, Kernstown, Berryville, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, all in Virginia. He was brevetted major March 13, 1865, for gallantry at Opequon, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill, and was serving as acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of General Samuel S. Carroll, commanding the First Division, First Corps at Washington, D. C., when he was mustered out with his regiment, July 26, 1865.

He returned home and studied law at Youngstown, Ohio, and at the Albany Law School, 1866-67, and was admitted to the Ohio bar at Warren in March, 1867, and settled in practice in Canton, Ohio. He was elected by the Republicans of Stark county prosecuting attorney, and served 1870-71, but was defeated for reëlection. He was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress (1877-79), defeating Leslie L. Lanborn; in the Forty-sixth Congress (1879-81), defeating General Aquila Wiley; and in the Forty-seventh Congress (1881-83), defeating Leroy D. Thoman. His party claimed that he was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress in 1882 by a majority of eight votes, and he was given the certificate of election, but his seat was successfully contested by Jonathan H. Wallace, who was seated. Mr. McKinley was elected in 1884 to the Forty-ninth Congress (1885-87), and was elected to the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses, serving 1887-91, but was defeated in 1890. Changes in the congressional districts were made by the Democrats out of political expediency, and Mr. McKinley, while always a resident of Stark county, was obliged to meet the conditions caused by the combinations of contiguous counties in the efforts of the opposition to defeat him. He was appointed by Speaker Randall in 1877 to the judiciary committee, and succeeded James A. Garfield on the ways and means committee in December, 1880. In the Forty-fifth Congress he was appointed on the house committee of visitors to the United States Military Academy, and in 1881 he was chairman of the committee having in charge the Garfield memorial exercises in the house. In Congress he supported a high protective tariff, making a notable speech on the subject, April 6, 1882; and his speech on the Morrison tariff bill, April 30, 1884, was said to be the most effective argument made against it. On April 16, 1890, as chairman of the committee on ways and means, as successor to Judge Kelly, he introduced the general tariff measure afterward known by his name, and his speech in its support fully established his reputation as a statesman and an orator. Among his notable congressional speeches not already mentioned are: "Arbitration as a Solution of Labor Troubles," April 2, 1886; his reply, May 18, 1888, to Representative Samuel J. Randall's argument in favor of the Mills tariff bill, of which millions of copies were circulated by the manufacturing interests of the country; his speech of December 17, 1889, introducing the customs administration bill to simplify the laws relating to the collection of revenue, and his forceful address sustaining the civil service laws, April 24, 1890. On the organization of the Fifty-first Congress he was a candidate for speaker, but was defeated in the Republican caucus on the third ballot by Thomas B. Reed. In 1880 he was chairman of the Republican State Convention, and was chosen by the Republican National Convention at Chicago in June, 1880, as the Ohio member of the Republican National Committee. In this capacity, during the canvass of Garfield and Arthur, he spoke with General Garfield in the principal northern and western states. He was delegate-at-large from Ohio to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1884; was a member of the committee on resolutions, read the platform to the convention and supported

the candidacy of James G. Blaine. During the canvass that year he spoke with the Republican candidate on his celebrated western tour and afterward in West Virginia and New York. In the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1888, he was again a delegate-at-large from Ohio, and as chairman of the committee on resolutions again reported the platform to the convention, and supported the candidacy of John Sherman, although there was a strong effort to have him consent to the use of his own name as a candidate. In the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis in 1892, he was for the third time a delegate-at-large from Ohio, and was elected permanent chairman of the convention. He advocated the renomination of President Harrison; received one hundred eighty-two votes for the presidential nomination, but refused to consider the action of his friends; left the chair, and moved that the nomination of President Harrison be made unanimous, and was chairman of the committee to notify the President of his renomination. He took an active part in the presidential campaign, travelling over 16,000 miles and averaging seven speeches per day for a period of over eight weeks, during which time it was estimated that he addressed over 2,000,000 voters. He was Governor of Ohio, 1892-96. As Governor his sympathies were with the laboring men in their contests with capitalists; and he recommended to the legislature additional protection to employees of railroads. During his second administration he was obliged to call out three thousand of the National Guard to suppress threatened labor riots, and he was able to prevent what appeared to be inevitable mob violence attended by lynching. He also personally supervised the distribution of funds and provisions to the starving miners in the Hocking Valley. When the Republican National Convention met at St. Louis, June 16, 1896, his name was again before the convention, and on the first ballot he received 661½ votes to 84½ for Thomas B. Reed, of Maine; 60½ for Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania; 58 for Levi P. Morton, of New York; and 35½ for William B. Allison, of Iowa. During the presidential canvass of 1896 he remained in Canton and received thousands of visitors from all parts of the Union, Mr. McKinley speaking on such occasions over three hundred different times. He was elected President in November, 1896, and was formally announced by the Electoral College as the choice of that body for President of the United States by a vote of 271 to 176 for William J. Bryan, and he was inaugurated March 4, 1897, Chief-Justice Fuller administering the oath of office.

President McKinley called an extra session of Congress for March 15, 1897, and the Dingley tariff bill was passed and became a law July 24, 1897. On May 17 he sent to Congress a special message asking for an appropriation for the aid of suffering American citizens in Cuba, and secured $50,000 for that purpose. The treatment of the Cuban patriots aroused the sympathies of the people of the United States, and the demands of the United States Minister at Madrid for more humane treatment were disregarded. The destruction of the United States cruiser "Maine" in Havana harbor, February 15, 1898, resulting in the death of two hundred and sixty-four United States officers and men and in the wounding of sixty others, aggravated the condition of affairs, and on March 8-9, 1898, Congress authorized the raising of two new regiments of artillery; voted $50,000,000 for national defence, placing the amount in the hands of the President for disposal at his discretion, and authorized the contingent increase of the army to 100,000 men. On March 23, 1898, the President sent his ultimatum to Spain re-

specting the treatment of the Cubans, and on March 28, he officially reported to Congress the destruction of the United States battleship "Maine." He advised Congress not to recognize the Cuban government, but advocated intervention to put a stop to Spanish cruelty. On April 13, 1898, Congress gave the President full authority to act in the matter of the difficulties with Spain, and on April 16 passed a resolution acknowledging Cuban independence. The President signed the joint resolutions of Congress declaring the people of Cuba free, and directing the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States to compel Spain to withdraw from the island. On April 23 a call for 125,000 volunteers was issued by the President. On April 24 Spain declared war against the United States, and the next day the President recommended a formal declaration of war by Congress, and issued a call for 75,000 more volunteers. On April 30 Congress authorized an issue of $500,000,000 in bonds, which issue was speedily taken up by prominent financiers. In his proclamation of April 26, 1898, the President adopted the essential principles as laid down by the Declaration of Paris of 1856, as to rights of neutrals in naval warfare, although neither the United States nor Spain was a party to that agreement between the nations. The victory of the United States navy in destroying the Spanish fleet at Manila on May 1, 1898, followed by the still more decisive victory over the Spanish fleet at Santiago, July 3, 1898, marked the beginning and end of the war, the other incidents of the campaign of historic import being the battle of ElCaney and San Juan. On July 26 the French Minister at Washington made known the desire of Spain to negotiate for peace, and President McKinley named the conditions that the United States would insist upon as a basis of negotiations—the evacuation of Cuba, the ceding of Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and that the city, bay and harbor of Manila should be continued in the possession of the United States pending the conclusion of the treaty. These terms were accepted by Spain, August 9, 1898, the peace protocol was signed on August 12 by Secretary Day and the French Ambassador Cambon, and the Cuban blockade was raised October 1st, following, being named as the time for the meeting to arrange the details of settlement. On August 26 the President appointed William R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, Whitelaw Reid and Edward D. White, peace commissioners, and on September 9 George Gray was substituted for Mr. Justice White. They met in Paris, October 1, and adjourned December 10, 1898. The treaty, signed on the latter date, provided for the relinquishment by Spain of all claims of sovereignty over and title to Cuba, the surrender of all other of the West India islands held by Spain and of the island of Guan, and the cession of the Philippines to the United States. The United States agreed to pay to Spain for the islands $20,000,000, to repatriate all Spanish soldiers at its expense, and to various minor provisions. On January 4, 1899, the President transmitted the treaty to the Senate, and it was ratified February 6, 1899. Meantime hostilities had broken out in the Philippine islands between the natives and the United States troops, and the President appointed Admiral George Dewey, General Elwell S. Otis, President J. G. Schurman, of Cornell University, Dean C. Worcester, of the faculty of the University of Michigan, and Charles Denby, former United States Minister to China, a commission to study the situation there and advise as to the best method for governing the newly acquired territory. The President approved the joint resolution of Congress providing for the annexation of Hawaii, July 7, 1898, and in the same year he appointed

a delegation to represent the United States at the peace conference called by the Czar of Russia in 1898, to meet at The Hague in May, 1899.

On March 4, 1900, the President signed the gold standard currency act. In 1897-98, when the whole commercial world was watching the Russian and German governments, looking for relief from industrial depression through some excuse to invade northern China and thus prepare the way for unlimited expansion, President McKinley saw the danger that threatened American commerce should the integrity of the Chinese empire be endangered, and in 1900 he promptly met the condition that was presented by the acts of the Chinese themselves in allowing the uprising of the Boxers, and adopted what proved to be the only plan of action possible for the United States to preserve its commercial interests. He did not hesitate to assume the responsibility thrust upon him, and by ordering an advance on Pekin without waiting to learn if he would have the coöperation of the other powers, he solved the problem of preserving peace by acting as an ally of the Chinese government and preventing other nations from carrying out their purpose of partition. The action of the United States relieved the legations before the German marshal arrived, and the President took the next step in diplomacy by removing the army of occupation and leaving the nations opposed to his policy unsupported.

The Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in 1900 gave President McKinley a unanimous vote for renomination for President, and Theodore Roosevelt for Vice-President, the single vote missing for Roosevelt being his own. In the election of November 6, 1900, President McKinley was reëlected by the largest popular majority ever given to any presidential candidate, the Republican electors receiving 7,206,677 popular votes to 6,374,397 for the Bryan and Stevenson electors, and the electoral vote stood 292 for McKinley and Roosevelt, and 155 for Bryan and Stevenson. The successful candidates were inaugurated March 4, 1901, and the President made no changes in his cabinet. He visited California with his wife and members of his cabinet in the spring of 1901, making numerous speeches and receiving enthusiastic welcome from the citizens of the States through which he passed, and he intended to make the tour extend to the principal cities of the northwest, but the serious illness of Mrs. McKinley forced him to return to Washington after reaching San Francisco. The management of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, New York, invited the President to visit that city, which he did, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and his official family. On September 6, while in the midst of a throng assembled in the Temple of Music, he took the hand of one of the men in line in friendly confidence, when with the other hand the assassin, one Leon F. Czolgosz, an avowed anarchist, shot the President twice, inflicting a mortal wound. The President was conveyed to the home of John G. Milburn, president of the Exposition, whose guests Mr. and Mrs. McKinley were, and lingered till the early morning of September 14, 1901, when at 2.15 he died. Shortly before his death he said, "Good-bye, all; good-bye. It is God's way. His will be done, not ours." His last words, spoken to his wife, were, "'Nearer, my God, to Thee, e'en though it be a cross,' has been my constant prayer."

The day of President McKinley's funeral was made a day of mourning and prayer throughout the United States, all business being suspended and memorial services being generally held. In foreign countries the recognition of the death was unprecedented. By command of King Edward VII. a memorial service was held

in Westminster Abbey, and was attended by between 2,000 and 3,000 persons, including many distinguished Americans, Edward VII. being represented by Lord Pembroke. As a further mark of respect, all the exchanges in the kingdom were closed, the government buildings had their flags at half-mast, and many stores were draped in black. A memorial service attended by six thousand people, and conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dean Gregory and fourteen other clergymen, was held in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Unusual honors were paid the President's memory in all the foreign capitals, and impressive memorial services were held in St. Petersburg, Brussels, Vienna, Berlin, Rome, Paris, Constantinople, Pekin, Bombay, and elsewhere, attended by high dignitaries. At the service in Berlin all the imperial and Prussian cabinet ministers were present except Chancellor von Bülow, who was absent from the city; and all the foreign ambassadors and ministers in the city were also in attendance. Emperor William ordered the flags to be half-masted throughout the navy. The public manifestations of grief that followed the death of President McKinley were unprecedented in the history of the world. The scenes in Buffalo; en route to Washington; in the East room of the White House; on the passage of the funeral cortége from the President's house through Pennsylvania avenue; around the body resting in state for one day in the rotunda of the Capitol; at the state funeral attended by accredited representatives from all the governments of the world; on its last journey to Canton attended by President Roosevelt and his cabinet; in his home and home church, where the solemn rites of religion were pronounced, previous to final sepulture, are a part of history. When the time arrived for the body to be committed to the grave in Westlawn Cemetery, Canton, Ohio, the whole country was for a few moments undisturbed by motion created by the hand of man. The hum of industry was hushed, transportation was brought to a halt, and a nation stood with uncovered heads, bowed in grief. The President died in Buffalo, New York, September 14, 1901.

He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union Veteran Legion, and other military organizations. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Western Reserve University and McKendree College in 1897; from the University of Chicago and Yale University in 1898; from Smith College in 1899 (being the second person and the first man to receive an honorary degree from that institution); and from the University of California in 1901; and that of D. C. L. from Mt. Holyoke in 1899. He was invited to visit Harvard University in June, 1901, and the corporation voted him the honorary degree of LL.D., to be bestowed on the occasion, but the serious illness of Mrs. McKinley prevented his presence.

DANIEL, John W.,

Civil War Soldier, Statesman.

John Warwick Daniel was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, September 5, 1842, son of William Daniel, judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, and grandson of William Daniel, judge of the General Court of Virginia.

He was educated at private schools, and at the old Lynchburg College, where he was an industrious student, and gave evidence of fine oratorical powers. When the Civil War opened, he, in his nineteenth year, entered the Confederate provisional army as second lieutenant and drill master in the Stonewall Brigade, and he was soon given the same rank in the famous Eleventh Virginia Regiment, and was made adjutant. Later he was promoted to major, and served as chief-of-staff to General Jubal A. Early. His three

years of active service were marked by active devotion to duty and gallant conduct. He was four times wounded, and he received an almost fatal injury on May 6, 1864, during the battle of the Wilderness. He was unhorsed by a volley from the enemy, a large femoral vein was opened, and his thigh bone shattered. Timely assistance saved him from bleeding to death, but he was crippled for life, and he used crutches ever after. He now entered the University of Virginia, where for a year he studied law, carrying off the highest honors for oratory. Returning to Lynchburg, he was admitted to the bar, and engaged in the practice of law with his father, the partnership continuing until the death of the latter, seven years later.

In 1869 he was elected to the State Legislature as a member of the House of Delegates, and served for two years. In 1875 he was elected to the State Senate, and was reëlected four years later. In the meantime he had twice been an unsuccessful candidate for nomination to Congress on the Democratic ticket, against older men. In 1877 he was a candidate for Governor, before the Democratic State Convention; a deadlock between himself and his leading competitor gave the nomination to a compromise candidate. In 1881, when he was the candidate for Governor, the chief issue was the funding of the State debt. The Readjusters were successful, and Mr. Daniel was defeated. In 1884 he was elected to the national House of Representatives, and in that body acquitted himself most creditably. In 1886 he was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Mahone, and was four times reëlected without opposition, serving until his death, having served longer than any other Senator from Virginia in all the history of the State. He was a pioneer in the establishment of the free school system of Virginia, and the patron of the act that aided school restoration when the school funds were contracted by the funding act of 1870. In the Fifty-ninth Congress, on his initiative, southern representation in the South American Congress at Rio de Janeiro was provided for. He also procured the adoption of a motion for the establishment of a national powder factory, with the purpose of breaking the power of the powder trust. He took a leading part in the debates on the railroad rate bill, and his speech on that measure was one of his most notable efforts. In the Senate, he was second to none as a leader, and his words in debate attracted the attention and admiration of the whole country. As a member of the committees on foreign relations, on finance, on appropriations, and on the industrial commission, the powers of his well trained mind, his broad information, and his lofty patriotic purpose, commanded the utmost respect of his opponents. A Democrat from conviction and principle, he was in the very forefront of party leadership. In 1876 he was a presidential elector, and he was a delegate-at-large in every Democratic National Convention from 1888 to 1900. In 1896 he could have been the party nominee for Vice-President by simply yielding assent, and the same was true in the convention of 1900. In the State Constitutional Convention he made a minority report on suffrage, which, after a long struggle and with slight amendment, was finally adopted, and its presence in the present State Constitution has practically solved the suffrage question in Virginia. As an orator Senator Daniel was very distinguished. His appearance was impressive, his voice sonorous and musical, and his gestures graceful without being theatrical. He delivered addresses covering a great variety of subjects, and several are of permanent historic value. His address on Washington, in the Hall of Representatives, Washington City, and that on

General Lee at the unveiling of his recumbent statue at Lexington, are fine examples of dignified eulogium. He was the author of two law works which have been accepted as standard—"Daniel on Negotiable Instruments," and "Daniel on Attachments." In recognition of his scholarly attainments he received the degree of LL.D. from Washington and Lee University, and from the University of Michigan. Senator Daniel died at Lynchburg, Virginia, June 29, 1910.

FIELD, Eugene,

Journalist, Poet.

Eugene Field was born in St. Louis, Missouri, September 3, 1850, son of Roswell Martin and Frances (Reed) Field, both natives of Windham county, Vermont. His mother died in 1856 and he was brought up by his cousin, Miss Mary Field French, of Amherst, Massachusetts.

In 1865 he entered the private school of the Rev. James Tufts at Monson, Massachusetts, and matriculated at Williams College in 1868, but left on the death of his father in 1869 to accompany his guardian, Professor John William Burgess, to Galesburg, Illinois, where he attended Knox College for two years. He afterward studied for one year at the University of Missouri. In 1872 he visited southern Europe, and in May, 1873, he became a reporter on the St. Louis "Evening Journal." He was city editor of the St. Joseph (Missouri) "Gazette," 1875-76; editorial writer on the St. Louis "Morning Journal" and St. Louis "Times-Journal," 1876-80; managing editor of the Kansas City "Times" 1880-81; managing editor of the Denver "Tribune," 1881-83; and special writer on the Chicago "Record" from 1883 until his death.

He wrote and published his first bit of verse in 1879, entitled "Christian Treasures." Ten years later he suddenly began to write verse frequently meanwhile having written many short stories and tales. In 1889 ill health compelled him to visit Europe, and he spent fourteen months in England, Germany, Holland and Belgium. After his death, his daughter, Mary French Field, gave readings from his poems in many of the principal cities in the United States. The following is a list of his published writings: "Denver Tribune Primer" (1882); "The Model Primer" (1882); "Culture's Garland" (1887); "Little Book of Western Verse" (1889); "Little Book of Profitable Tales" (1889); "Echoes from the Sabine Farm" (1891); "With Trumpet and Drum" (1892); "Second Book of Verse" (1892); "Holy Cross and Other Tales" (1893); "Dibdin's Ghost" (1893); "First Editions of American Authors" (1893); "Facts, Confessions and Observations" (1894); "Love Songs of Children" (1894); "Tribute to the Memory of Ruth C. Gray" (1894); "Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac" (1896); "The House" (1896); "Songs and Other Verse" (1896); "Second Book of Tales" (1896); "Auto-Analysis" (1896); "Field Flowers, Eugene Field Monument Souvenir" (1897); and "Lullaby Land" (1897). He was married in October, 1873, to Julia Sutherland Comstock, of St. Joseph, Missouri. He died at Buena Park, Chicago, Illinois, November 4 1895.

GRADY, Henry W.,

Journalist.

Henry Woodfin Grady was born in Athens, Georgia, April 24, 1850. His father, a colonel in the Confederate army, was killed in 1864 while leading his regiment in a charge at Petersburg, Virginia, and his mother, Ann E. (Gartell) Grady, sent the boy to college.

He was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1868, and pursued a two-years' post-graduate course at the University of Virginia, returning to his mother's home in Athens in 1870. He be-

came a contributor to the local press of Georgia, and soon made his home in Rome, Georgia, where he edited the "Courier" and shortly after became the owner and editor of the "Commercial." He was the youngest member of the Georgia Press Convention of 1870, and made his first public speech at its banquet. In 1871 he removed to Atlanta to become the Georgia correspondent of the New York "Herald," and the same year purchased an interest in the Atlanta "Herald." In 1880 he purchased a fourth interest in the Atlanta "Constitution." His first important speech was delivered December 22, 1886, at the annual banquet of the New England Society of New York City, and was published in every large circulating newspaper in the land, either *verbatim* or in part. It was notable as breathing the spirit of the "New South," depicting its wonderful development since the Civil War, and the devotion of the people to the restored Union. He spoke on "Prohibition," in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1887; at the State Fair at Dallas, Texas, on "The South and Her Problems," before twenty-five thousand people in October, 1888; "Against Centralization," before the University of Virginia, June 24, 1889; and on "The Position of the South on the Race Problem," in December, 1889, before the Merchants' Association of Boston, in which he discussed the question with such tact, eloquence and ability as to captivate the audience, and, while he did not offensively glorify one section at the expense of the other, he harmonized discordant issues and presented the human side, unsullied by taint of political prejudice. He was called the "national pacificator." He was a foremost worker in the Southern Chautauqua scheme; in the Atlanta Expositions of 1887 and 1889; in the erection of the Young Men's Christian Association building in Atlanta; in founding the Confederate Veterans' Home; in securing the election of General Gordon as Governor of Georgia; and in building up his newspaper, "Constitution," to a circulation extending into the hundreds of thousands.

He was married, in October, 1872, to Julia King, of Athens, Georgia, who with a son and daughter survived him. The son, Henry Woodfin Grady, adopted journalism as a profession and became an editor of the "Constitution," of which his father was part owner. The citizens of Atlanta erected a hospital as a memorial to the deceased journalist, and the people of the South erected, opposite the customs house in Atlanta, a monument to his memory, surmounted by a bronze statue. See his "Life and Speeches," by Joel Chandler Harris (1890). He died in Atlanta, Georgia, December 23, 1889.

CHILDS, George William,

Prominent Journalist, Philanthropist.

George William Childs was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 12, 1829. He came of humble parentage, and what education he received was obtained in the public schools of his native city. His aptitude for business was manifested in early boyhood, and in his twelfth year he became an errand boy in a book store. In his thirteenth year he entered the United States navy, but left the service at the end of fifteen months, and, returning to Baltimore, attended school for a few weeks. He then removed to Philadelphia, where he obtained a situation as clerk and errand boy in the store of a bookseller. His previous experience in the business made him a valuable assistant, and he was intrusted with the task of attending auction sales in New York and Boston. At the end of four years of faithful labor, the firm of George W. Childs & Company entered upon the manufacture and sale of confections and candies, and later became venders of soaps, powders, and patent medicines. He sold out his

interest in the business in 1850, and became a clerk in the publishing house of Daniels & Smith, afterwards R. E. Peterson & Company, of which firm he finally became a member, the name being subsequently changed to Childs & Peterson. Although some of the publications of the house reached enormous sales, the firm was insolvent in 1860, when Mr. Peterson retired, leaving Mr. Childs to continue the business alone under a heavy load of debt. In 1863-1864, while still engaged in publishing books and editing the "American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Chronicle," he conducted an agency for the sale of sewing machines.

On December 5, 1864, Mr. Childs purchased, in conjunction with Mr. Anthony J. Drexel, the Philadelphia "Public Ledger," a prominent penny journal which had fallen upon evil days. Under his judicious management the paper soon assumed new life, its tone and morals were changed, and its circulation and its list of advertisers were soon doubled, despite the facts that the price of the paper was two cents, and the price of space in its advertising columns materially increased. The "Public Ledger" rose rapidly to a commanding position among the leading journals of the day, and in 1876 a new building, erected specially for its accommodation, testified to the financial prosperity of the undertaking. Mr. Childs was a friend of amateur writers, and he was continually offering prizes and other inducements to encourage the production of good American literature. He possessed superior literary taste and judgment, and his selection of material for his journal was uniformly excellent. He surrounded himself with a staff of able assistants, and under his management the "Ledger" became famed for its pure literary tone.

In 1868 he presented to the Typographical Union of Philadelphia a large and handsomely enclosed lot in Woodlands, to be used as a printers' cemetery, and to this he added a liberal endowment for its proper care. He also established a fund for the maintenance of superannuated printers, and of widows and orphans of printers. He was one of the founders of Fairmount Park, contributing half the money that secured that splendid addition to the attractions of Philadelphia, and was one of the first to subscribe $10,000 towards the expense of the Centennial Exhibition in 1876; and the Meade fund was raised with remarkable rapidity as soon as he identified himself with it. So great was his reputation as a business man that his example in contributing to any public enterprise was an assurance of popular recognition and sympathy. He placed in Westminster Abbey a memorial window to the poets, Herbert and Cowper; another in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, to the poet Milton; and he was the largest contributor to the Thomas Moore window in the church at Bromham, England. He gave to the Church of St. Thomas, Winchester, a reredos in memory of Bishops Andrews and Ken, and in 1887 he erected at Stratford-on-Avon a highly ornamented drinking fountain and clock tower in memory of Shakespeare.

Mr. Childs numbered among his friends the most distinguished men and women in every walk of life. Presidents, emperors, militarymen, titled foreigners, statesmen, eminent publishers, politicans, authors, poets, artists, actors, financiers, all were entertained at his handsome home in the most unostentatiously royal style, and by his genial and graceful hospitality he did more than any other single individual in the United States to elevate foreign ideas of American culture and refinement. He devoted much time, attention and money to the accumulation of a fine collection of rare and standard books, and he possessed many original manuscripts and literary treasures of priceless values.

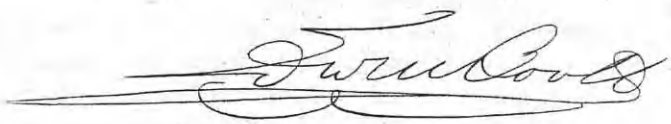
Among these were a sermon written by Cotton Mather, a copy of Leigh Hunt's works and an autograph inscription to Charles Dickens, Hood's Comic Almanac for 1842, poems of Fitz-Greene Halleck with autograph inscription, the original manuscript of Hawthorne's "Consular Experiences," letters and manuscripts of President Pierce, William Cullen Bryant, James Russell Lowell, J. Fenimore Cooper, Hawthorne, Dickens, and a host of other celebrities. Two extraordinary treasures were the original manuscript of "Our Mutual Friend," dated Thursday, January 4, 1865, and signed "Charles Dickens," and a volume containing a portrait of every President of the United States, with an autograph letter of each. Mr. Childs published "Some Recollections of General Grant, who was his personal friend for many years, and in 1890 his own "Recollections" was issued. Both works are interesting, and the latter is full of delightful reminiscences of famous persons and famous occasions. Mr. Childs died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1894.

BOOTH, Edwin T.,

Tragedian.

Edwin Thomas Booth was born at Booth Farm, Bel Air, Harford county, Maryland, November 13, 1833, son of Junius Brutus and Mary Ann (Holmes) Booth.

His first scholastic instruction was received from Miss Susan Hyde, afterwards secretary of the Peabody Institute at Baltimore, and, though his subsequent attendance at school was desultory, he acquired a fairly good English education. He early began to accompany his father on his theatrical tours, which devolved upon the son the no slight duty of caring for the health and comfort of the eccentric actor, and an unusually strong affection grew up between the two. The [illegible] was grave beyond his years, observant, thoughtful, and extremely sympathetic. His inherited talent and his early association with theatrical life created in him a desire to become an actor, and, overcoming his father's opposition, he made his debut at the Boston Museum as Tressel in "Richard III." on September 9, 1849. The result was evidently not unpleasing to his father, for Edwin continued to play, appearing September 27 as Cassius to his father's "Iago", at the Providence Museum: September 29 as Wilford to his father's Sir Edward Mortimer in "The Iron Chest"; December 25 as Laertes to his father's Hamlet, at the old Drury, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and May 22, 1850, again playing Wilford. In 1851 the elder Booth was billed in Richard III. at the National Theatre, New York, and, being suddenly indisposed, sent his son to play the title role. No apology had been made, and the audience was at first disappointed and ungracious, but before the end of the performance warmed into enthusiasm and called the young actor before the curtain. Soon after this he entered into an engagement with Theodore Barton, of Baltimore, to play various parts at a salary of six dollars a week. In this he proved a failure, and in 1852 accompanied his father to join his brother, J. B. Booth, Jr., in California. They played two weeks at the Jenny Lind Theatre in San Francisco, Edwin playing Wilford in "The Iron Chest"; Allworth in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts"; Laertes in "Hamlet"; Gratiano in "Merchant of Venice"; Richard in "Richard III."; Edgar in "King Lear," and Cassio in "Othello". At Sacramento the three Booths held benefits on three succeeding nights; the first night being the elder Booth's benefit, he played "Richard III."; the following night J. B. Booth, Jr., played Othello to his father's Iago; the third night being Edwin's benefit, he played Jaffier to his father's Pierre. The



elder Booth returned to the East and Edwin remained in California, growing daily poorer in purse and richer in experience. California was then in a state of financial depression, and young Booth found the difficulty of making engagements only exceeded by the difficulty of receiving pay for them. His companion was D. C. Anderson, who shared with him the discomforts of the camping-out life, which they were compelled to adopt. Their lodging house was first a tent erected in the sand lots, and afterward a two-room shanty called by them the "Rancho," where they cooked their own food and did their own marketing. At Sacramento he played with Catherine Sinclair Forrest, the divorced wife of Edwin Forrest, acting Raphael to her Marco in "The Marble Heart." He also supported her at San Francisco. A successful tour to Australia, New Zealand and the Sandwich Islands was made in 1853, and the following year he returned to the United States and began a starring tour.

His first appearance after his return home was in Baltimore, as Richard. On one occasion, while playing in Detroit, the proof of a handbill, intended for his manager, accidently fell into his hands, he struck from it all the adjectives written before his name, and wrote, "Announce me as simple Edwin Booth, nothing more." The announcement bill appeared: "Engagement for one week only of Simple Edwin Booth." Later he played in Richmond, Virginia, under the management of Joseph Jefferson, and there met Miss Mary Devlin, of Troy, New York, who afterwards became his wife. In the early spring of 1857 he appeared in Boston as Sir Giles Overreach in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," and on May 4, he presented "Richard III." at the Metropolitan Theatre, making a brilliant success in both cities. In the fall of 1857 he visited the principal cities of the South, also fulfilling an engagement at Howard Athenaeum, Boston, supported by Barrett and McCullough. In 1860 he played at the Arch Street Theatre in Philadelphia. In December he began a series of performances with Charlotte Cushman at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, playing Wolsey to her Katherine in "Henry VIII.," Macbeth to her Lady Macbeth, Shylock to her Portia, and Petruchio to her Katherine. In September, 1861, Mr. and Mrs. Booth went to England, where their only daughter, Edwina, was born December 9, 1861. The London engagement had been hastily arranged, and various circumstances combined to make his reception a cold one, his Richard failing utterly, as did his Shylock and Sir Giles. Just before his return, however, he redeemed himself by playing Richelieu, winning from his critical audience storms of applause. This was unfortunately his last performance during that visit to London. He proceeded thence to Manchester, where Henry Irving was a member of his company. After a visit to Paris he returned to America. On September 2, 1862, he opened the season at the Winter Garden Theatre, New York, and afterwards played a short time with Charlotte Cushman in Philadelphia. For some months after the sudden death of his wife, February 9, 1863, he did not appear on the stage. In the fall of 1863 with J. S. Clark, he purchased the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia. On March 28, 1864, he produced "The Fool's Revenge" at Niblo's Garden, New York, and in August, with J. S. Clark and William Stuart, he took a lease of the Winter Garden Theatre. It was in that year that his fame as Hamlet was substantiated. On November 26, 1864, he began his famous presentation of that character for one hundred nights. He played Sir Edward Mortimer in Boston, April 14, 1865, and the following morning received the news of Lincoln's assassination at the hand of his brother, John

Wilkes Booth. His intention thereupon was to leave the stage permanently but on January 3, 1866, at the urgent solicitation of his friends, he appeared at the Winter Garden Theatre as Hamlet, and was received with great enthusiasm. In that month he took a lease of the Boston Theatre, and after an extended engagement in that city he went to Philadelphia, where he interpreted Othello, Romeo, Shylock, Richard III., Ruy Blas, Don Caesar de Bazan, Hamlet, Petruchio, Sir Giles, and others. On February 1, 1866, he played Richelieu at the Winter Garden, and on January 28, 1867, began a seven weeks' run of "The Merchant of Venice." The theatre was burned March 23, 1867, and Booth lost many articles of value, and all his properties. For two years he traveled to raise the money for "Booth's Theatre," which he erected on Twenty-third street, New York, at a cost of over one million dollars, and which was opened February 3, 1869, with "Romeo and Juliet," Booth playing Romeo to Miss McVicker's Juliet; "The Moor of Venice" followed, with Edwin Adams and Booth alternating as Othello, and Miss McVicker as Desdemona. After Miss McVicker's marriage to Booth, June 7, 1869, she retired from the stage. Edwin Adams was Booth's leading man during the season of 1869, Lawrence Barrett occupying the same position the following season. In 1873 the theatre was leased to J. B. Booth, Jr., who lost heavily on the venture. On October 25, 1875, Booth produced for the first time "Richard III.," at Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, afterwards playing "King Lear." He traveled through the south and west until June, 1876, and in September, went to San Francisco, where he met with exceptional success. He next visited New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Boston. In April, 1878, while playing in Chicago, a lunatic fired three times on him without effect. In the fall of 1879 he played at Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York; in 1880 at Boston; in 1880-81 at London as Hamlet, Othello, Richelieu, Iago, Petruchio, King Lear and Shylock. In 1881-82 he was at the Lyceum with Henry Irving, and in the summer of 1882 played at the London Adelphi. In 1883 he played in German cities with brilliant results, speaking his part in English. Returning to the United States, he repeated his former successes, acting with Mr. Barrett in "Hamlet," "Julius Caesar," "The Merchant of Venice," "Othello," and "Richelieu," until Barrett's death in March, 1891. In 1890 Booth made a tour through the country with Madam Modjeska, under Barrett's management. His last appearance on any stage was made at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, April 4, 1891, as Hamlet. He afterwards lived in quiet at his home in the The Players' Club, New York City, of which he was the founder, and to which he gave more than a quarter of a million dollars. He died there June 7, 1893.

STOWE, Harriet Elizabeth (Beecher),

Authoress.

Harriet Elizabeth (Beecher) Stowe was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, June 14, 1811, daughter of the famous Dr. Lyman Beecher and his first wife, Roxanna (Foote) Beecher, and sister of the celebrated Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Her mother dying when she was four years old, she was taken by relatives to Guilford, Connecticut, and there received her early education. At the age of ten she entered Litchfield Academy where she began the writing of compositions, one of which, at a school exhibition attended by a highly intelligent audience, was read by the principal of the academy. The topic was, "Can the Immortality of the Soul be Proved by the Light of Nature?" "Who wrote that?" asked Rev. Dr. Beecher, sitting by. "Your daughter, sir,"

was the answer, and the juvenile author many years afterward declared that that was the proudest moment of her life. This production, which is preserved in Mrs. Stowe's "Life and Works," has always been considered an extraordinary article viewed as the work of so young a person. In that same year the girl entered the school of her sister, Catherine, at Hartford, Connecticut, and to which she returned in 1828 after a brief absence in which she prepared herself for giving instructions in drawing and painting. Three years more were passed in Boston, Guilford and Hartford. In 1832, the two sisters with their father and his family went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where Dr. Beecher had entered upon the presidency of Lane Theological Seminary. Later she entered into competition for a fifty-dollar prize for the best short magazine story, the offer of a publisher, and which was awarded to her for "Uncle Lot," republished in her subsequent collection under the title of "The Mayflower." In 1833 she made a trip across the river from Cincinnati into Kentucky where she visited an estate where she had opportunity to witness the workings of the slavery system, and met one whom she figured as Colonel Shelby in her "Uncle Tom's Cabin." In January, 1836, she married Professor Calvin E. Stowe, Professor of Sacred Literature in Lane Theological Seminary. He soon made a voyage to Europe, she remaining in Cincinnati, writing short stories, articles and essays for the "Western Monthly Magazine" and the "New York Evangelist," and also assisted her brother, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his temporary position as editor of the "Cincinnati Daily Journal."

During the troublous days of the slavery agitation, LaneTheological Seminary was a hot-bed of abolition. The office of "The Philanthropist," an anti-slavery paper, having been wrecked by a mob, she used her pen industriously in deprecating such lawlessness. However, her letters indicate that at this time, while anti-slavery in her sympathies, she was not a declared Abolitionist. In 1839 she engaged as a servant a colored girl from Kentucky, one who had been a slave, but, having been brought into Ohio and left there by her mistress, became under Ohio law a free woman. The girl's master, however, undertook to take her back into slavery, whereupon Professor Stowe and Henry Ward Beecher, both armed, took the girl in a wagon by unfrequented roads, far into the country, and left her with an old anti-slavery Quaker, John Van Zandt. Upon this incident Mrs. Stowe constructed the episode of the escape of the girl from Tom Soker and Marks, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

In September, 1849, Professor Stowe accepted the Collins Professorship of Natural and Revealed Religion at Bowdoin (Maine) College, and about this time one of the best known of the minor books of Mrs. Stowe was written—"Earthly Care, a Heavenly Discipline." In February, 1851, at the communion service in the college church at Brunswick, a scene came to Mrs. Stowe's mind which suggested her description of the death of Uncle Tom. On reaching her home she at once wrote it out and read it to the family. The first chapter of her great story was sent to the "National Era," in April, of the same year, and was announced to run in the paper for three months, but it was begun in the paper in June, and was not completed until April 1, 1852. From its early chapters it was hailed by competent critics as the most powerful production ever contributed to the magazine literature of the country, placing the writer in the foremost ranks of American authors. The price she received for it as a serial was three hundred dollars. John P. Jewett, a Boston publisher, contracted to publish it in book form. Mrs. Stowe was

to receive a ten per cent. royalty on sales. The agreement was signed, March 13, 1852, and March 20 the first edition of five thousand copies was issued, three thousand being sold that day. A second edition was issued the following week, a third on April 1st, and within a year more than three hundred thousand had been sold in the United States. The first London edition of seven thousand copies was printed in April, 1852, and from that time to December, 1852, twelve different editions were published, and within the year no less than eighteen different London publishing houses were engaged in supplying the demand. The aggregate number of copies circulated in Great Britain and the colonies up to the year 1889 was estimated by Sampson Low, the English publisher, at over 1,500,000. In August, 1852, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was dramatized in the United States without the knowledge of Mrs. Stowe, and in September, of the same year, it was the attraction at the Royal Victoria and the Great National Standard theatres in London. Nineteen translations of the work have made their appearance, which arranged in the alphabetical order of their languages, are as follows: Armenian, Bohemian, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, Flemish, French, German, Hungarian, Illyrian, Italian, Polish, Portugese, Roman or modern Greek, Russian, Servian, Spanish, Wallachian and Welsh. "Dred, A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp," was issued in 1856, and "The Minister's Wooing" in 1859. The full list of Mrs. Stowe's publications numbers thirty-two volumes.

In 1853 Mrs. Stowe visited Scotland, England, France, Switzerland and Germany, returning home in the autumn, when she published her "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," containing the original facts, anecdotes and documents upon which that story was founded, with stories parallel to those told of Uncle Tom. During her absence in Europe her husband had become Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary (Congregational) at Andover, Massachusetts, where the family made their home until 1863, when a final removal was made to Hartford, Connecticut. In 1867 Mrs. Stowe purchased "Mandarin," a winter home in Florida, and divided her time between the residence in Hartford and "Mandarin." Professor Stowe died in Hartford in 1886, and Mrs. Stowe died in the same city, July 1, 1896.

MANNING, Daniel,

Man of Affairs, Cabinet Official.

Daniel Manning was born in Albany, New York, August 16, 1831, son of John and Eleanor (Oley) Manning. His ancestry was mixed—North of Ireland, English and Dutch.

He attended the public schools of Albany up to his twelfth year, when he left school and took a boy's position in the office of the Albany "Atlas," which afterward became the "Argus," and with which paper he continued a connection throughout his life, eventually becoming president of its publishing association, and its executive proprietor. Beginning his journalistic work at the bottom, he steadily rose, and came to be thoroughly qualified in every department, and under his management the "Argus" became a political power not only in Albany, but throughout the State and country. With Mr. Manning, politics became a fine art, and he came to be an accomplished leader, and during a period exceptional for the ability of those who directed the political fortunes of the State, and also for the very many complicated and important questions which were under discussion. In 1865 he was made associate editor of the paper, and took it in full charge. In 1873 occurred the death of Mr. Cassidy,

who had been the leading spirit of the association, and Mr. Manning succeeded him in the presidency of the company.

In State politics Mr. Manning had already given evidence of remarkable ability, tenacious force and an aggressive disposition, in his opposition to the Tweed ring, and in the assistance which he gave to Samuel J. Tilden, Charles O'Connor, and other sterling Democrats who were laboring faithfully and earnestly to break up the oligarchy which through its obnoxious practices threatened the destruction of the party itself. By general consent Mr. Manning was given the leadership of the reform element of the Democratic party in the interior of the State, and he so successfully organized these as to utterly break up the rings in the Legislature, where they had been able to do the most and worst of their mischief. In 1874 Mr. Manning was a member of the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse which nominated Mr. Tilden for Governor, and during the administration of Mr. Tilden was earnest in his support, and himself originated and organized many measures for reform which met with popular favor. This was particularly the case in regard to the abuses attending the government of canals and prisons, and which were now placed upon a business and self-sustaining basis. In 1876 Mr. Manning led the New York State delegation in the National Democratic Convention in St. Louis, and held the same position in Cincinnati in 1880. He was a member of the Democratic State Committee in 1876, its secretary in 1879-80, and its chairman in 1881-82-83. In 1878 Mr. Manning received into partnership on the "Argus," Mr. St. Clair McKelway (later of the "Brooklyn Eagle"), retaining for himself the executive management of the paper and the presidency of the company. From that time forward, Mr. Manning was considered to sustain the same relations to the Democratic party of the State which had previously been held by Dean Richmond, and afterward by Samuel J. Tilden. Leading men of the party came to confide in him absolutely, both in the integrity of his party loyalty and in his intelligence and broad general capacity. Mr. Manning himself had the deepest confidence in the honesty and intelligence of the mass of voters, and while he cared very little for pretenses of local "bosses," henchmen and heelers, he was a constant and severe worker, and undermined his health through the persistence of his labors, which were always responsible and arduous. Towards the end of 1883 he had practically made up his mind to retire from political life altogether. Up to that period he had never held any public position, although frequently urged to do so. In 1884 he took a deep interest in the presidential election, and labored zealously for the success of Mr. Cleveland, and in the national convention of that year was chairman of the New York delegation. When Mr. Cleveland formed his cabinet in March, 1885, he called Mr. Manning to be Secretary of the Treasury, and which position he held for about two years, during the latter part of which time, he was in constant danger on account of the condition of his health, which eventually failed altogether, and in April, 1887, he resigned his portfolio. The appointment of Mr. Manning to so important a position in the cabinet as that of Secretary of the Treasury was a surprise to those who were not aware of his financial and business capacity and his experience in precisely the direction most likely to benefit him in his administration of the finances of the country. Having recuperated, in October, 1887, Mr. Manning accepted the presidency of the Western National Bank of New York. He was long a director for the city of Albany in the Albany & Susquehanna Railway Company. From 1869 to 1882, when he re-

signed, he was a director of the National Savings Bank of Albany. In 1873 he was made a director of the National Commercial Bank of Albany, in 1881 its vice-president and in 1882 its president. He was also a director of the Electric Light Company of Albany.

Mr. Manning married, in 1853, Mary Lee, a lady of English parentage, who died in 1882. They had two sons and two daughters. Of his sons, James Hilton Manning, secretary and treasurer of a large manufacturing company of Albany, was also managing editor of the "Sunday Argus," and after his father's death, assumed the charge of the latter's interest in that paper. Frederick Clinton Manning established himself as a stationer in Albany. Mr. Manning died in Albany, December 24, 1887.

HARRISON, Benjamin,

Soldier, President.

Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third President of the United States, was born at North Bend, Ohio, August 20, 1833, son of John Scott and Elizabeth (Irwin) Harrison; grandson of William Henry and Anna (Symmes) Harrison; and great-grandson of Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence. His father was a representative from Ohio in the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Congresses.

Benjamin Harrison was reared on the paternal farm of four hundred acres on the Ohio river, near the mouth of the Big Miami, where he was accustomed to farm work. He attended school in a log schoolhouse; in 1848-49 studied at Farmers College, College Hill, near Cincinnati, Ohio; and was graduated at Miami (Ohio) University, A. B. 1852, and A. M. 1855. He was admitted to the bar in 1854 and practiced law in Indianapolis, 1854-89. He was reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana, 1860-62, and again, 1865-68. He entered the army July 14, 1862, as second lieutenant of Company A, Seventieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers; was promoted captain, July 22, and colonel, August 7, 1862; was in command of his regiment to August 20, 1863; of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Reserve Corps, to September 20, 1863; again of his regiment to January 9, 1864; of the First Brigade, First Division, Eleventh Corps, to April 18, 1864; of his regiment to June 29, 1864; of the First Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Corps, to September 23, 1864; on special recruiting service in Indiana, and in command of the First Brigade, Provisional Division, Army of the Cumberland, to January 16, 1865; and in command of the First Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Corps, to June 8, 1865. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, January 23, 1865, "for ability and manifest energy and gallantry in command of brigade." He commanded the Seventieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers in the battles of Russellville, Kentucky, September 30, 1862; Resaca, Georgia, May 13-16, 1864; Cassville, Georgia, May 24, 1864; New Hope Church and Dallas, Georgia, May 25-28, 1864; and at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27-28, 1864. He commanded a brigade at the battles of Kenesaw Mountain, June 29 to July 3, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864; and at the siege of Atlanta, July 21 to September 2, 1864; at the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, December 15-16, 1864; and at the surrender of General Johnston at Durham Station, North Carolina, April 26, 1865.

General Harrison was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana in 1876; was by the appointment of President Hayes a member of the Mississippi River Commission, 1879-80; was chairman of the State delegation to the Republican National Convention of 1880, and when his name was presented as a candidate for President he insisted that it

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Benj Harrison

be withdrawn. He canvassed the State for Garfield, and declined a cabinet appointment from the incoming President. In 1881 he was elected United States Senator for a full term as successor to J. E. McDonald, and was chairman of the committee on territories. In 1881 he received the nomination of President of the United States from the Republican National Convention at Chicago, Illinois, and at the election in November he received 5,440,216 of the popular votes to 5,538,233 for Grover Cleveland, and at the meeting of the Electoral College in 1889 he received 233 electoral votes to 168 for Cleveland. He was inaugurated, March 4, 1889. During his trip through the Southern States to California and return in 1890, President Harrison accomplished a journey of 10,000 miles from April 15 to May 15, and made one hundred and forty non-political and patriotic addresses, which were published and elicited praise from American and European statesmen. President Harrison arranged for an arbitration of the differences between the United States and England in reference to the killing of seal in the Bering sea; for the Pan-American Congress held in Washington in the winter of 1889-90, in which South and Central American countries were represented and a system of reciprocity in trade established; signed the acts for the admission of the territories of North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming as States; secured the extinguishment of Indian titles to vast tracts of land formerly claimed by the Indians, through commissioners appointed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and which secured the territory of Oklahoma; quelled the Indian disturbances in the Northwest, 1890-91; and defined in a message to Congress the rights of aliens to the protection of the United States government, in connection with the demand of the Italian government for redress and indemnity for loss caused by the lynching of Italian residents of New Orleans, Louisiana. During his administration the battleships "Maine" and "Texas," the armed cruiser "New York," the protected cruisers "Chicago," "Baltimore," "Charleston," "Philadelphia," "San Francisco" and "Newark," and the gunboats "Yorktown," "Bennington," "Concord" and "Machias" were completed. These vessels had been planned and constructed largely under Mr. Cleveland's administration, and under Mr. Harrison the battleships "Indiana," "Iowa," "Massachusetts," "Oregon" and "Texas," the armed cruiser "Brooklyn," and the protected cruisers "Cincinnati," "Columbia," "Detroit," "Marblehead," "Montgomery," "Minneapolis," "Olympia" and "Raleigh" were planned and their keels laid. He was renominated by the Republican National Convention of 1892 at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and in the general election in November, 1892, he received 5,176,108 of the popular votes, ex-President Cleveland receiving 5,556,918 votes; and in the Electoral College Mr. Cleveland received 277 votes to 145 for Mr. Harrison.

On retiring from the presidency, March 4, 1893, General Harrison resumed the practice of law in Indianapolis; and was non-resident Professor of Constitutional Law at the Leland Stanford Jr. University, California, 1893-98. He was married, October 20, 1853, to Caroline Lavinia, daughter of Professor John W. Scott, of Oxford, Ohio. She died in Washington, D. C., October 25, 1892. Their son, Russell Benjamin, was graduated from Lafayette in 1877; became a journalist; was married in 1884 to Mary Angeline, daughter of the Hon. Alvin Saunders, United States Senator from Iowa; and in 1898 was appointed assistant inspector-general in the United States volunteer army in the War with Spain

with the rank of major and assigned to the staff of Major-General Fitzhugh Lee. Their daughter, Mary Scott, was married to James Robert McKee, a merchant of Indianapolis and subsequently of New York City. Mr. Harrison was married (second) in April, 1896, to Mrs. Mary Lord Dimmick. In May, 1898, General Harrison was retained as principal counsel for Venezuela before the court of arbitration on the British-Venezuelan boundary question. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Miami University in 1888 and from the College of New Jersey in 1889. He is the author of Indiana Supreme Court Reports, vols. 15-17 and 23-29; "This Country of Ours" (1897); and numerous articles in the current magazines and newspapers. He died March 13, 1901.

COLFAX, Schuyler,

Statesman, Vice-President.

Schuyler Colfax was born in the city of New York, March 23, 1823, being a posthumous child. He was a grandson of General William Colfax, who was born in Connecticut in 1760, and was captain commandant of Washington's guards. At the close of the Revolutionary War Captain Colfax married Hester Schuyler, a daughter of General Philip Schuyler, and their third son was named Schuyler. He occupied the position of teller in the Mechanics' Bank of New York City, and died while he was still a young man.

Schuyler Colfax, son of Schuyler Colfax above mentioned, attended common schools in New York, but before he was eleven years of age went into employment in a store. His mother married again and with her family, including Schuyler, went to Indiana, settling in New Carlisle. Young Schuyler's stepfather, Mr. Matthews, having been elected auditor of St. Joseph county, made his stepson his deputy, and took him to South Bend, which, from that time forward, became the home of Mr. Colfax. Here, while discharging his regular clerical duties, young Colfax took an interest in journalism, and during two winters was in Indianapolis as Senate reporter for the "State Journal." In 1845 Mr. Colfax became editor and proprietor of the St. Joseph "Valley Register," and the new paper soon came to be considered one of the very best in the State, and achieved a wide circulation. As a Whig, Mr. Colfax was a very ardent admirer of Henry Clay. He was a member and one of the secretaries of the Whig National Convention of 1848, which nominated General Taylor for the presidency. In 1851 Mr. Colfax was nominated by the Whigs of his district as their candidate for Congress, and lacked few votes of being elected, although the district was normally strongly Democratic. In 1852 he was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated General Scott for the presidency. General Scott was, however, defeated, and the beginning of the last days of the old Whig party had come. In 1854 Mr. Colfax was nominated for Congress by the People's Convention, called in opposition to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and was elected by a very large majority. He entered the memorable Thirty-fourth Congress on the first Monday of December, 1855, and was prominent in the exciting struggle which resulted in the election of Nathaniel P. Banks of Massachusetts as speaker, upon the one hundred and thirty-fourth ballot. Mr. Colfax soon came into prominence in Congress, and was recognized as one of the most effective orators in the newly formed Republican party. He was continued in Congress by successive reëlections until 1869. He had by this time become prominently known through the country for his strong anti-slavery sentiments, and his temperance principles and practice. He was one of the acknowledged leaders of the oppo-

sition to the Lecompton constitution, and generally to the admission of Kansas as a slave State. When the great political conflict broke out, Mr. Colfax was in the thick of it. "He held that success was a duty, due not only to Republican principles, but to the age and the country, and that any concession, short of principle, necessary to insure that success, was not only wise and expedient, but also patriotic and obligatory." In the Thirty-sixth Congress Mr. Colfax was made chairman of the committee on the post office and post roads, and to him is given the credit for the establishment by Congress of the daily overland mail from the western boundary of Missouri to San Francisco.

After the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, great pressure was brought to bear upon him for the appointment of Mr. Colfax to a place in his cabinet as Postmaster-General, but the President appointed Montgomery Blair to that office. During the Civil War, Mr. Colfax in his place in Congress, continued to actively sustain by voice and vote the principles which he had always held. On the organization of the Thirty-eighth Congress he was elected speaker upon the first ballot, being the first newspaper editor ever elected to the speaker's chair. In this position Mr. Colfax made a most favorable impression upon both parties by his courtesy, and by his thorough knowledge of parliamentary law. A notable incident of his career as speaker occurred in April, 1864. Mr. Long, of Ohio, made a speech from his place in the House of Representatives, in which he practically abandoned the Union to its fate declaring the rebellion to be in the right, and the war organized by the North to be unjust and wrong. Under the excitement produced by this speech, Mr. Colfax left the speaker's chair, calling for another member of the House to preside, and went upon the floor of the House to move the expulsion of Mr. Long, and supporting the motion with a stirring and aggressive speech. He afterward, however, modified his resolution of expulsion by changing it to one of censure, in which form it was passed by a large majority. On May 7, 1864, Mr. Colfax was presented by citizens of his own State with a set of silver of beautiful design and artistic execution, as a testimonial of their regard for his public services. Mr. Colfax was twice reëlected as speaker, each time by an increased majority. On April 14, 1865, Congress having adjourned, as he was about to start on an overland journey to California and Oregon, he visited the White House in the early evening and bade President Lincoln farewell, declining to accept his invitation to the theatre on account of previous engagements. That night the President was shot. Later, at South Bend, Indiana, Mr. Colfax delivered one of the most fervent orations on the martyred President that was ever heard, and by request repeated it in Chicago. In 1868 he became Vice-President under President Grant. His apparent encouragement of the Liberal Republican movement of 1872 induced the leaders of that party to mention his name in connection with the presidency, and this fact, though in no way encouraged or approved by Mr. Colfax, so weakened him in the estimation of his party that he was defeated for the vice-presidential nomination in the next national convention. On the death of Mr. Greeley, he was offered the editorship of the "New York Tribune," which he declined. In the congressional investigation of the credit mobilier, he was implicated, but not convicted, and he strenuously affirmed his innocence of any corrupt action. The action of some whom he had accounted his friends, wounded him so keenly that he retired from public life, and took the lecture platform, his most famous efforts being "Across the Continent," and "Abra-

ham Lincoln." He died in Mankato, Minnesota, January 13, 1885. The Odd Fellows erected to his memory a bronze statue in University Park, Indianapolis, Indiana.

He married Evelyn E., daughter of Colonel Ralph Clark, of Argyle, New York, and (second) Ellen M., daughter of Theodore L. Wade, and niece of United States Senator Benjamin F. Wade.

SMITH, Gerrit,

Reformer, Philanthropist.

Gerrit Smith, one of the strongest characters of his day, was born in Utica, New York, March 6, 1797, son of Peter Smith, of Rockland county, New York, November 15, 1768, and descendant of Hollanders who were among the earliest to settle in America. Peter Smith, when sixteen years old, became a clerk for an importing merchant in New York City, and finally formed a partnership with John Jacob Astor, a poor youth like himself, the two keeping a small store and trading for furs with the Indians. Later, Smith opened an Indian trading store in his house on the Bleecker property in Utica, sending the furs to Astor in New York. When the partnership was dissolved, Astor bought real estate in New York City, and Smith purchased sixty thousand acres of land in Central New York State, at $3.53 1-3 per acre, of which enough was sold at auction in 1802 to repay the purchase price, still leaving enough to make Mr. Smith the largest landholder in the State, and subsequent additions made him the owner of more acres than any other man in the Union. He was of sensitive temperament, quick emotions, great kindness of heart, and very religious, much given to the distribution of tracts on a large scale. He married, in 1792, Elizabeth, daughter of James Livingston, of Montgomery county, a man who was a particularly active patriot during the Revolution.

Gerrit Smith, second son of Peter Smith, was educated at the Clinton Academy, and at Hamilton College, from which he was graduated in 1818, with the valedictory honor. He had expected to study law, but the death of his mother just after his graduation took him home, the care of his father's estate devolving upon him. He made that town his permanent home, and married Wealthy Ann, only daughter of Azel Backus, D. D., the first president of Hamilton College. She lived but seven months after marriage, and in January, 1822, he married Ann C., daughter of William Fitzhugh, of Geneseo, New York. The care of his father's estate precluded any other occupation, and he became a man of business. His business life covered fifty-six years, and he left an estate of more than one million dollars, and is said to have given away more than eight millions. On March 17, 1826, Mr. Smith and his wife joined the Presbyterian church of Peterboro, and thenceforward his piety, particularly in his family, was a remarkable feature of his home. His reverence for the Bible was profound. He labored for the upholding of the Sabbath, and fought against the exclusion of the Scriptures from the public schools, but opposed sectarianism. After he withdrew from the Presbyterian church at Peterboro, the "Church at Peterboro" was established and a declaration of principles issued. In 1847 he built a chapel for its use, and it was in regular use until two years after his death. Here the ordinances of the church were observed and the sacraments administered, Mr. Smith often preaching. He was an earnest advocate of temperance, and an inveterate preacher of politics, both in and out of the pulpit. He once wrote: "No man is better than his politics; his religion is pure whose

politics are pure, while his religion is rascally whose politics are rascally." His religion was largely speculative, and was generally considered illogical, but it did not affect the practical religious side of his life. His humanity for his fellowmen was almost unbounded, setting at defiance all the rules which usually govern men in their charitable deeds, and his benefactions were constantly outflowing. He literally gave away fortunes to relieve immediate distress; no public subscription of his day lacked his name at the head for the largest sum, and established institutions were liberally aided. He always gave away $50,000, and not seldom $100,000, each year. One of his charities was the distribution through committees of $30,000 to destitute "old maids" and widows in the State of New York. Nearly three thousand persons, white and black, received from him forty to sixty acres of land in the counties of Franklin, Essex, Hamilton, Fulton, Oneida, Delaware, Madison and Ulster in New York, and he made an unsuccessful attempt to colonize negroes in Northern New York. He labored for the rights of women, including that of suffrage. In the courts he pleaded the causes of unfortunates of whose innocence he was persuaded, having obtained special permission to practice at the bar for this purpose. Although as executor of his father's estate he had paid all the heirs their proper share, in 1860, when his fortune had increased, and, being under no legal obligation, he gave to each another portion, and still another four years later. He kept open house in a fine old mansion, and all who came to his door were liberally entertained—high and low, rich and poor, black and white, alike. All his personal family were trained to aid him in his charitable works, and the house became a gathering place for all kinds of people. All under the roof were expected to attend prayers, and it is said that on one occasion, besides the family, were assembled an Irish Catholic priest, a Hicksite Quakeress, a Calvinistic Presbyterian minister of the Jonathan Edwards school, two abolition leaders, a Seventh-day Baptist, a Democratic official, a Southern slaveholder, and a runaway slave and his wife, and for this company he did the honors of the table. His relations to slavery were the most vital of his career. Up to the time of his second marriage his father had owned slaves, but he himself was in sympathy with the subject race, and he was an early and liberal patron of the American Colonization Society. While attending a meeting of the society in Syracuse in 1831, he was assailed by what was called a "select mob," and had a similar experience in 1835 at Utica, after which he invited all to go over to Peterboro, where fair play could be had. From this time he was one of the foremost anti-slavery agitators; he labored earnestly to create a sentiment for the immediate abolition of slavery, and to this end he spoke and wrote, and gave freely of his means. The Liberty party was formed under his lead at Arcade, New York, in 1840, and in 1848 and 1852 he was its candidate for the presidency. He was in 1848 also the candidate of the "Industrial Congress," at Philadelphia, and in 1852 of the "Land Reformers." In 1840 and again in 1858 he was nominated for Governor of New York, on a platform of abolition and prohibition, and instituted a most active canvass, speaking more than fifty-three times, and spending several thousand dollars. From 1850 until 1860 he aided habitually in the escape of fugitive slaves, and paid the legal expenses of persons accused of infractions of the fugitive slave law. In 1853 he was elected to Congress, and served one term, declining a renomination. While in the house, he earnestly advocated every public measure to secure the welfare of the black man, but, in spite

of this, his openhanded, sunny and hospitable nature made him an acceptable and respected associate of men of all political parties and shades of belief, even to many of the Southerners, with whom he was in constant political conflict. At the same time his course was condemned as impolitic, even in the house of his friends, and the Chicago "Tribune" seemed to express the common opinion when it described him as "a wrongheaded fanatic, wilful and intractable, conceited and wayward, whose intellect ran to paradox, whose wisdom was akin to folly, and who injured his own side more than the opposition." He was accused of complicity with John Brown in the Harper's Ferry raid, but it was shown that he only gave him money; but that he might not be arrested, he was guarded and secreted by his friends. His health giving away, he was held for a few weeks in an asylum for the insane at Utica, but in six weeks was discharged as cured. He was charged by the Chicago "Tribune" with having feigned insanity, an accusation which was afterward retracted. During the Civil War, Mr. Smith gave powerful support to the government, contending, from the firing of the first gun on Fort Sumter, that it meant the end of slavery. He never held the North as blameless in the matter of slavery, and counseled moderation and kindness toward the leaders when the end should come. Consistently with this opinion, he went upon the bail-bond of Jefferson Davis, with Horace Greeley and others, and interceded for prisoners confined for participation in the "Kuklux" outrages. He took an active interest in politics, befriended the freedmen, worked earnestly for temperance, and was active in ordinary business affairs, and in the promotion of local, State and other public works.

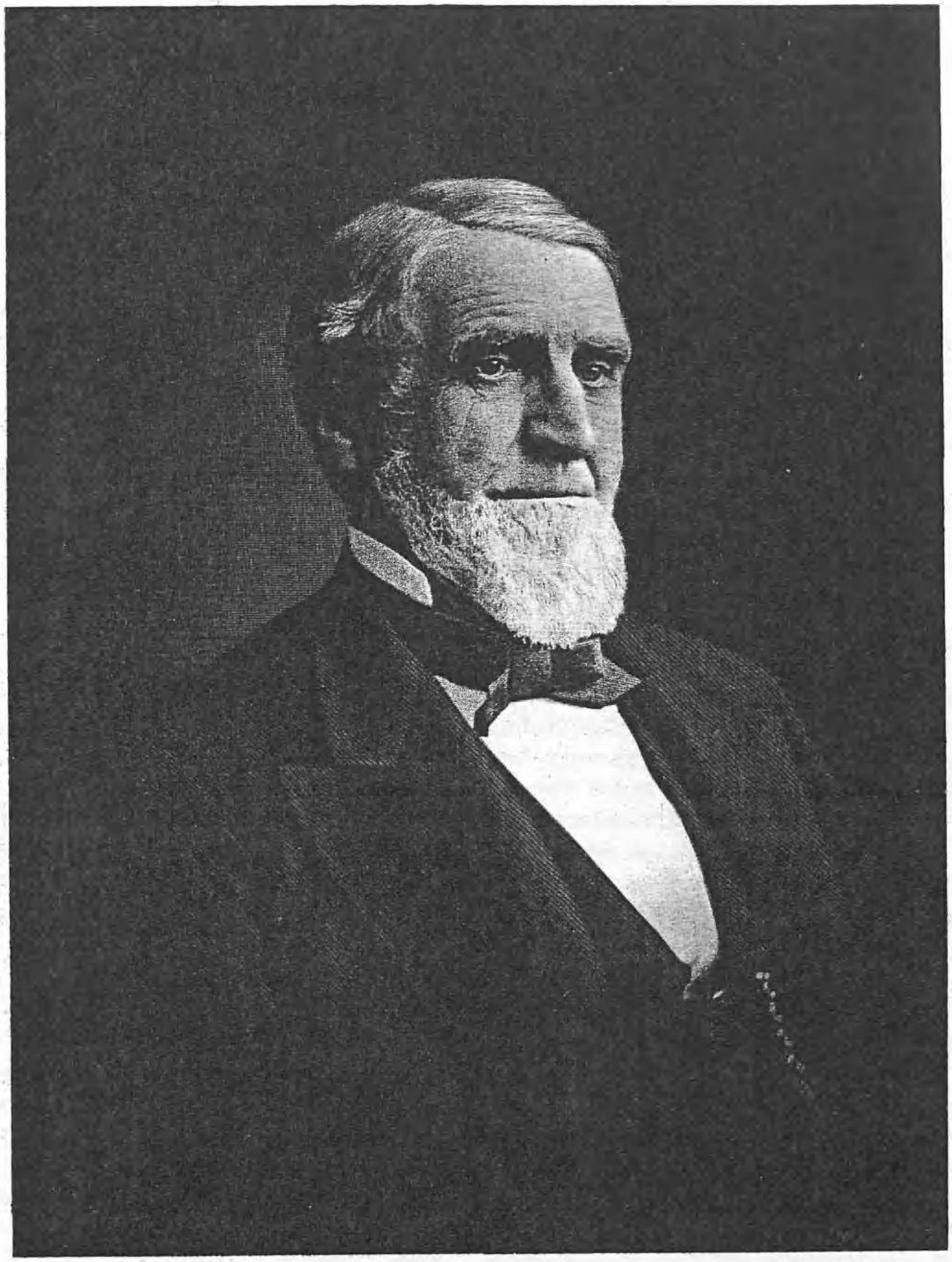
His death was sudden, caused by a stroke of apoplexy while on a visit to New York City, December 28, 1874. Tributes to his memory came from all sources, the most remarkable from William Lloyd Garrison, with whom he differed for many years. Mr. Garrison said: "His case is hardly to be paralleled among the benefactors of mankind, in this or any other country. The language of eulogy, often absurdly or timidly applied, may, in this instance be used in the strongest form without danger of exaggeration. No description of sublime deeds can match their performance. Of a man not only remarkable for the beauty and stateliness of his person, the suavity of his manners, and the charm of his social intercourse, but exceptional among millions in the matter of self-conquest over the strongest temptation and the most ample opportunities to lead a luxurious and a purely worldly life."

PACKER, Asa,

Financial Magnate and Philanthropist.

Judge Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, was during an active career covering about one-half a century one of the most conspicuously useful men in the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He was equally noted and honored as a master of large affairs, for his great public spirit which made him a leader in the development of his State, for his munificent liberality in the establishment and maintenance of educational and benevolent institutions, and for those graces of personal character which made his life a benediction upon the community at large.

He was born in Mystic, Connecticut, December 29, 1805. His early education was only such as he could obtain in the primitive district schools. To compensate, he was possessed of a receptive mind and habits of thought and observation, and through these he was enabled to acquire a generous store of practical knowledge, which gave him position side by side with many who had won college



Asa Packer

honors. At the age of seventeen he shouldered his humble pack and set out afoot to make his own way in a world altogether unknown to him, walking the entire distance between his birthplace to Brooklyn, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. After many days he arrived, footsore, weary and hungry, at the home of his cousin, Mr. Edward Packer, in Brooklyn. Mr. Packer was a house carpenter, and young Asa determined to learn the trade under his tutelage, applied himself to his work with enthusiasm and thoroughness, and became an accomplished mechanic.

His apprenticeship ended and now a grown young man, Mr. Packer went to New York, where he did journey work for a year. The life of the city was distasteful to him, however, and he returned to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, settling in Springville township, where he worked at his trade for some few years. Meantime, on January 23, 1828, he married Sarah M. Blakslee. In 1833, learning that men were wanted to run coal boats on the then just opened Lehigh canal, he drove to Mauch Chunk, made a satisfactory arrangement, and returned home to close up his affairs in time for the opening of navigation. In the spring he set out to engage in his new undertaking, walking to Tunkhannock, on the Susquehanna river, where he boarded a raft which took him to Berwick, whence he walked to Mauch Chunk. He was given charge of a canal boat, and not long afterward contracted for an additional vessel which he placed under his brother-in-law, James I. Blakslee. During the summer he brought his family to Mauch Chunk. His boating business proved so remunerative that at the end of two years he withdrew from active effort in this line, but retained an interest in the enterprise. He bought the general store of E. W. Kimball, on the banks of the Lehigh, making Mr. Blakslee its manager, while he himself established a boat yard and engaged in the building of canal boats. From this time on he prospered in all his undertakings, and in a few years came to be regarded as a wealthy man, though his means were small compared with what they afterward became. About this time he placed in his store a stock of goods amounting to $25,000 in value, which was a large purchase for those days. He took large contracts for building locks on the Upper Lehigh, which he completed with handsome profits in 1839. The following year he and his brother Robert took large contracts from Stockton & Stevens, of New Jersey, for building boats at Pottsville, Schuylkill county, to run in the direct coal trade to New York. At the end of three years the brothers dissolved partnership, Asa returning to Mauch Chunk, and Robert locating in Reading.

Mr. Packer next engaged in mining and shipping coal from the Nesquehoning and other mines, loading his product into his own boats. Thenceforward his career was continuously prosperous, and altogether the result of his own endeavor. In 1852 he took up his greatest business enterprise, the building of the Lehigh Valley railroad. With rare foresight he discerned the vast results which would grow out of such a highway, and he entered upon the gigantic undertaking unaided and alone. He contended with difficulties, physical and financial, which many pronounced insuperable, and at one time his entire fortune was seriously imperiled. With almost superhuman courage and determination he persisted in his work, and in 1855 his judgment was vindicated and his victory won, in its completion.

At the time of his death, Judge Packer was regarded as one of Pennsylvania's richest men. True, he accumulated vast wealth, but he administered it with a liberal and enlightened judgment and a

deeply sympathetic heart, proving a great power in the development of the State, and in bringing employment to thousands of families. His personal benefactions were countless, but were so modestly bestowed that they went unheralded save by those recipients of his bounty who were helped to homes and established in business, or found relief at his hands in their time of sore need. Educational, religious and charitable institutions always held a first place in his estimation, and such he aided with an unsparing hand. St. Luke's Hospital in South Bethlehem was one of his favorite objects; he contributed to it liberally during his life, and at his death left it a bequest of $300,000. To St. Mark's Church, in Mauch Chunk, in which he was for forty-four years a warden and vestryman, he left the sum of $30,000. In this beautiful temple now stands, erected in his memory by his widow and children, one of the most beautiful reredos in all America.

His principal monument, however, is the magnificent Lehigh University. Deprived, as has been seen, of a college training, he was desirous of affording to the youth of his State opportunities such as had been denied him. The wish of his heart he imparted to Bishop Stevens, and to him unfolded his plans for the establishment of a university where young men of limited means might have an opportunity to secure a thorough education, especially along technical lines. Accordingly, in 1865, he set aside for the establishment of the proposed institution fifty-six acres of land in South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and a sum of $500,000, a gift, it is believed, the largest given in the United States for such a purpose up to that time. In 1875 he added fifty-two acres to the university tract, increasing it to one hundred and fifteen acres, and also erected a fine library building at a cost of $400,000 in memory of his daughter, Mrs. Lucy Packer Linderman. This proved to be his last personal undertaking in connection with the institution, his death occurring not long afterward. Under the provisions of his will he left a permanent endowment of $1,500,000 for general maintenance, and added $400,000 to his previous gift of $100,000 for library purposes, thereby increasing that special endowment to $500,000, and the aggregate of his university benefactions (land value included) to the princely sum of $3,000,000, and more than probably a similar amount was received when his estate, which was held in trust, was distributed. In the grounds of Lehigh University stands a most beautiful edifice, the Packer Memorial Church, erected in 1886 by Judge Packer's last surviving child, Mrs. Mary Packer Cummings, at the cost of a quarter of million dollars.

Judge Packer wielded a potent and salutary influence in the counsels of both State and Nation, and in all pertaining to commercial and educational interests. In 1841 he was elected to the Legislature, and he was reëlected at the expiration of his term. His retirement from the Legislature was followed (in 1843) by his appointment by Governor David R. Porter to the position of associate judge of his county. In 1852 he was elected to Congress, and he was reëlected in 1854. These official honors, though not solicited or even desired, were cheerfully accepted, and all their multifarious trusts and duties were wisely and honorably discharged. In two instances he was brought prominently before the State and Nation, when he permitted his name to be used solely as a matter of duty to his political friends, and where no reward was possible. In 1868 he was named for the presidential nomination in the National Democratic Convention, and in the following year he was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

He was a member of various Masonic bodies, and Packer Commandery, No. 23,

Knights Templar, of Mauch Chunk, was named in honor of a member of his family. Mauch Chunk and Packer are names inseparable, for it was in the city named that he entered upon his career of phenomenal success and usefulness, and there his interest centered throughout his life.

Judge Packer died May 17, 1879, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, after a life of highest devotion to the interests of education and other laudable objects. In his personal character he was most unassuming, and his wealth, power and position never changed his outlook or bearing, but he was the same brave, strong, kindly, simple-hearted and generous man to the last. His toleration was marked. Strong as were his own opinions, he recognized the right of as strong contrary opinions by others, and as long as they were honestly held they never affected his friendships. His observance of Sunday as "The Lord's Day" was most marked, and it was some circumstance entirely beyond his control which would keep him from attendance at the services of the church.

Judge Packer was survived by his widow, whose death occurred in 1882, three years after his passing away. The remains of the two, husband and wife, repose in the Mauch Chunck Cemetery and by their side the bodies of their two sons, Robert, who died in 1883, and Harry Eldred, who died in 1884. The monument in the family plot stands prominently on the brow of Mount Pisgah, just rearward from the old home, the erection of which was begun by Judge Packer in 1860, and where, in 1878, he and his devoted wife celebrated their golden wedding, one of the most delightful and touching social events ever witnessed in the Lehigh Valley. The old home is now the residence of the only surviving child of Judge and Mrs. Packer, Mary Packer Cummings.

CARLISLE, John G.,

Statesman, Cabinet Official.

John Griffin Carlisle was born in Campbell (now Kenton) county, Kentucky, September 5, 1835, son of L. H. and Mary (Reynolds) Carlisle, his father being a farmer. His only education was derived from the common schools, and for a time he was engaged in farm work and teaching school at Covington.

He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1858, and within two years had acquired a large practice. During 1858-61 he was a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives: In 1864 he was nominated for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, but declined to run. He was elected to the State Senate in 1866 and again in 1869. He served as delegate-at-large from Kentucky to the National Democratic Convention at New York in July, 1868. In June, 1871, he resigned his seat in the State Senate, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, serving until 1875. In 1876 he was chosen alternate presidential elector for the State, and the same year was elected a representative to the Forty-fifth Congress, being reëlected to every succeeding Congress up to and including the Fifty-first. He immediately acquired prominence as a legislator, and made a notable speech on revenue reform, in which policy, as well as the revival of American shipping, he was greatly interested. The Carlisle internal revenue bill, introduced in the House during the Forty-sixth Congress, made him the recognized leader of the Democratic party on the tariff question. He was elected speaker of the House of Representatives upon the assembling of the Forty-eighth Congress, December 3, 1883, over Samuel J. Randall, and served as such during the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, and enjoyed the respect of the House by the impartial manner in which

he performed his duties in the midst of much confusion and opposition; and was recognized as a first authority on parliamentary law. He was an advocate of tariff for revenue, though in no sense a free-trader; and he successfully headed the several campaigns against the Republican party on the issue of protection. He was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to fill the unexpired term of James B. Beck, deceased, and resigning from the House, took his seat May 26, 1890. His senatorial service, however, was brief, he resigning in March, 1893, on his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury in President Cleveland's cabinet, and he entered upon the duties of his office March 7, 1893. In February, 1895, the depletion of the gold reserve made it necessary for the government to issue $62,300,000 worth of thirty-four-year four per cent. bonds, and, through Mr. Carlisle, an arrangement was made with a syndicate of New York bankers to take the whole loan at 104¾. The bonds were soon after quoted on the market at 118, which result greatly alarmed the people as to the wisdom of the financial policy of the administration, and when, in 1896, it was announced that there would be another issue of bonds to supply a further necessity for gold, and that Mr. Carlisle intended to again sell the bonds to the New York syndicate, the public journals took up the matter and demonstrated that the people could be depended upon to take all the issue if they were permitted to do so. This led the government to invite a popular subscription to the loan, which resulted in establishing a much higher market price, and called from the same syndicate a bid by which they bought the larger part of the issue at 110.6877, a saving to the country of $20,000,000 principal, and accruing interest for thirty years. Mr. Carlisle was severely criticized for this seemingly unbusiness-like transaction and the majority of his party repudiated his action. He retired from the cabinet in March, 1897, and resumed the practice of his profession in New York City.

He identified himself with the National (Gold Standard) Democratic party in 1896; was vice-president of the Anti-Imperialist League of Boston; an honorary member of the Cobden Club of England; and a member of the Manhattan and Lawyers' Clubs, of New York. He married Mary J. Goodson, of Covington, Kentucky. He died July 31, 1910.

POTTER, Henry C.,

Prelate of Protestant Episcopal Church.

Henry Codman Potter was born in Schenectady, New York, May 25, 1834, son of Alonzo and Maria (Nott) Potter, his mother being a daughter of the famous Eliphalet Nott, for sixty-five years president of Union College. His father was Bishop of Pennsylvania; his uncle, Horatio Potter, Bishop of New York; of his brothers, Clarkson Nott Potter was a Congressman from New York for several terms; Robert B. Potter was a brigadier-general in the Civil War; Howard Potter was a distinguished banker; Edward T. Potter was a well-known architect, and Eliphalet Nott Potter was president of Union and afterward of Hobart College.

Henry Codman Potter was educated at the Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia, and graduated from the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1857. He was ordained to the priesthood October 15, 1858, and was at once called to be rector of Christ Church, Greensburg, Pennsylvania. In 1859 he was called to St. John's Church, Troy, New York, and seven years later went to Boston as assistant minister on the Green foundation of Trinity Church, which position he held for two years. In May, 1868, he was called to the rectorship of Grace Church, New

York City, where for fifteen years he labored unceasingly, not only in the service of the church but as a citizen devoting himself freely to the betterment of the City of New York along social and educational lines. During this period his uncle, Bishop Horatio Potter, of New York, was advanced in years, and, having asked for an assistant, in 1883 Henry C. Potter was elected Assistant Bishop, and was consecrated at Grace Church, October 20, 1883. He at once entered upon episcopal duties, Bishop Horatio Potter almost immediately withdrawing from active administration, leaving the burden of the work upon the nephew, and who from the beginning manifested his eminent fitness for the task. Bishop Horatio Potter dying in 1887, Henry C. Potter entered upon the bishopric of a diocese the largest in point of population of his church in America, and having, at the time of his death, 405 clergymen, 257 church edifices, 256 parishes and missions, 81,388 communicants, 3,820 Sunday school teachers, and 41,835 Sunday school scholars.

Bishop Potter's labors in Grace Church, while he was yet a rector, formed an epoch in church history, and, it may also be said, made a new chapter in sociology. Here he defined the mission of the church as one that should meet man's human as well as his spiritual needs. The tide of population had been rapidly sweeping northward and away from Grace Church. The question of removal was mooted, but the young rector resolutely turned his face toward the poor, the lowly, the humble, and the needy of the neighborhood, and wrought out a quality of Christian socialism that promoted sociability and drew the neighborhood together in a common interest. Under his rectorship the influence of Grace Church extended itself in many directions. The chapel in East Fourteenth street was continued as a successful mission. Grace House, Grace Church Day Nursery and the chantry were added to the group of church buildings, while the beauty of the edifice itself was much enhanced, increased by the addition of the graceful marble spire, the chimes, a new chancel, and new windows. Mr. Potter, while yet a rector, was secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, and one of the founders of the Charity Organization Society; and he was also secretary of the house of bishops for fifteen years, a service which was of great value to him when he himself came to be a bishop. He passed part of one summer at the pro-cathedral in Stanton street, in order to observe for himself the conditions under which the poor dwell in one of the most crowded districts of New York. As a member of the National Civic Federation, he was frequently called upon as an arbitrator in controversies between employers and employees. As bishop he administered the diocesan affairs with wisdom and great breadth of view, and his time and strength were spent unceasingly to build up, to vitalize and to extend the work of his church. His interest extended throughout the entire domain of conscientious citizenship. On various public occasions his voice was raised at moments when it found an echo throughout the land, three instances being especially notable. The first was on the occasion of the Washington centennial celebration, of which President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, said "I like to remember the service Bishop Potter did—and it was a bold service—when he stood on a historic occasion in the pulpit of old St. Paul's and in the presence of a President of the United States said what was in his heart about corruption in our public life and the corroding influence of the spoils system in politics. The whole nation, east and west, north and south, rose to its feet in splendid appreciation, not only of his courage, but of the sure instinct which

led him to seize that dramatic moment to say to every American what under other circumstances perhaps but few Americans would have heard." Again, in 1895, there was a movement for the reform of city politics, and an effort to throw off the yoke of Tammany, but the men to whom the city should have been able to turn in her hour of need had no better remedy to suggest than an alliance with the machine of the opposing political party. Only a group of citizens, members of the comparatively unimportant good government clubs, had the courage to protest against such a sacrifice of principle. In vain they appealed to the leading men of New York to aid them in their effort, but only Bishop Potter clearly saw the issue and made it plain in a letter which was posted on the bill boards all over the city as a campaign appeal. The third occasion was when the alliance between the city police and criminals had been forced upon his knowledge by the neglect and insolence with which the protests of the vicar of the pro-cathedral in Stanton street were received by the local police captain, and where the conditions were such that the young girls of the neighborhood were not safe in the streets. His public letter to Mayor Van Wyck opened the eyes of the people to the existent frightful conditions, and caused a real moral awakening, if not the defeat of the Tammany candidate at the ensuing election. Characteristic of his entire career was his activity in public affairs, and he valued such extra-clerical opportunities as a part of the prophetic function of his ministry. At the same time he was never too remote a Christian to be out of reach of human relations, nor too much a man of the world to forget the sacredness of his calling.

The project of building the magnificent Cathedral of St. John the Divine, though conceived in the mind of Bishop Horatio Potter, would have ended in failure but for the unceasing efforts of his bishop-nephew, Henry C. Potter. Incorporated in 1873, the work progressed slowly with no great degree of public interest, but, after many vicissitudes during a period of eight years, the cornerstone was laid in 1892, and at the time of his death about $3,500,000 had been contributed for its erection. The honorary degrees conferred upon Bishop Potter were: Doctor of Divinity by Harvard, Union and Oxford (England); Doctor of Laws by Union, University of Pennsylvania, Yale, Cambridge (England), and St. Andrews (Scotland), and Doctor of Civil Law, Bishops College (Canada). He was the author of "Sisterhoods and Deaconesses" (1873); "The Gates of the East" (1877); "Sermons of the City" (1881); "Waymarks" (1892); "The Scholar and the State" (1897); "Addresses to Women Engaged in Church Work" (1898); "God and the City" (1900); "The Industrial Situation" (1902); "Man, Men and Their Masters" (1902); "The East of To-Day and To-morrow" (1902); "Law and Loyalty" (1903); "The Drink Problem" (1905); "Reminiscences of Bishops and Archbishops" (1906). Bishop Potter was married (first) in 1857, to Eliza Rogers Jacobs, of Spring Grove, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; and (second) in 1902, to Mrs. Elizabeth Scriven Clark, widow of Alfred Corning Clark, of Cooperstown, New York. Bishop Potter died at Cooperstown on July 21, 1908, and on October 20, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration, his body was placed beneath the floor of the altar in the crypt of the great cathedral which owed so much to his effort.

DODGE, General Grenville M.,

Soldier, Civil Engineer.

General Grenville Mellen Dodge, a distinguished soldier of the Civil War and a civil engineer of masterly ability, was

born in Putnamville, Danvers, Massachusetts, April 12, 1831, son of Sylvanus and Julia T. (Phillips) Dodge.

He attended a public school in winter, meanwhile working industriously in various employments. He devoted his leisure hours to study, and in 1845 was able to enter Durham (New Hampshire) Academy. The following year he entered Norwich (Vermont) University, a military college, and graduated from the college as a civil engineer in 1850, and from Captain Partridge's Military School in 1851, taking his diploma in the scientific course. He began his active career at Peru, Illinois, where he engaged in surveying. In the winter of 1851 he entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and made surveys for that road between Dixon and Bloomington, Illinois. He then became connected with the engineer corps of the Rock Island railroad, and soon afterward was commissioned to survey its Peoria branch. While thus engaged he wrote a letter home, which was published, prophesying the building of the first Pacific railroad, and indicating its general lines across the continent, a line which in later years he constructed. Under the directions of Mr. Dey he made the surveys of the Mississippi & Missouri, now the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, from Davenport to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and he was assistant engineer during the construction of the road from Davenport to Iowa City. In 1853 he made a reconnaissance west of the Mississippi river with a view of determining the location of a Pacific railroad, and the bill authorizing the construction of the Union Pacific railroad, which was adopted by Congress in 1862, was largely based upon his surveys and reports. November 11, 1854, he removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. Later he established the banking house of Baldwin & Dodge, which was finally merged in the Pacific National Bank, with Mr. Dodge as president, and this institution became the present Council Bluffs Savings Bank, of which his brother, N. P. Dodge, later became president. From 1853 to 1860 he continued his surveys for the Union Pacific railroad under the patronage of Henry Farnham and Thomas C. Durant, and was connected with all the railroad interests in Iowa and Nebraska.

In 1856 he organized and equipped the Council Bluffs Guards, of which he was elected captain, and in 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he tendered its services to the Governor of Iowa, it being one of the first companies in the State to respond to President Lincoln's call for troops for the suppression of the rebellion. This proffer was declined, it being deemed inexpedient to withdraw troops from the western border of Iowa on account of threatened Indian disturbances. Early in 1861 Captain Dodge was appointed on the staff of Governor Kirkwood, who sent him to Washington City, where he obtained six thousand stands of arms and ammunition for the use of Iowa troops. While engaged upon this errand the Secretary of War offered him a captaincy in the regular army, but this he declined, whereupon Secretary of War Cameron telegraphed Governor Kirkwood recommending that Captain Dodge be made colonel of an Iowa regiment. Governor Kirkwood at once commissioned him as colonel of the Fourth Regiment, Iowa Infantry, and authorized him to recruit and complete its organization at Council Bluffs. A fortnight later, Colonel Dodge, with his regiment, was in active service in northern Missouri. When the Army of the Southwest was organized under General S. R. Curtis, Colonel Dodge was assigned to the command of the Fourth Brigade, Fourth Division, and he led the advance in the capture of Springfield, Missouri. He was engaged in the battle of Pea Ridge, where

he was wounded, and where his gallant conduct brought him promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. November 15, 1862, he was assigned to the command of the Second Division of the Army of the Tennessee, and was actively engaged thereafter against the Confederate forces under Forrest and Roddy in West Tennessee and Mississippi. With two divisions of the Sixteenth Army Corps he joined General Sherman at Chattanooga on May 4, 1864. He was commissioned major-general May 22, on the recommendation of General Grant, in recognition of his services during the operations about Corinth and in the Vicksburg campaign. He took part in all the operations of General Sherman which culminated in the fall of Atlanta, and on August 19 fell dangerously wounded, and was sent home as soon as he was able to be moved. While exhibiting all the traits which mark the accomplished soldier and general in conduct in campaign and battle, General Dodge's engineering skill was also of vast advantage to Generals Grant and Sherman, who relied upon him in large degree for the rebuilding of many large railroad bridges which had been destroyed by the Confederates, and which were necessary for providing subsistence and munitions of war to the army. This splendid service was never forgotten by Generals Grant and Sherman, both of whom paid fervent tribute to General Dodge in their "Memoirs," as well as by word of mouth in presence of military assemblages subsequent to the war. Returning to duty after recovering from his wound, General Dodge was assigned to the command of the Department of Missouri, relieving General Rosecrans on December 2, 1864. General Dodge subsequently took command of all the United States forces serving in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Utah, Montana and Dakota, west of the Missouri river, and conducted an aggressive and successful campaign against the Indians. At the conclusion of these operations, at his own earnest request, he was relieved, and May 30, 1866, his resignation was accepted.

In July, 1866, the Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District of Iowa nominated General Dodge for Congress, an honor which was entirely unsought. In Congress he was recognized as an authority on all questions relating to the army, and he was active in formulating and promoting the bill to reduce the army to a peace footing, and in other important military legislation. He declined a reëlection to Congress in order to give his sole attention to his duties as chief engineer of the Union Pacific railroad. He planned the iron bridge across the Missouri river between Council Bluffs and Omaha, and in one year directed the locating, building and equipment of five hundred and sixty-eight miles of road. May 10, 1869, he witnessed the consummation of his great purpose, the uniting of the Union Pacific with the Central Pacific at Promontory Point, Utah, eleven hundred and eighty-six miles from the eastern terminus on the Missouri river. In 1871 General Dodge was appointed chief engineer of the California & Texas Railway Construction Company, and he built the Texas & Pacific railroad from Shreveport, Louisiana, to Dallas, Texas, and from Marshall via Texarkana to Sherman. He also made the preliminary surveys to determine the thirty-fifth parallel route, and partially built eastward some two hundred miles of road.

In 1874 General Dodge visited Europe, primarily on account of his health, and until 1879 he spent a portion of each year abroad. During this period, at the solicitation of President Grant, he met the German and Italian engineers engaged in building the St. Gothard tunnel, and also examined the system of internal improvements in various parts of Europe. In January, 1880, he organized the Pacific

Railway Improvement Company, of which he became president, and completed a large section of the Texas & Pacific road. He was subsequently president and promoter of various railroad organizations in the United States and Mexico. In 1871 and 1886 the Chinese government invited the aid of General Dodge in carrying out certain internal improvements, but he declined. After the Spanish-American war he surveyed various railroad routes in Cuba. It is not too much to say that no man of his day contributed so much to the establishment of transcontinental railroads, and he was to the last a constant inspiration to railroad projectors and builders throughout the land.

General Dodge enjoyed the distinction of being the last surviving corps commander of the old Army of the Tennessee, which was organized and long commanded by Grant, who was succeeded by Sherman. General Dodge was an original member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and was its president after the death of General Sherman until he himself passed away. He was vice-president of the Grant Monument Association, and he was commander of of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the State of New York in 1897-98. He was a member of the Union League, Colonial, United States and other clubs, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a delegate-at-large from Iowa to the National Republican Conventions at Philadelphia, Chicago and Cincinnati, and took an active part in every presidential campaign beginning with that which resulted in the first election of Lincoln, and throughout his life. When war was declared against Spain in 1898, General Dodge was proffered by President McKinley a commission as major-general, which he declined on account of his years and professional duties. After the war he was appointed one of the commissioners to investigate the conduct of the War Department during the war with Spain. He always took an active interest in his *alma mater*, the Norwich (Vermont) University, which he long served as trustee, and Dodge Hall was built and donated by him to the institution. In 1911 he wrote in large part and published a "History of Norwich University," in three spacious and well illustrated volumes. He was an honorary member of the New York Society of Vermonters. He succeeded General William T. Sherman as president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and held that position until his death, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, January 3, 1916.

WEED, Thurlow,

Journalist, Political Leader.

Nathan Weed, a soldier of the Revolution, removed immediately upon its close from Stamford, Connecticut, first to Dutchess and then to Greene county, whither his son, Joel, who had married Mary Ells, of New Haven, followed him, their eldest child, Thurlow, being born at a small place called Acra, in the town of Cairo, November 15, 1797.

Owing to the poverty of the family Thurlow was forced at the age of eight years, to earn his own living, having been less than two years at a primary school. As a boy he roamed the State in menial service—a bellows blower in a Cairo blacksmith shop; a cabin boy on a North river steamer; a "devil" on the Catskill "Recorder"; helper to his father on a "hard scrabble" farm in Cortland county; moulder in a furnace and a garden weeder at Onondaga "Hollow," where he had a few weeks' study at the academy; apprentice on the Onondaga "Lynx;" a recruit in the war of 1812 on the Canadian frontier; a journeyman printer in Auburn, Utica, Cooperstown, Herkimer, New York; foreman on the Albany "Register,"

with diligent reading and the education of the printer's case—often a good education, with him notably so. At twenty-one he was the proprietor of the "Agriculturist" at Norwich, and at twenty-two publisher of the Manlius "Republican"—both these ventures proving financial failures; and in 1822 he went to Rochester, New York, then but a straggling village. He had married at Cooperstown, Catherine Ostrander, of whom he said, "She *more* than divided our labors, cares and responsibilities. But for her industry, frugality and good management, I must have been shipwrecked during the first fifteen years of trial."

At Rochester, Thurlow Weed found a helpful friend in Everard Peck, a bookseller and also the publisher of the "Telegraph," who gave him employment, and Weed was soon writing editorials. The "Telegraph" was a supporter of John Quincy Adams in 1824, and in that year Weed was elected to the Assembly on an Adams ticket. In that body, Weed was persuasive in counsel, although he did not take the floor, always dreading and never trying to be a public speaker. In 1825, he purchased the "Telegraph" and, early in 1826, finding its business increasing with the increasing growth of the village, invited Robert Martin, of the Albany "Advertiser," to join him in issuing the "Telegraph" as a daily, it being among the first daily newspapers in Western New York. This connection lasted but a few months and Weed retired to establish the "Anti-Masonic Enquirer," which he edited until 1830. He was returned to the Assembly in 1829 as an Anti-Mason, the last public office he ever held, except that of State printer.

In 1829, plans for the establishment of an Anti-Masonic organ at the State capital were consummated and Thurlow Weed was installed as editor of the Albany "Evening Journal." Its history, under his headship, is one of the most interesting in the annals of American journalism. Its success was assured from the start, although it entered a field already occupied by two prosperous plants—the "Advertiser" and the "Argus." Beginning with but one hundred and seventy daily and three hundred semi-weekly patrons, subscribers rallied to its support until, in 1840, its circulation exceeded that of any other political paper in the State; and that success was chiefly due to the quality of its editorial columns. None has excelled Weed in vigor or versatility of expression, in pith or probe, in the ability with which he advocated his own cause, or the skill with which he exposed the fallacies of the opposition. As Greeley says in his "Recollections," Weed was the most sententious and pungent writer of paragraphs in the American press. The "Journal" became the supreme organ of the Whig, and measurably of the Republican party, in the north, while Weed personally became the manager of his political organization.

His partisan directorship—in his case, a more appropriate designation than "boss"—began with the birth of the Whig party and practically ended with the accession of the Lincoln administration. Certain events, wherein he spoke the decisive word, stand out in bold relief—the nomination of Seward for Governor in 1834 and his elections in 1838 and 1840; the nomination of Harrison for the Presidency in 1840 and the spirited canvass of that year; the nomination of Taylor and Fillmore in 1848; the selection of Seward for the United States Senate in 1849 and opposition to Fillmore, consequent upon his signature of the compromise measures, including the Fugitive Slave Law in 1850; his vindication of Seward by re-election to the Senate in 1855, under peculiarly trying circumstances; and his seating of Morgan in the Senate in 1863, his last signal victory. He discovered Greeley, and fostered the campaign papers

—the "Jeffersonian" in 1838 and the "Log Cabin" in 1840—which Greeley edited effectively; and instituted the firm, "Seward, Weed and Greeley," severed at Greeley's instance in later years. He earnestly sustained the candidacy of Fremont in 1856 and that of Lincoln in 1860, although grievously wounded at the "turn down" of Seward, the logical Republican candidate, with whom his relations for many years were of the closest and most endearing character. He was Seward's mentor, as well as his Warwick. With the "Journal" as the oracle of his party, Weed was its undisputed controller, with his affable ways, his uniform consultations with prominent party representatives, his frequent visitations throughout the State, his genius for acquiring friends and followers, his devotion to the principles he professed, industrious in affairs and wise in counsel, declining all political preferment, three foreign missions at least being tendered him; without a stain upon his character and profiting nothing pecuniarily from politics, unless his emoluments as public printer early in his journalistic career are so regarded. From 1863 on, he was potent, but not absolute, as a politician.

As the Civil War approached, Weed betrayed Conservative leanings, advised compromise with the South and was, thereafter, known as a Conservative Republican. The President-elect invited him to confidential conference at Springfield, and he was materially persuasive in the constitution of Lincoln's cabinet and in the constructive measures of that administration. In October, 1861, he was deputed, with Archbishop Hughes and Bishop McIlvaine, on an unofficial mission to Europe, mainly to be informed as to public opinion and to persuade government officials there in behalf of the Union cause; and, it is said, that the friendly attitude of Queen Victoria was sensibly induced by his representations. He retired from the Albany "Journal," January 28, 1863. He thereafter made his home in New York, still in the full vigor of health and with competent estate. He continued to interest himself in politics and, although no longer a dictator, made, as a tactician, several brilliant coups. He was an ardent advocate of the renomination of Lincoln in 1864; and cordially sustained President Johnson in his reconstruction measures and in the impeachment trial. In 1867-68, he edited the "Commercial Advertiser" upon conservative lines. He advocated Grant's election in 1868 and his reëlection in 1872; and, in the same year suggested General Dix as the Republican candidate for Governor and aided his election over Francis Kernan, the combined Democratic and Liberal Republican nominee. As his years advanced, his energies abated, and he ceased in the late seventies to concern himself with politics, although to the end he kept himself *au courant* with current events. He lived quietly and serenely in his New York home, with his daughter, Harriet, as a "ministering angel" and died there November 22, 1882, having just passed the eighty-fifth year of his age, three daughters surviving him. His autobiography, edited by his daughter, one of the interesting, as well as frankest, works of its kind, was published by Houghton, Mifflin & Company in 1883 and the "Life of Thurlow Weed," by his grandson, Thurlow Weed Barnes, appeared somewhat later.

DRAPER, John W.,

Scientist, Author.

John William Draper, one of the foremost scientists of the day, was born at St. Helens, near Liverpool, England, May 5, 1811, son of the Rev. John Christopher and Sarah (Ripley) Draper. He attended a Wesleyan academy at Woodhouse Grove, and in 1829 studied chemistry at

the University of London. Before the Revolutionary War, some of John W. Draper's ancestors on his mother's side had emigrated to America, and had founded a small Wesleyan community in Virginia. Subsequently others of the family had joined them, and, after the death of his father in 1829, John W. Draper was urged by these relatives to go to America. Accordingly, in 1832, he settled in Christianville, Mecklenburg county, Virginia. His sister, Catherine, gave lessons in music and painting, and thus enabled him to take the course of lectures in the Medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1836. Before the termination of his medical course, his experiments resulted in the discovery that gases pass more or less rapidly, in some cases, instantaneously, through barriers such as bubbles or membranes "having no proper pores." This showed that what had been known as "endosmosis" was a process not confined to liquids, and elucidated the method of the oxygenation of the blood. He made this discovery the subject of his graduation thesis, which was published by the faculty, and at once attracted the attention of the scientific world. He continued his experiments, and contributed papers on their results to the principal scientific journals of America. He explained by practical demonstration the circulation of the sap in plants and of the blood in animals, as being results of osmotic action.

In the year of his graduation he became Professor of Chemistry and Physics at Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia. He resigned his chair in 1838 to accept that of Chemistry and Physiology in the University of the City of New York, which position he held until his death. In 1841 he was instrumental in founding the University Medical College, in which he was Professor of Chemistry until 1881, and chief executive officer, 1850-73. From the time of his taking his chair he continued his scientific investigations, and in 1844 published a volume entitled "A Treatise on the Forces that Produce the Organization of Plants," in which he combated the existence of the so-called "vital force" of physiologists.

In 1839 Professor Draper made the first daguerreotype of the moon, one inch in diameter, and which led to his later greatly enlarged lunar photographs, which at the Centennial Exposition, in Philadelphia, awoke the surprise and admiration of the world. He associated himself with Professor S. F. B. Morse, then a portrait painter in the University building, in carrying on the experiments which resulted in the invention of the electric telegraph, aiding that inventor in the construction of the batteries and other apparatus. He daguerreotyped the prismatic spectrum in 1842, and the diffraction spectrum in 1843. In the latter year he also invented a chlor-hydrogen photometer and a ferric-oxalate photometer. Investigating the phenomena of the solar spectrum, he doubled the number of discovered lines. In 1847 he studied the phenomena of incandescence, and ascertained that it is only the spectrum of a gaseous body that shows lines at all, thus anticipating Kirchoff's conclusions by thirteen years. In 1848 he made a spectrum analysis of various flames, proving that of whatever origin, they yield all the colors of the spectrum. The finest telescopes failed to resolve many of the nebulæ into distinct points of light; astronomers had been puzzled as to the explanation of this; but Dr. Draper's discoveries in spectrum analysis showed that if the spectrum of an irresolvable nebula consists of bright lines, it is a gaseous body; if on the other hand the spectrum is continuous, that body is an incandescent solid; thus affording means of inferring

the constitution of the remote heavenly bodies. He was the first to make microscopic photographs, in 1853. In 1872 he experimented on the distribution of heat and chemical force in the solar spectrum.

In 1875 for his "Researches in Radiant Energy," Professor Draper was awarded the Rumford gold medal by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was a member of very many scientific societies, including the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Academia dei Lincei of Rome, and the Physical Society of London. The College of New Jersey conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1860. His bibliography, comprising books, scientific memoirs, lectures and addresses, includes ninety-two titles, as listed in Professor Barker's memoir of Professor Draper, read before the National Academy of Sciences. Among them are: "Elements of Chemistry," by Robert Kane; American edition edited by J. W. Draper (1842); "A Treatise on the Forces which Produce the Organization of Plants" (1844); "Text-Book on Chemistry" (1846); "Text-Book on Natural Philosophy" (1847); "Human Physiology—Statical and Dynamical" (1856); "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe" (1862); "Thoughts on the Future Civil Policy of America" (1865); "A Text-Book on Physiology" (1866); "History of the American Civil War" (3 vols., 1867-70); "History of the Conflict Between Religion and Science" (1874); and "Scientific Memoirs, Being Experimental Contributions to a Knowledge of Radiant Energy" (1878).

Dr. Draper married, in 1831, Antonia Coetana de Paiva Pereira, daughter of Dr. Gardner, of Rio Janeiro, attending physician of Dom Pedro I., Emperor of Brazil. Her mother was the daughter of Senor de Paiva Pereira, of Portugal, whose great-grandfather was captain of Vasco de Gama's ship when he circumnavigated Africa in 1497. Dr. Draper died in South Boston, Massachusetts, August 5, 1886.

BERGH, Henry,

Friend of Dumb Animals.

Henry Bergh, who built an enduring monument to his name as founder of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was born in New York City, in 1823. His father, Christian Bergh, a native of Germany, was a shipbuilder, and for many years in the service of the government. He died in 1843, leaving three children, amply provided for.

Henry Bergh entered Columbia College, but before his course was finished, determined on an extended foreign tour, and spent five years in travel in Europe. In 1862 he became Secretary of Legation to Russia, and afterward Acting Vice-Consul. The severity of the climate obliged him to resign his position, and he again devoted his means and leisure to travel, seeking more temperate regions both in Europe and the East. Cruelties to animals, witnessed by him in his travels, and especially during his residence at St. Petersburg, first suggested his philanthropic mission on behalf of the dumb brute. During a visit to England, he sought the acquaintance and assistance of Lord Harrowby, who was then president of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. On his return to the United States he determined on devoting the remainder of his life to the interests of the dumb creation, and upon his labors in behalf of that part of created life obliged to yield to man's superior rule, rests his honored reputation. He was alone, but in the face of indifference, and combated by opposition and ridicule, he began the organization of the society which came to be recognized

as one of the most beneficent movements of the age. He not only devoted to the cause he had espoused his talents as a speaker and a lecturer but as a worker, whether in the street, defending horses from inhuman treatment; in the court room, invoking the aid of the law; or before the Legislature, seeking legal enactments; he stood without an equal. An act of incorporation for his society was secured April 10, 1866, in the Legislature of New York, and Mr. Bergh became its first president. The association began its work of development, and in a few months was in a flourishing condition financially, its first valuable property being the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Bergh. Branches of the society were established and now exist in every part of the United States and Canada. In many cities its officers are constituted special policemen, with authority to arrest any person found practicing cruelty of any kind toward any member of the brute creation. Every moral agency—social, legislative and personal—is employed; points of vital concern to health as well as to humanity are touched; the transportation of cattle, the purity of milk, the times and manner of slaughtering for the market, the care of horses and other beasts of burden, the abolition of live birds from shooting matches, the breaking up of cock-fights and dog-fights. By an ingenious invention, Mr. Bergh substituted an artificial for a live pigeon as a mark for the sportsman's gun, and it is in almost universal use by gunners—a thin, hollow disc of clay, which is sprung from a trap and in its passage through the air imitates the flight of a bird. In 1871, a Parisian and a typical miser, Louis Bonard, who occupied, in squalor and wretchedness, an obscure room, sent for Mr. Bergh. The old man made his will, when it was revealed that he had property to the value of $150,000, all of which was devised to Mr. Bergh's society. A shabby and dusty trunk was filled with gold and silver watches in alternate layers, together with a large quantity of jewelry and diamonds. This singular bequest enabled the society to greatly enlarge its work. During 1873, Mr. Bergh made a lecturing tour through the West, spoke before the Evangelical Alliance and Episcopal Convention, and was the means of having a new canon confirmed, giving authority to clergymen of the Episcopal church to preach a sermon at least once a year on cruelty and mercy to animals. Mr. Bergh neither sought nor received salary, his private income being ample for his needs; he devoted his entire time and energies to the work of "speaking for those who could not speak for themselves." In 1886, thirty-nine States of the American Union, with Brazil and the Argentine Republic, had enacted laws similar to those which Mr. Bergh procured from the Legislature of New York. His work did not stop in caring for dumb beasts; in 1874 he rescued a little girl from inhuman treatment, and the act led to the founding of a society for the prevention of cruelty to children.

As an author, Mr. Bergh wrote several plays, and published "The Streets of New York," a volume of tales and sketches; "The Portentous Telegram," "The Ocean Paragon," and "Married Off." He died in New York City, March 12, 1888.

WORDEN, John L.,

Hero of Monitor-Merrimac Battle.

Admiral John Lorimer Worden, of naval fame during the Civil War, was born in Mount Pleasant, Westchester county, New York, March 12, 1817. At the age of seventeen he was appointed midshipman in the United States navy, and ordered to the sloop-of-war "Erie," on the Brazilian station; in September, 1837, was transferred to the Mediterranean squadron; and in December, 1839,

was sent to the naval school at Philadelphia. July 16, 1840, he was promoted to passed midshipman and sent to duty in the Pacific squadron, and after two years passed a like period on duty at the New York and Washington navy yards. In August, 1846, he was promoted to master, and in November following to lieutenant, and served again on the Pacific coast until 1850. From that time until the breaking out of the Civil War, he was on sea service and on duty at the New York navy yard.

On April 6, 1861, he reported to the Navy Department and asked for active sea service. He was at once sent overland with dispatches for Captain Adams, in command of the fleet off Pensacola, and on his return was captured by a party of Confederates near Montgomery, Alabama, and held prisoner until November 14, 1861, when he was paroled. He was later exchanged at Norfolk, Virginia, and as soon as his health would permit, his confinement having left him very poorly, he reported for duty. On January 13, 1862, he was assigned to Ericsson's "Monitor" (sarcastically called a cheese-box on a raft), just then completed. He was allowed to select his crew from the "North Carolina" and "Sabine;" and, without taking time to drill the crew at the guns or to become familiar with the working of the turret, he put to sea, March 6, 1862, and sailed to Hampton Roads, in tow of a large tug. Arriving at Hampton Roads as the "Congress" was burning, he reported to Captain Marsten, and, in spite of orders to sail to Washington went to the aid of the "Minnesota," which was hard aground off Newport News. At seven-thirty in the morning the Confederate iron-clad "Merrimac" and her consorts started for Sewall's Point for the "Minnesota." The "Monitor" got under way, steered direct for the enemy in order to hold him away from the "Minnesota," and, making no attempt at the wooden vessels, ran alongside of the "Merrimac." The pilot-house from which Worden commanded his vessel was a square iron structure, so small as to accommodate only three men; the commander, pilot and quartermaster. It was on the deck, directly in front of the turret, thus preventing firing ahead; and was connected with the turret by a speaking tube, which was destroyed early in the action, thus making communication between the commander and the executive officer difficult. Worden fought at close quarters, maneuvered his boat skillfully, availed himself of all the advantages he possessed, and at one time hauled off to allow the turret to replenish its supply of shot. He then renewed the conflict, and fought his vessel until a large shell, striking the pilot-house and exploding, blinded him. He was cared for by the physician on the "Monitor," and was sent to Washington, D. C. Although the "Merrimac" was not destroyed, she was roughly used, and the ability of the "Monitor" to cope with her prevented her prosecuting the campaign that had been planned. Worden was received as the popular hero; he was given a vote of thanks by Congress on July 11, 1862, and the following day was promoted to commander. He gradually recovered his sight, and in January, 1863, was assigned to the command of the "Montauk," a boat of the "Monitor" type, but of improved pattern, with which he joined the South Atlantic squadron under DuPont, who was planning an attack on Charleston. In order to ascertain the ability of monitors to withstand the fire of land batteries, DuPont ordered Worden to attack Fort McAllister, on the Great Ogeechee river, below Savannah. On January 27, 1863, Worden steamed up the river, anchored and fired upon the fort four hours, until his ammunition was exhausted. The trial was successful as far as showing the invulnerability of the

boat, but the slight amount of damage done to the fort was disappointing. The Confederate steamer "Nashville," designed as a commerce destroyer, was at this time hiding in the Ogeechee river, awaiting an opportunity to run the blockade. When the "Montauk" sailed up the river, she withdrew out of range, but on February 27, Worden discovered her to be aground, and the following morning, steaming up under the guns of the fort, fired across a neck of land, and although continually under fire from the fort, he caused the explosion of the magazine of the "Nashville" by his shells, and withdrew uninjured, until running into a torpedo, he blew a hole in the bottom of the "Montauk." The boat was later repaired, and took part in DuPont's attack on Charleston, April 7, 1863. On February 3, 1863, he received another vote of thanks from Congress, and was promoted to captain. Worden was on duty at New York, 1863-66; served on the Pacific squadron, 1866-67; was promoted commodore, May 27, 1868; was superintendent of the Naval Academy, 1870-74; was promoted rear-admiral, November 20, 1872; commanded the European squadron, 1875-77; and was retired, with the highest sea pay of his grade, at his own request, December 23, 1886. He died in Washington, D. C., October 18, 1897.

HOPKINS, Mark,

Distinguished Educator.

Mark Hopkins, fourth president of Williams College (1836-72), was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, February 4, 1802. He came of English ancestry, his earliest American ancestor being John Hopkins, who settled in Cambridge in 1634. His son Stephen established himself at Waterbury in 1680, where he built a mill on what is now known as Mad river, and where his eldest son John became town clerk. Timothy Hopkins, son of John Hopkins, became a person of great influence; he was at various times constable, selectman, grand juror, moderator of the town meeting, justice of the peace for eight years, and represented the town many times in the general court. He died in 1749. His son Samuel, born in 1721, was the celebrated divine whose theological doctrines created a new epoch in New England religious development. Mark, another son, became a colonel of the Berkshire militia in 1776, served in the War of the Revolution, and was the first lawyer of Berkshire county. Mark's son Archibald was a farmer, who lived and died at Stockbridge, he was a man of lesser parts than his distinguished ancestors, but of rugged worth. He married Mary Curtis, a true descendant of the early Puritans, and to them were born Mark, and two younger brothers—Albert, who became a well-known astronomer, and Henry, whose early promise of distinction as an artist was nullified by premature death.

Mark Hopkins was fitted for college partly at Clinton, New York, partly by his uncle, Rev. Jared Curtis, then principal of Stockbridge Academy, and was for a short time a student at Lenox Academy. Before entering college he taught school at Richmond. In 1821 he entered Williams College, founded in 1755 by Colonel Ephraim Williams, whose half-sister was the mother of Electa Sargeant, afterwards Colonel Mark Hopkins' wife. The future president was thus connected by blood with the founder of the college. In 1824 he was graduated with the valedictory as B. A. The following year he became a tutor in the college, after having entered the medical school at Pittsfield. In 1827 he resumed his medical studies, and was graduated from Berkshire Medical School in 1829, and in 1830 was preparing to engage in practice in New York City. At that time, however,

Mark Hopkins

Dr. William A. Porter, Professor of Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric at Williams College, died, and the vacant chair was offered to Mark Hopkins, who accepted it after some hesitation. Thus began the connection which was to last for over half a century, and be productive of such great and enduring results. On Christmas Day, 1832, he married Mary Hubbell, of Williamstown, and in 1833 he was licensed to preach by the Berkshire Association. In 1836, although but thirty-four years old, his lofty character and scholarly attainments had won for him such confidence that he was chosen to succeed to the college presidency, President Griffen having resigned. For thirty-six years he remained at its head, and brought the institution to a high state of efficiency and prosperity, attracting pupils from far-off States through his personal renown. Many high positions were offered him during these years, but he remained faithful to his *alma mater*. Even when in 1872 he resigned the presidency, he continued to give his invaluable services as Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. He also retained the pastorate of the college church, the duties of which he had first assumed in 1836.

As an educator, a governor, and a moral philosopher, Dr. Hopkins was one of the greatest men New England has produced. He was a believer in the study of physiology as the true basis for the upbuilding of moral health, and as affording the groundwork for a complete understanding of the mind. This belief that the physical nature of man could not be ignored in the successful study of the intellectual, led him to give his note for $600 to purchase an illustrating physical manikin, despite the fact that his salary did not amount to more than $1,100. He earned a portion of the necessary funds by lecturing during the winter, but further self-sacrifice on his part was made unnecessary when, in August, 1842, the college trustees voted to assume the cost of the manikin, and that President Hopkin's note be cancelled. The president's heroic effort to pay for the manikin was typical of the man, who preferred to work noiselessly to accomplish his purposes, rather than ask assistance of anyone. This quality of quiet determination marked President Hopkins's whole career. When, in 1868, a serious rebellion of the students against the faculty broke out during his temporary absence, it needed but a few masterly words from him and a little mingling with the malcontents to restore harmony, which his consummate tact soon rendered permanent. President Hopkins was a firm believer in the Christian influences of a college education, and perhaps no college president ever sent out so great a number of young men imbued with the influences of their minister's moral and religious training. Many of them have written testimony of the fact in his declining years. As a philosopher, he was one of the acutest thinkers that the New World has produced, and it is perhaps a matter for regret that his absorbing duties as the head of a great college should have left him so little time to formulate to the full the philosophical system of which he was the father. His lectures on the "Evidences of Christianity," published in Boston in 1846, and again in 1864, have attained to the rank of a text-book, as have also his "Outline Study of Man" (New York, 1873), and his work entitled "The Law of Love, and Love as a Law" (1869), which may be regarded as the fullest exposition of his system. The first effort of his to attract widespread attention was his master's oration on "Mystery," delivered in 1827, and published the following year in the "American Journal of Science and Arts." Other works from his pen are: "Miscellaneous Essays and Discourses" (1847); "Lectures on Moral Science" (1862), given first before the Lowell Institute;

"Baccalaureate Sermons and Occasional Discourses" (1863); "Strength and Beauty" (1874), afterwards revised and republished under the title of "Teachings and Counsels" (1884); and his last production, a collection of lectures under the caption of "The Scriptural Idea of Man" (1883). He died at Williamstown, Massachusetts, June 17, 1887.

MYER, Albert James,

Soldier, Author of Signal Service.

General Albert James Myer, whose services in his particular field to the United States army were of inestimable value, was born in Newburgh, New York, September 20, 1827, son of Henry Beekman and Elinor Pope (McClanahan) Myer; grandson of Simon Johnson and Cornelia (Thorn) Myer, and of Robert and Elinor (Baird) McClanahan, and a descendant of Jan Dircksen and Tryntje Andriesse (Grevenraet) Myer, who emigrated from Amsterdam to New Amsterdam previous to 1652.

He was graduated from Hobart College, Bachelor of Arts, 1847, Master of Arts, 1850, and from Buffalo Medical College in 1851. He entered the United States army as an assistant surgeon in 1854, and served in Texas from that year to 1857. During 1850-60 he was on special signal service, and while so engaged he devised a system for signalling messages with accuracy and rapidity for many miles, by means of flags by day and torches by night, this marking the beginning of a service that was carried to great efficiency during the Civil War. He was made major and signal officer in 1860, and saw duty in New Mexico and against the Indians. At the outbreak of the rebellion, he was placed on duty at Fortress Monroe, where he organized and commanded the camp for signal service instruction, and served on the staff of General Benjamin F. Butler, later being an aide to General McDowell, and taking part in the first battle of Bull Run. As chief signal officer on the staff of General George B. McClellan, he established camps of instruction for signalmen, organized signal parties, and introduced the signal service at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He commanded the signal service of the Army of the Potomac in the Peninsula campaign of 1862, and in that year was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel for gallant and meritorious services at Hanover Court House and Malvern Hill. He was promoted to full colonel in March, 1863, and until November of that year was in charge of the main signal system service office at Washington City, and introduced the signal system in the Military Academy at West Point, and was head of the central board of examination for admission to the signal corps of the army. He was on reconnoissance duty on the Mississippi river between the mouth of the Ohio and Memphis, Tennessee, from December, 1863, to May, 1864, and from that time until the end of the war was chief signal officer of the Military Division of the Mississippi. As a member of General Canby's staff he participated in the capture of Fort Gaines, Alabama. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army for distinguished services in organizing, instructing and commanding the signal service of the army, and for special service in October, 1865, when the post of Allatoona, Georgia, with General Sherman's vast supplies, was saved from capture through the aid of his flag signals—the incident memorialized in the popular evangelistic hymn, "Hold the Fort." General Myer was made chief signal officer of the army on July 28, 1866. On November 1, 1870, in an experiment in telegraphing and signalling the approach and force of storms, he made his first observations and which were received at twenty-four widely separated stations at

8:25 o'clock a. m., and a week later he telegraphed his first storm warning to the stations which he had established on the Great Lakes. He represented the United States at the International Congress of Meteorologists at Vienna in 1873, and at the Meteorological Congress in Rome in 1879. Between these years, in 1875 he had established a daily international bulletin and in 1878 a daily international chart in connection with the Signal Service Bureau; and also a system of day and night signals for navigation, and a system of reports for the benefit of farmers and of interior commerce. In recognition of his services, he was made a brigadier-general in the regular army in 1880. In 1872 Hobart College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, and Union University that of Doctor of Philosophy in 1875. General Myer was the author of "Manual of Signals for the United States Army and Navy" (1868). He died in Buffalo, New York, August 24, 1880.

GEORGE, Henry,

Political Economist.

Henry George was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1839, the eldest son of Richard Samuel Henry and Catharine Pratt (Vallance) George, and grandson of Captain Richard George, who had been brought from England when a child and was a sea captain from Philadelphia and suffered imprisonment by the British in the War of 1812. The father of Henry George was a book publisher.

Henry George attended the Protestant Episcopal Academy and also the Philadelphia High School, which he left in 1853 to go to work. In 1855 he shipped as a boy on the ship "Hindoo" to Melbourne and Calcutta and back to New York, consuming fourteen months in the voyage. He then learned the printer's trade, and in 1858 he worked his way around Cape Horn to California as ship's steward on the United States light-house tender "Shubrick," and there joined a party for the Frazier river, British Columbia, to dig gold. The excitement subsided soon after he reached Victoria and he did not attempt to go up the river to the mines, but returned to San Francisco in the steerage. He worked as a printer and in a rice mill, and soon after joined the Typographical Union. He next started the "Evening Journal" in partnership with five other printers, but was forced out by adversity, the war opening and the paper having no telegraphic service. He was later a compositor on the "Sacramento Union." In 1865, Henry George, while still setting type and at times suffering extreme poverty, began to write for the public press, at first under a pen name. When President Lincoln was assassinated he wrote an anonymous letter to the editor of the "Alta-Californian," on which he was engaged as a compositor, and was surprised to see its appearance in the editorial columns the following day. Soon afterward he was engaged as special reporter on a newspaper, "The Times," and within a few months was chief of staff.

He now began to study the tariff question, and was converted to the theory of absolute free trade. He went to New York by the overland route in 1868 to establish a press service for the San Francisco "Herald," but failed on account of excessive telegraph charges, which led him to draw up and give to the press a vigorous protest against the telegraph monopoly. In 1869 he wrote an article on the anti-Chinese question in California for the New York "Tribune," at the instance of John Russell Young, its managing editor. This was probably the first article upon that subject printed on the Atlantic coast. John Stuart Mill wrote him a congratulatory letter, and the

article otherwise attracted wide attention, especially on the Pacific slope, where his advocacy of Chinese exclusion pointed out a way to escape the threatened competition. He returned to California in 1869 with a commission to act as correspondent of the "Tribune," which commission Mr. Young's successor promptly repealed. He then took charge of the "Sacramento Reporter," and, on its formation into a stock company, Mr. George was given besides a salary, one-quarter of the shares. When the Central Pacific railroad purchased the paper Mr. George retired from its editorship, as he would not edit a paper for a monopoly. However, though deprived of his paper, he was not to be silenced, and he issued a pamphlet supporting the candidature of Governor Haight for reëlection, and opposing the Central Pacific's efforts to get another subsidy; and, though Haight was defeated, such was the influence of the pamphlet that no subsidies were afterward granted to railroads in California.

The growth of poverty side by side with the rapid strides in industrial progress, as witnessed by him in the East during his visit there, attracted his attention, and in 1871 he wrote a pamphlet, "Our Land and Land Policy: National and State," in which he first advocated the raising of all revenue by placing the whole burden of taxation upon the value of land, including improvements; arguing that this value, which the economists call "economic rent," springs entirely from the community at large, and should therefore go to the community for common purposes.

In 1872, with two partners, he established the San Francisco "Evening Post," the first penny paper on the Pacific coast. The venture proved a success, and through money voluntarily loaned by Senator John P. Jones, a perfecting press was purchased in Philadelphia, the first used in California. In August, 1875, the partners established a morning paper, the "Ledger," with an illustrated Sunday edition, also a pioneer movement. The failure of the Bank of California and a local panic affected the prosperity of the paper, and, Senator Jones' notes becoming due, he took the paper, and Mr. George and his partners retired. Mr. George stumped the State for Tilden and Hendricks in the campaign of 1876. Governor Irvin appointed him inspector of gas meters, which position he held from 1875 to 1879, and while he was thus employed he was enabled to write his celebrated book, "Progress and Poverty." In 1879 he sent the manuscript of this book to New York, but it was refused by every publishing house. He then accepted the offer of his former partner, William M. Hinton, to print an edition, Mr. George assisting in its composition. The author's edition, selling at three dollars per copy, paid for the plates, and the following year D. Appleton & Company, of New York, printed an edition from the plates, bringing it out in January, 1880. It at first had little sale, but the newspapers at length noticing it, the sales began to increase, and in 1882, being put in twenty-cent library form in New York and in six-penny form in London, it had a run in both countries that not only surpassed all other economic works ever printed, but outstripped the popular novels. This brought the author little more than fame, however, as he had sacrificed his copyright to the end of ensuring for the book a wide reading.

In the New York mayoralty campaign in 1886, Mr. George made a remarkable although unsuccessful canvass, receiving sixty-eight thousand votes, while Mr. Roosevelt received sixty thousand four hundred and thirty-six, and Mr. Hewitt ninety thousand five hundred and fifty-two. In 1881 Henry George went to Great Britain as a special newspaper correspondent, and took an active part in

the Land League agitation, being arrested twice as a "suspect" while in Ireland. He subsequently made several lecturing tours through Great Britain. In 1887 he started a weekly newspaper, the "Standard," in New York, and in the fall of that year was a candidate for Secretary of State, but was defeated. He advocated the adoption of the Australian ballot system, and found a firm disciple of his single tax theories in Father McGlynn, of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, whose friendship for the political reformer cost Father McGlynn his parish and a temporary excommunication by Archbishop Corrigan, but he was restored by the Pope, through the influence of Monsignor Satolli. Mr. George supported Grover Cleveland each time he ran for the presidency, and William J. Bryan in 1896. In the political contest for mayor of Greater New York, Mr. George was again the candidate of the laboring classes under the party name of Jeffersonian Democrats. He carried on an aggressive canvass which overtaxed his strength, and a few days before the election he died suddenly of apoplexy at his hotel. His son, Henry George, Jr., was placed upon the ticket in his stead, but he could not command his father's probable vote. Mr. George's funeral was one of the largest ever accorded to a private citizen and the laboring classes were his conspicuous mourners.

In 1861 he was married to Annie C. Fox, a native of Australia, who had come with her parents to California. She was a Roman Catholic, but as the season was Advent, and it was a runaway match, they were married by a Methodist minister; the marriage was, however, sanctioned at Sacramento soon after by the Rev. Father Nathaniel Gallagher. Henry, the eldest son of Mr. George, was born in Sacramento, November 3, 1863, and Richard, the second son, who became a sculptor, was born in San Francisco, January 27, 1865. After the death of Mr. George, a public subscription for the widow, being opposed by her, a few friends and admirers of the dead man privately made up and presented a small fund; and a monument designed by his son, Richard, was erected by the voluntary contributions of other friends, through one of the New York newspapers, over his grave on Ocean Hill, in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York, and was unveiled on Decoration Day, May 30, 1898.

The published works of Henry George include: "Progress and Poverty" (1879); "The Irish Land Question" (1881); "Social Problems" (1884); "Protection or Free Trade" (1886); "The Conditions of Labor: An Open Letter to Pope Leo XIII" (1891); "A Perplexed Philosopher" (1892); and "The Science of Political Economy," which he had practically finished at the time of his death, and which was afterward published. Henry George died in New York City, October 29, 1897.

HOWE, Julia Ward,

Author of "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Had this talented woman written only her "Battle Hymn of the Republic," she would be famous in American history for all time. She was born in New York City, May 27, 1819; daughter of Samuel and Julia (Cutler) Ward. Among her ancestors were the Marions of South Carolina, Governor Samuel Ward, of the Continental Congress, and Roger Williams. Her father was a successful banker, and after the death of her mother in 1824 had the charge of her education, which was extremely liberal for the time, including the ancient and modern languages.

Julia Ward Howe inherited poetic genius from her mother. After her father's death in 1839 she visited Boston, and while there met Margaret Fuller.

She was married in New York in 1843 to Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, the eminent philanthropist. They spent the first year of their married life abroad and their first child, Julia Romana, was born in Rome, Italy. Mrs. Howe was already well acquainted with the French, German and Italian languages. Before the Civil War she conducted, in association with her husband, "The Commonwealth," an anti-slavery paper. In 1861 she wrote her famous "Battle Hymn of the Republic," the inspiration for which came to her in a night visit to one of the Union camps, early in the Civil War. It had a magnetic effect throughout the entire country, and has become a classic in patriotic verse. A trip to Greece in 1867 resulted in her entertaining work, "From the Oak to the Olive." In 1869 she espoused the cause of woman suffrage, and her first speech before a legislative committee was made in the State House, Boston, in the winter of 1869. She was an original member of the New England Club, of which she was elected president. She presided from time to time over the deliberations of the American Woman Suffrage Association, and was a delegate to the World's Prison Reform Congress in London in 1872. During her stay in England she made every effort to promote the formation of an international peace association of women, for which she had already published one appeal at the close of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870. She was president of the woman's branch of the New Orleans Exposition, 1884-85, and was vice-president of the American Authors' Guild in 1898. She preached in Rome, Italy, Santo Domingo, and from Unitarian pulpits in the United States; and lectured before the Concord School of Philosophy. Of Mrs. Howe's family, the well-known Sam Ward, of New York and Washington society, was her brother; the elder of her sisters was the wife of the sculptor, Thomas Crawford, and the mother of Francis Marion Crawford, the novelist; her youngest sister married, in 1846, Adolph Mailliard, whose father was administrator of the American estate of Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain; her daughter Julia Romana was a distinguished educator; her daughter Laura E. Richards became a well-known author; her daughter Maud, also an author, was married to John Elliott, the artist; her daughter Florence became a writer on social topics, and her son Harry Marion acquired a wide reputation as a writer on iron and steel manufacture.

Mrs. Howe's poetical works include: "Passion Flowers" (1854); "Words of the Hour" (1856); "Later Lyrics" (1866); "From Sunset Ridge" (1898). Her plays include: "The World's Own," acted at Wallack's Theatre, 1855; and "Hippolytus," a tragedy never produced, written for Edwin Booth in 1858. Her prose works include: "A Trip to Cuba" (1860); "From the Oak to the Olive" (1868); "Modern Society" (1881); "Life of Margaret Fuller" (1883), and a volume of essays entitled: "Is Polite Society Polite?" (1898); and she edited: "Sex and Education," a reply to Dr. Edward H. Clark's "Sex in Education" (1874). She was associate editor of the "Woman's Journal," and contributed to various reviews and magazines. She died at Middletown, Rhode Island, October 17, 1910.

RAYMOND, Henry J.,

Journalist and Statesman.

Henry Jarvis Raymond was born at Lima, New York, January 24, 1820. He was brought up on his father's farm; at the age of sixteen taught a country school, and was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1840. Proceeding at once to New York City, he began the study of law, maintaining himself in part by teaching in a young ladies' seminary. Soon coming into contact with Horace

Greeley, he began to write for the press, and when the New York "Tribune" was established in April, 1841, Raymond was associated with the enterprise, later becoming its managing editor. He developed great rapidity and skill as a reporter, employing a species of shorthand peculiar to himself, and showing a wonderful memory, most auspiciously seen in his reports of Dr. Dionysius Lardner's scientific lectures, from which reports the lectures were published in two volumes by Greeley & McElrath, with Dr. Lardner's certificate of their accuracy. Young Raymond also exhibited great energy in procuring exclusive news. Eventually his temperament, which was more conservative by far than that of Mr. Greeley, led to differences between the two, and in 1848 he left the "Tribune" to assume the position of office editor of the New York "Courier and Enquirer," under Colonel J. Watson Webb. He also became the literary adviser of the firm of Harper Brothers, and to him (in 1850) was due the founding of "Harper's New Monthly Magazine." For this he wrote the "Prospectus." A newspaper debate which he had with Horace Greeley on Fourierism was continued for some time, and then Mr. Raymond's articles were published as a pamphlet. He also contributed largely to the periodicals of the Harper Brothers.

In 1849 Mr. Raymond was elected to the State Legislature by the Whigs, and there distinguished himself in debate. In 1850 he was reëlected to the Assembly, and was made speaker. During his legislative term he devoted special attention to the promotion of legislation for the improvement of the school and canal systems. In 1856 he retired from the "Courier and Enquirer," on account of political differences between him and Colonel Webb. The winter of 1850-51 was spent in Europe, but, returning to the United States the following season, he founded the New York "Times," whose first issue appeared September 18, 1851, and was editor-in-chief until his death, and this paper he made one of the leading journals of the country. He went to Baltimore in the summer of 1852 to report the proceedings of the Whig National Convention, but was given a seat as a delegate. Raymond was an anti-slavery Whig, and during this convention made a strong speech, setting forth the position of many northern Whigs upon slavery as it was related to public questions then in issue. In 1854 he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York, and in 1856 he was prominent in the organization of the National Republican party, drafting its "Address to the People." After the defeat of General Fremont in his canvass for the presidency in 1856, Mr. Raymond declined a renomination for the Lieutenant-Governorship of New York. The next year (1858) he favored Stephen A. Douglas, but ultimately resumed his relations with the Republican party. In 1859 he visited Europe, and was an eye-witness of the Franco-Austrian campaign in Italy, gaining a journalistic triumph by the early publication in New York of his full account of the battle of Solferino. He warmly urged the nomination of Hon. William H. Seward for the Presidency in 1860, but, when Abraham Lincoln became the Republican standard-bearer, Mr. Raymond supported him efficiently, as indeed he supported the national government throughout the Civil War, only censuring at times what he regarded as a hesitating policy. After the first battle of Bull Run (July 21, 1861), he proposed the establishment of a provisional government. During this year (1861) he was elected a member of the New York Legislature, and when it assembled was made its speaker. In 1863 he was defeated by

Governor Edwin D. Morgan for nomination as candidate for the United States Senatorship from New York. He was chairman of the New York delegation in the Republican National Convention of 1864, and during that year was elected to Congress. In a speech in the House of Representatives, December 22, 1865, he maintained that the Southern States had never been out of the Union. He was now separated from the majority of his party, and gave a partial support to the reconstruction policy of President Andrew Johnson. He took part in convoking the Philadelphia "Loyalists' Convention" of 1866, and wrote its "Address and Declaration of Principles." During that year he declined to be renominated for Congress, and in 1867 also declined the nomination as United States Minister to Austria, which had been offered to him by President Johnson.

He now devoted himself once more, and with the utmost energy, to journalism, which he accounted his true vocation, but in 1868 revisited Europe with his family. Mr. Raymond was an assiduous writer for thirty years. His name is usually associated with that of Greeley and Bennett as the trio of great editors of their day. As a journalist merely, with "a nose for news," he was an expert; and as an editor was more scholarly than either. As a speaker, he was rich in vocabulary, polished in diction, facile in argument, quick in apprehension and adroit in reply, with a marvelous faculty for "making the worse appear the better reason." He was the author of "History of the Administration of President Lincoln" New York, (1864). A revised edition, entitled "The Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln," was published in 1865. (See Augustus Maverick, "H. J. Raymond and the New York Press for Thirty Years," Hartford, 1870). He died in New York City, June 18, 1869.

PAYNE, John Howard,

Author of "Home, Sweet Home."

John Howard Payne, of much ability as dramatic author and actor, is almost unknown except for his "Home, Sweet Home," positively the most familiar of all home songs. This, belonging to all time, properly permits of its author appearing in any biographical work.

He was born in New York City, June 9, 1791, son of William and Sarah (Isaacs) Payne, and a descendant of Thomas Paine, who emigrated from England to America in 1622, and settled in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, in 1639. He was educated in Boston, Massachusetts, and became an assistant instructor of elocution with his father. He succeeded his brother, William Osborn Payne, as a clerk in a counting house in New York City, in 1804, and there clandestinely edited the "Thespian Mirror," 1805-06. He attended Union College, Schenectady, New York, 1806-08, where he edited and published a college paper called the "Pastime." After his mother's death in 1807, he gained the consent of his father, who had lost all his property, to his appearance on the stage, this having been his ambition from childhood. At the age of sixteen he made his debut as Young Norval at the Park Theatre, New York, February 24, 1809, and subsequently appeared in Boston, Providence, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, as Zaphna in "Mahomet," Octavian in "The Mountaineers," Salem in "Barbarossa," Tancred in "Sigismonda," and Romeo, in "Romeo and Juliet." He traveled through the South and North and was everywhere greeted as the juvenile wonder. He appeared in New York, March 1, 1811, playing Edgar to George F. Cooke's Lear; in Boston, in March, 1812, as Hamlet to Mrs. Duff's Ophelia, and then in Philadelphia and Baltimore. He played

John Howard Payne.

Nath Hawthorne

as Young Norval in the Drury Lane Theatre, London, England, June 4, 1813, and afterward traveled through the principal cities of England and Ireland, retiring from the stage in 1817. He resided in France and England for nearly twenty years and was engaged chiefly as a playwright, selling his first play, "The Maid and the Magpie," a translation from the French, to the managers of Covent Garden for £100. He wrote, translated and adapted more than sixty plays, among them: "Brutus, or the Fall of Tarquin," "Mahomet," "Married and Single," "Two Sons-in-law," "Spanish Husband," "Paoli," "Judge and the Attorney," "White Maid," "Post Chaise," "Mrs. Smith and Boarding School," "Clari, or the Maid of Milan," (in which occurs his song of "Home, Sweet Home," and through which everyone concerned except Payne realized a fortune, his compensation for the play being only $30), and "Charles II." "Brutus, or the Fall of Tarquin," produced at the Drury Lane Theatre with Edmund Kean in the title role in 1818, was a success and became a favorite role of Cooper, Forrest, and the elder Booth, as did "Charles II." with Charles Kemble. Of his appearance at this period a contemporary wrote: "Nature bestowed upon him a countenance of no common order, and though there was a roundness and fairness which faintly express strong, turbulent emotions or display the furious passions, these defects were supplied by an eye which glowed with animation and intelligence. A more extraordinary mixture of softness and intelligence were never associated in a human countenance, and his face was a true index of his heart." He returned to the United States in 1832 and received several benefits from members of the theatrical profession in various cities, being in most indigent circumstances.

He lived among the Cherokee Indians for a time, became an adviser of Chief Ross in his difficulties with the United States; and was arrested, with the chief, by the Georgia State Guard, but subsequently became influential in securing the treaty that resulted in the removal of the tribe to the West. He became interested in several projects in the United States, but none of them prospered, and in 1841 he was appointed United States Consul to Tunis, Africa, from which post he was recalled in 1845. He resided in Italy, Paris and London, 1845-47, returned to New York City in 1847, and lived at Washington, D. C., until April, 1851, when he was reappointed to Tunis, and served until his death, in that country, April 9, 1852. Mr. Payne never married. On June 5, 1883, his body was removed from the cemetery of St. George at Tunis, where a monument had been erected to his memory, and reinterred in Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D. C., while a thousand voices sang his "Home, Sweet Home." His portrait hangs on the walls of the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington, a colossal bust was erected in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, New York, and a monument marks his grave. In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York University, October, 1900, his name in "Class A, Authors and Editors," received four votes. See: "Life and Writings of John Howard Payne" by Gabriel Harrison (1875, second edition, 1885), and "John Howard Payne; a Biographical Sketch," by Charles H. Brainard (1885).

HAWTHORNE, Nathaniel,

Famous Author.

Nathaniel Hawthorne was born in Salem, Massachusetts, July 4, 1804, only son of Captain Nathaniel and Elizabeth Clark (Manning) Hathorne; grandson of Captain Daniel and Rachel (Phelps)

Hathorne, Captain Hathorne being commander of the privateer "The Fair American;" great-grandson of Joseph Hathorne, a farmer; great-great-grandson of John Hathorne, Chief Justice in the witch trials at Salem; and great-great-great-grandson of William Hathorne (born 1607, died 1681), who came from Wiltshire, England, with John Winthrop, in the "Arabella" in 1630, settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and in 1636 removed to Salem in consideration of a gift of large tracts of land, the settlers at Salem holding such a citizen to be "a public benefit."

Nathaniel Hawthorne was a pupil in the school of Dr. Joseph E. Worcester, the lexicographer, from 1811 to 1818. His mother removed to Raymond, Maine, and after living there in the woods one year, Nathaniel returned to Salem and prepared for college. He matriculated at Bowdoin College in 1821, at which time he restored the original English spelling of the family name. He was graduated at Bowdoin, Bachelor of Arts, 1825, and Master of Arts, 1828. Among his classmates were John S. C. Abbott, James Ware Bradbury, Horatio Bridge, George Barrell Cheever, Jonathan Cilley, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Hezekiah Packard, David Shepley, William Stone, and other men of mark. President Franklin Pierce and Professor Calvin Ellis Stone were of the class of 1824. For twelve years after he left college Hawthorne lived a recluse, reading and writing by night or day, as suited his fancy. He published his first novel, "Fanshawe," at his own expense, in 1826, and sold a few hundred copies. He then completed "Seven Tales of My Native Land," stories of witchcraft, piracy and the sea, but finally decided to destroy the manuscript. In 1830 he wandered as far as the Connecticut valley in company with an uncle, and in 1831 he went through New Hampshire, Vermont and New York State to Ticonderoga and as far West as Niagara Falls. He contributed short stories, sketches and essays to the "Salem Gazette" and the "New England Magazine," and in May, 1831, Samuel G. Goodrich published four of his tales in the "Token" and "Atlantic Souvenir," but they received little notice except from the Peabody sisters, who learned that the anonymous author was the son of their neighbor, Widow Hawthorne, and this led to the acquaintance that made Sophia Peabody his wife.

In 1836 Hawthorne was made editor of the "American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge" at a salary of $500 per annum, by Mr. Goodrich. He also compiled a "Universal History," for which he received $100, and which gave rise to the "Peter Parley" works of Mr. Goodrich. When his tales in "The Token" reached London, "The Athenaeum" gave favorable notices, and this encouraged him to follow the advice of his classmate, Horatio Bridge, and publish them in a volume, Bridge agreeing to take the pecuniary risk. In this way "Twice Told Tales" was printed by the American Statesmen Company in Boston. Longfellow's review of the book in the "North American Review" started the sale, which reached about seven hundred copies. In 1837 he visited Horatio Bridge, at his home in Augusta, Maine. In 1838 he became a contributor to the "Democratic Review." In 1839 George Bancroft, then collector of the port of Boston, appointed him weigher and gauger, his salary being $1,200 per annum, and he held the office until the advent of the Whig administration of 1841. He then published in Boston and New York the first part of "Grandfather's Chair." He joined the Brook Farm Community the same year, invested $1,000, his savings from his custom house position, in the enterprise, and was one of the most diligent and painstaking of the laborers. He was married in June,

1842, to Sophia Peabody, but instead of going back to Brook Farm he took up his abode in the Old Manse in Concord, where he wrote tales for the "Democratic Review," which were preserved in "Mosses from an Old Manse." He again became a recluse, and except when on a daily walk, an occasional boat ride on the river by moonlight, or an infrequent chat with Channing, Emerson, Henry Thoreau, or Margaret Fuller, he lived by himself. His contributions to the "Democratic Review" kept the wolf from the door, but gave no feasts. In 1845 the "Twice Told Tales," second series, appeared in book form. In 1846 he was appointed by President Polk, United States surveyor in the custom house, Salem, Massachusetts, and held the office until the incoming of a Whig administration in 1849. While occupying the position he made the first draft of "The Scarlet Letter," which was published by James T. Field in 1850, and within two weeks the editon of five thousand copies was exhausted and the book was reset and stereotyped and republished in England. In 1850 Hawthorne removed to Lenox, Massachusetts, where in an old red farm house he wrote "The House of the Seven Gables," published in 1851, which proved almost as great a success as the "Scarlet Letter." In the autumn of 1851 he removed to West Newton, where he wrote "The Blithedale Romance," using the life at Brook Farm as side scenes. In 1852 he published "The Wonder Book." In the same year he purchased Bronson Alcott's house and twenty acres of land at Concord, Massachusetts, and called it "The Wayside." In 1852 he prepared and published a campaign life of his friend, Franklin Pierce and in the winter of 1852-53 he wrote "Tanglewood Tales." In March, 1853, President Pierce appointed him United States Consul at Liverpool, England, where he lived with his family four years, and his experiences there suggested "English Note Books" and "Our Old Home." He visited France, Switzerland and Italy in 1857-59, and gained the material for his "French and Italian Note Books," and while in Italy he began "The Marble Faun," which was published in 1860, the English edition bearing the title, "Transformation." He returned to the United States in 1860. "Our Old Home," which he dedicated to Franklin Pierce, against the protest of his publishers, was issued in 1863, and suffered but little from its dedication.

In the spring of 1864 his health began to fail rapidly, while he was publishing "The Dolliver Romance" in "The Atlantic Monthly." He went to Philadelphia in April, 1864, with his publisher, W. D. Ticknor, and while in that city Mr. Ticknor died. This incident was a great shock to Hawthorne in his weak condition. The next month he went with ex-President Pierce to the White Mountains, and when they reached Plymouth, New Hampshire, May 18, Hawthorne died in his sleep. He was buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Concord, Massachusetts, May 24, 1864, and Emerson and Thoreau, his lifelong friends, rest nearby. His widow, Sophia Peabody Hawthorne, who edited his "Note Books" and published "Notes in England and Italy" (1868), died in London, England, February 26, 1871. Their eldest daughter, Una, died in England in 1887, unmarried. Their daughter Rose was married to George Parsons Lathrop, and after her husband's death in 1898 devoted herself to charitable work under the directions of the Roman Catholic church, whose faith she and her husband embraced in 1892. Hawthorne's only son Julian became a well-known author and journalist. Nathaniel Hawthorne died at Plymouth, New Hampshire, May 18, 1864.

WARD, Elizabeth S. P.,

Prolific Author.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 31, 1844, eldest child and only daughter of Rev. Austin and Elizabeth (Stuart) Phelps. She was baptized Mary Gray, but was given her mother's name, on the latter's death, eight years after. Heredity and environment conspired to make her a woman of letters, and she has somewhere said, in speaking of her parents: "It would be impossible to be their daughter and not have something to say, and a pen to say it." Her father was eminent as a theologian and author, and at the time of her birth was pastor of the Pine Street Congregational Church in Boston. In 1848 he was called to the professorship of homiletics and sacred rhetoric in the Theological Seminary of Andover, Massachusetts, and brought additional culture to the circle of plain livers and high thinkers whose interests centered in that institution. Mrs. Phelps was the eldest daughter of Rev. Moses Stuart, another noted Congregational divine, for many years Professor of Sacred Literature in Andover Seminary, and a prolific writer on theological subjects. She inherited her father's intellectuality, displayed marked social gifts and artistic tastes, and before she died had made her name known on both sides of the ocean as a writer of simple stories of home life, that took strong hold upon the hearts of their readers.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps grew up under the elms of Andover, "in a community engaged in studying thought," as she has expressed it—precocious in her religious as in her intellectual development. The most important portion of what is called education she received from her father, discussion of theological questions alternating with discussion of the British classics, according to the mood of the juvenile listener, and her distinct awakening to the intellectual life she connects with his reading to her the writings of De Quincey and Wordsworth. From the private schools of the village she passed to the seminary of Mrs. Professor Edwards, where the course of study, Greek and trigonometry excepted, was equal to that of the boys' colleges of the day. Mental philosophy, English literature and astronomy were favorite studies; but to mathematics and chemistry she had a decided aversion. At the age of nineteen she left school, and for several years gave herself with all the ardor of her nature to mission work at Abbott village, a factory settlement a mile or two from her home. Then began an acquaintance with the lives and needs of working people that deepened with the years, and resulted in such books as "Hedged In" (1870); "Jack, the Fisherman" (1887), "one of the most effective temperance sermons ever published;" "The Madonna of the Tubs" (1889), and "A Singular Life." In the same year (1863) she took up serious literary work, her first effort (a "pious little tale," she calls it) having been published in the "Youth's Companion" when she was only thirteen. With a war story, "A Sacrifice Consumed," printed in "Harper's Magazine" in January, 1864, she earned her right to the title of "author," and became a regular contributor to that periodical. She also began to write for denominational weeklies, and to produce Sunday school books to order, not from preference, including the "Tiny Series" and the "Gypsy Series." A little later a story, based on the burning of the Pemberton mills at Lawrence, and entitled "The Tenth of January," appeared in the "Atlantic," and brought her the first recognition she had received from literary people. The book that was to give her fame, "The Gates Ajar," was begun about the year 1862, and had for its primal aim the comforting of the many women in the

land whose hearts had been crushed by the loss of husbands, brothers and lovers in the dreadful Civil War. "In story form," says one who recalls it, "and by suggestion, it attempts to show that the heavenly life must provide for the satisfaction of the whole nature, as well as for the technically religious side, the one department which seeks God directly in personal affection and worship." Again, "It boldly attacked," says another, "problems that the pulpits and theological chairs feared or ignored, and while it did not say the last word on any of them, it did, in many cases, say what was to most people the first word they had ever heard." The author devoted two years to writing the book; the publishers kept it for two years more; and, finally, without especial enthusiasm on their part, and with little expectation on Miss Phelps', it was issued in 1868. "Opinion battled about that poor little tale," says the author, "as if it held the power to overthrow church and state and family." It was made the subject of pulpit discourses and of newspaper wrangles. It was enthusiastically praised as comforting and inspiring; it was savagely denounced as irreverent, fantastic and dangerous. Partly because such a book was needed, partly because it was "talked about," it went through twenty editions in one year. Eventually, nearly one hundred thousand copies were sold in the United States, and more than that number in Great Britain; and it was translated into a number of continental languages, with no pecuniary benefit to the author. Many years later, Miss Phelps returned to this theme. In 1883 she published "Beyond the Gates," and in 1887 the "Gates Between," the latter being, as one critic asserts, "a reversal of 'The Gates Ajar'," showing, as it does, "how truly heaven is a spiritual condition." In 1869 Miss Phelps published a book of short stories, "Men, Women and Ghosts," and in 1871, "The Silent Partner," a revelation of the hard lot of mill operatives; then ill health forced her to rest, almost entirely, for several years.

In 1877 she delivered, with great effort and in spite of constitutional timidity, a course of lectures on "Representative Modern Fiction," before the Boston University. In that year also she published the "Story of Avis," in which, as said a reviewer in "The Nation" at the time, "there are bursts of truth, and of rarely expressed truth, which lift the book far above the mere record of conjugal infelicity. The story, although a painful one, rests on the solid ground of fact." This, in the opinion of most of her critical readers, is her strongest work, and, together with "Old Maids' Paradise" (1879); "Friends: A Duet" (1881), and "Dr. Zay" (1884), forms a group in which are set forth her opinions regarding woman's "sphere." Among other works—she has published many—are: "Poetic Studies," verse (1875); "My Cousin and I" and "Sealed Orders" (1879); "Songs of the Silent World" (1885); "The Struggle for Immortality," essays (1889); "Fourteen to One," short stories (1891); "Austin Phelps: A Memoir" (1891); "Chapters from a Life," autobiography (1896), and the "Story of Jesus Christ" (1897), her last and most important book.

Miss Phelps was married, in 1888, to Herbert D. Ward, and soon after collaborated with him in writing two romances based on scriptural characters, scenery and history, "The Master of the Magicians," which was chiefly the work of Mr. Ward (1890), and "Come Forth," written chiefly by herself (1891); and in a story which took a first prize offered by the "Youth's Companion." Of Mrs. Ward's work in general Vedder, the critic, says: "Her plots are fairly good, though never complicated, and she peoples her books with persons whom it is good to know. * * * The conscience of the woman

descended from the Puritans, sensitive and introspective to morbidness, is incarnate in her books. In them all one reads the conviction that she has a message to souls diseased or disquieted—a message of peace and comfort; and this message she has managed to convey through her fiction not less plainly and perhaps more effectively to many than in her avowedly didactic books. It is to her praise that she has done this without any sacrifice of artistic purpose and method. Her style is original, refined, reflecting thought and study without pedantry, occasionally sparkling with wit, oftener glowing with gentle humor, brilliant and vivacious at times, well-bred and urbane always. * * * Of all our American women of letters, she impresses us as the most intense, the most high-purposed, the most conscientious in her art. * * * The substance of her verse is so solid, so conscientious always, and so exquisite frequently, that she should be better known as a poet." For many years Mrs. Ward spent her summers at Gloucester, Massachusetts, the scene of heroic work on her part among victims of intemperance, and of ministrations to the poor. Her winters, after her marriage, were spent in the south, and at Newton Centre, near Boston. She died in 1911.

BARTON, Clara,

Philanthropist.

Clarissa Harlowe Barton (Clara Barton), was born at North Oxford, Massachusetts, December 25, 1821, daughter of Captain Stevens and Dolly (Stone) Barton. Her father fought under "Mad Anthony Wayne" against the Indians in the west, and her mother was a daughter of Captain Stone, of Oxford.

After an academic education acquired at Clinton, New York, she became a teacher. At her own risk she founded the first free school in New Jersey, which she opened with six pupils at Bordentown, and by the end of the first year her pupils had increased from six to six hundred, and she had erected a new school house, costing four thousand dollars. Failing health compelled a relinquishment of her school, and in 1854 she became a clerk in the United States Patent Office, which position she held until the breaking out of the Civil War, when she devoted herself to caring for wounded soldiers on the battle field and in camp and hospital. Personal solicitation brought to her supplies in abundance, and, when the army moved in 1862, she took the field, and in her quiet, self-contained way, prosecuted her work among hospitals and camps. Military trains and hospitals and camp appointments were at her service. She was present at the battles of Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg; was eight months at the siege of Charleston; was in the hospitals at Morris Island, and at Fort Wagner, and afterwards in front of Petersburg and in the Wilderness, and in hospitals about Richmond. Her labors were not over when the war ended. Under the authority and at the request of President Lincoln, she undertook the task of searching for the eighty thousand men marked "missing" on the muster roll of the army. She went to Andersonville to aid in supervising the identification of the dead and the erection of tablets over their graves. She saw gravestones placed over the bodies of 12,920 and tablets marked with the word "unknown" over four hundred. She devoted four years to this work, and to telling to hundreds of thousands of interested listeners the story of her army life and work, and then, with health broken by overwork, she in 1869 visited Europe for rest and recuperation.

While in Switzerland in 1869, Miss Barton learned of the Society of the Red Cross, established under a treaty signed

by every power in Europe, making its members non-combatant and neutral, and licensing them to care for the wounded of whatever creed or nationality, whether friend or enemy. She promptly joined this society, and under its emblem did much volunteer hospital work during her five years abroad. In recognition of her services in the Franco-Prussian war she was decorated with the Golden Cross of Baden and the Iron Cross of Germany. After the capitulation of Strasbourg she entered that city with the German army, and assisted materially in relieving the destitution of the thousands of starving and homeless people; materials were found for thousands of garments; and women who were hungry and suffering from lack of clothing were set to work to make them and were paid for their labor. During the days of the commune she labored to assist the needy by the distribution of food and clothing. She returned in America in 1873 and secured from Congress a ratification of the European treaty, which established the Society of the Red Cross in the United States in 1881. The same year President Garfield appointed Miss Barton president of the American Association of the Red Cross, under the treaty of Geneva. Foreseeing an era of peace for this country, she proposed the famous "American amendment," which allowed the Red Cross Society to work when fire, flood, famine, pestilence, or any other disaster sufficient to call for public relief, should occur. Hitherto the society had had but one object—the relief of the wounded in time of war; but her amendment, which also granted protection to Red Cross agents, was agreed to by the conference at Berne, was signed March 16, 1882, and gave the American branch a much broader field of usefulness. Miss Barton personally directed the relief work of the Red Cross at the scene of the Michigan forest fires and of the Mississippi and Ohio floods in 1882-83; and again in 1884, of the Louisiana and Mt. Vernon cyclones; of the Charleston earthquake, and of the Texas drought. At the Johnstown (Pennsylvania) flood she was on the ground on the first train, and with a force of fifty men and women she remained there for five months, administering relief to the destitute. Her work on the Sea Islands of South Carolina, after the terrible ravages of the cyclone and tidal wave, was one of the most difficult and extensive of her many relief operations. The "American amendment" has not been adopted by any other country, though into foreign lands the blessedness of its ministrations has been convincingly demonstrated. In the famine in Russia in 1891-92 the American Red Cross Society took an active part, under the direction of Miss Barton, in the great work of relief, collecting and distributing supplies of food and clothing. In January, 1896, Miss Barton, after making a personal appeal to the people of the United States and England for funds, sailed for the scene of the Armenian outrages. Reaching Constantinople in February, she, with her five assistants, immediately began work, the Sultan having yielded a reluctant consent to her request that the Red Cross Society be permitted to do what it could to relieve the distress existing in his empire. She was required to place the crescent above the cross on the badge worn by herself and associates, and, having acceded to this demand, she met with prompt and courteous assistance from the Turkish government. Her task ended, she left Turkey and proceeded on a visit to Germany, returning to America in October, 1896. In June, 1896, she was decorated with the Order of Melusine by his Royal Highness, Guy de Lusignan, Prince of Jerusalem, Cyprus and Armenia. Miss Barton accumulated a collection of rich jewels presented in token of appreciation of her noble efforts. She received a hand-

some jewel from the Duchess of Baden, a medal and jewel from the Empress of Germany, a decoration of gems from the Queen of Servia, and a brooch and pendant of diamonds given as a loving tribute by the grateful people of Johnstown for her assistance in their time of need. Miss Barton was on three occasions appointed by the government to represent the United States in international conferences held in Europe to discuss measures of relief in war, and she was again prominent in the war with Spain, 1898, taking charge of the hospitals in Cuba and the nurses on the battlefields. She is the author of: "History of the Red Cross Association" (1883); "History of the Red Cross in Peace and War," and "A Story of My Childhood." She died April 12, 1912.

MOODY, Dwight L. R.,

Evangelist.

Dwight Lyman Ryther Moody was born in Northfield, Massachusetts, October 5, 1837, son of Edwin and Betsey (Holton) Moody. The Moodys came to America in 1627, and the Holtons in 1630.

On the death of his father in 1840, young Moody's mother was left with the care of her nine children, and he worked at a neighbor's farm for his board, and attended school. He was later employed in a printing office at Clinton, Massachusetts, and again as a farm hand at Northfield. In 1851 he went to Boston and was employed by his uncle, Samuel Holton, in his shoe shop, and later as travelling salesman, 1851-54. He was connected with Wiswall's boot and shoe house in Chicago, 1854-60, earning over $5,000 the first year, and retiring with a capital of $7,000. Meantime, he joined the Plymouth Church, where he paid for a pew in the church, agreeing to fill it with young men every Sunday. He visited the men at their rooms, stopped them on the street, and even called them out of saloons, and in a short time he rented six pews for the accommodation of his guests. He taught a class in a Sunday school mission in North Wells street, gathered in his pupils from the street, and soon the school had a larger attendance than could be accommodated. In 1858 he opened a Sunday school on North Market Hill, where, with the assistance of John V. Farwell, then the largest drygoods merchant in Chicago, and Isaac H. Binch, president of a Chicago bank, he began the work that eventually developed into the Chicago Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in which he was an officer, and the Chicago Avenue Church, with an attendance of fifteen hundred, of which he became the unordained pastor.

On retiring from business in 1860 Mr. Moody devoted himself and his capital to religious work. He was a member of the Christian Commission during the Civil War. The Chicago Avenue Church, the Young Men's Christian Association buildings, and Mr. Moody's house, were destroyed by the fire of 1871, and he at once succeeded in raising money to rebuild them. With Ira D. Sankey he visited Europe in 1873, and instituted a series of daily religious services in London and the larger cities of England. They returned to America in 1875, and organized similar meetings all over the United States. In 1883 they again engaged in evangelistic work in Great Britain. On one of his visits to England, Mr. Moody preached to an audience of seventeen thousand people. He was the founder in 1879 of the Northfield Seminary for Girls, and in 1881 he organized the Mt. Hermon School for Boys. In 1897, on his sixtieth birthday, his friends presented him with $30,000, with which he erected a chapel for the Mt. Hermon school. His son, William Revell Moody, editor of the "Record of Christian Work," succeeded him as head of the Northfield

schools, and wrote a life of his father, published in 1900, by F. H. Revell Co., New York. Mr. Moody's published works include: "Best Thoughts and Discourses" (1876); "Glad Tidings" (1876); "The Second Coming of Christ" (1877); "The Way and the Word" (1877); "Great Joy" (1877); "Arrows and Anecdotes" (1877); "Secret Power" (1881); "The Way to God and How to Find It" (1884); "Heaven, Weighed and Wanting;" "Men of the Bible;" "The Overcoming Life;" "Thoughts for the Quiet Hour;" "Pleasure and Profit of Bible Study;" "Sowing and Reaping;" "Sovereign Grace;" "Prevailing Prayer;" and collections of stories, anecdotes, and sermons.

Mr. Moody was married, in July, 1862, to Emma, daughter of F. H. Revell, of Chicago, Illinois. He died at East Northfield, Massachusetts, December 22, 1899.

HOSMER, Harriet G.,

Accomplished Sculptor.

Harriet Goodhue Hosmer, the foremost woman sculptor of her day, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, October 9, 1830, daughter of Dr. Hiram and Sarah Watson (Grant) Hosmer, and granddaughter of Governor Grant, of Walpole, New Hampshire.

Delicate in her childhood, she was early encouraged in a course of physical training, and she became an expert in rowing, skating and riding. She received her literary education at Lenox, Massachusetts, where she carried out an early propensity to model in clay, and studied art under Stevenson. To further qualify herself for the profession she had chosen, she took a course of anatomical instruction in the St. Louis (Missouri) Medical College. She travelled alone through the far west, visiting the Dakota Indians and ascending a steep cliff on the Mississippi river, which was thereafter called "Mount Hosmer," and now forms a part of the town of Lansing, Iowa. On returning to the east she took lessons in modelling in Boston, and practiced the art at home. She made a reduced copy of Canova's "Napoleon," and followed it with "Hesper," an ideal head, exhibited in Boston in 1852. With her father she visited Rome in November, 1852, and studied and worked in the studio of John Gibson, the English sculptor. Here she copied from the antique, and executed ideal busts of "Daphne" and "Medusa," which were well received by art critics. In 1855 she completed "Oenone," her first life-size figure. Her statue of "Puck," modelled in the summer of 1855, established her reputation at home, and she was favored with orders for at least thirty copies. She followed it with "Will-o-the-Wisp," a companion figure. She completed "Beatrice Cenci," a reclining figure, for the St. Louis Public Library in 1857, and a monument placed in the church of San Andrea del Frate, Rome, in 1858. She completed her "Zenobia," a superb colossal statue in 1859, after two years of assiduous labor. This was succeeded by her statue of Senator Thomas H. Benton, that was cast in bronze, and placed in Lafayette Park, St. Louis, Missouri. Her "Sleeping Fawn" was exhibited at Dublin, Ireland, in 1865, and at Paris in 1867, and was eight times repeated. She also executed a companion piece, the "Waking Fawn." She executed two fountains, a Siren and Cupids, which were purchased by Earl Brownlow, of England; and twin fountains of a Triton and Mermaid's cradle for Louisa, Lady Ashburton; two statues for the Prince of Wales; a statue for the Queen of Naples as the "Heroine of Gaeta;" a monument to Abraham Lincoln, and a gateway to an art gallery in England. She had a faculty for designing and constructing machinery, and devised the expedient of coating a rough plaster cast with wax and working out the finer details in that substance. She

did all her work in Rome. In 1894 she presented to the Art Museum of Chicago, Illinois, a cast of the clasped hands of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, made in 1853, and for which she had refused $5,000 in England. Her home was in Cambridge, Massachusetts. She died February 21, 1908.

CURTIN, Andrew Gregg,

War Governor, Diplomatist.

Andrew Gregg Curtin was born in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1815; son of Roland Curtin, who came from Ireland in 1793 and in 1807 established an iron foundry near Bellefonte. His mother was a daughter of Andrew Gregg, Representative and Senator in Congress from Pennsylvanaia.

He was educated at Milton Academy, studied law at Dickinson College, graduating in 1837, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. In 1840 he supported General Harrison for the presidency, in 1844 canvassed the State for Henry Clay, and was on the Whig electoral ticket in 1848 and 1852. In the latter year, as chairman of the State Central Committee, he conducted the gubernatorial canvass for James Pollock, and upon his inauguration as Governor, Mr. Curtin was appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth. He officially encouraged the county superintendency of schools, then first inaugurated, and his report to the Legislature led to the establishment of the normal schools. He was elected Governor of Pennsylvania in October, 1860, by a majority of 32,000, after a spirited canvass that was looked upon throughout the country as an index to the presidential election to be held the next month. Governor Curtin called an extra session of the Legislature to meet in April, 1861, to provide for the public defence, and when President Lincoln called for volunteers, Pennsylvania, whose quota was 14,000 men, organized nearly 30,000 and had five companies in the field April 18, 1861, the first volunteer troops from any State to reach the national capital. The celebrated Pennsylvania Reserves were at this time regularly mustered and drilled by the State under the direction of the Governor, and his forethought in holding 15,000 extra volunteers at Harrisburg was appreciated by the government and the men were soon put in the field. The Pennsylvania Reserves were known by the whole army, and made a record for bravery as they did for patriotism. This vigorous policy of the Governor was kept up throughout the war, and 270 regiments, besides detached companies, an army of 387,284 men, were credited to the single State of Pennsylvania. Official agents of the State were sent to the field to look after the sick and wounded, and through the efforts of the Governor no body of a soldier known to have belonged to Pennsylvania was buried outside the State. A system for the care and education of the orphans and the children of the wounded was organized, the State becoming their guardian and supporting them until they could support themselves. At the end of his second term, Governor Curtin retired from public life, declining a second time the proffer of a first-class foreign mission. In 1869 President Grant appointed him United States Minister to Russia, and in the Republican National Convention of 1868 and 1872 he was prominently before both those bodies as a suitable candidate for the vice-presidency. Upon his return from Russia in 1872, he supported Horace Greeley for the presidency, and remained in the Democratic party. He served as a Representative in the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Congresses, 1881-87.

He was married to Katherine, daughter of Dr. William J. Wilson, of Centre county, Pennsylvania. He died at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1894.

COBURN, Abner,

Statesman, Philanthropist.

Governor Abner Coburn was altogether a remarkable man. He was, if humanity can ever attain perfection, an absolutely just man in all his dealings; and, beyond the severe demands of justice, he was always kind and even generous to his fellowmen. Singularly quiet and unobtrusive, the world around him had little knowledge of the constant flow of his charity, of the numberless good deeds which adorned his daily life. He was altogether modest, and disliked everything which savored of pretension or show. His life was, indeed, a model of simplicity. The large fortune which his industry and sagacity had enabled him to accumulate was in his own view a "trust fund," which he held for the benefit of mankind, and the disposition of which was with him a matter of conscience. He never had a dollar to waste, but he always had thousands for a worthy cause.

The emigrant ancestor of his branch of the family was Edward Colborne, or Coburn, who came to New England in 1635, in the ship "Defense," at the age of seventeen. He settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he remained for more than thirty years, and then removed to Dracut, where his death occurred. The line is carried through his son, Deacon Joseph Coburn, his son, Aaron Coburn, his son, Eleazer Coburn, his son, Eleazer Coburn, Jr., who was the father of Governor Abner Coburn. Eleazer Coburn, or "Squire" Coburn, as he was generally called, born in Tyngsboro, Massachusetts, February 24, 1777, married, January 18, 1801, Mary Weston, died January 9, 1845.

Governor Abner Coburn was born in that part of Canaan now embraced in Skowhegan, Maine, March 22, 1803, and resided during the entire period of his life within a few miles of his birthplace. As soon as he was old enough he began to make himself useful in the varied labor of his father's farm, and for education he had what the district school could give him, supplemented by a few of the first terms of Bloomfield Academy. Later he taught school in the winter months, receiving ten dollars per month, and "boarding 'round"; the remainder of the year working on the farm. He learned surveying from his father, and when he was twenty-two years old began such work on his own account. In 1830, in partnership with his father and brother, Philander, Abner Coburn began lumbering operations on the Kennebec river. The business was continued under the name of E. Coburn & Sons until 1845, when the father died, and the firm was reorganized as A. & P. Coburn, and for a generation the Coburn brothers were known from the source to the mouth of the Kennebec river as leading business men. The Coburns became interested in railroad enterprises in 1854, when they led a subscription for the Somerset & Kennebec Railroad Company for the purpose of building a line to Skowhegan. One or the other of the brothers was a director of this road, and for several years prior to its perpetual lease to the Portland & Kennebec Railroad Company, Abner Coburn was its president, becoming afterwards a director of the consolidated line. The Portland & Kennebec was consolidated with the Maine Central, and Abner Coburn became one of the directors of the new company. In 1875 he was made president of the Maine Central Railroad Company, and his management was a model of economy and efficiency. He resigned the presidency in 1878. The great service which he rendered Maine in the development of its railroad system cannot be overestimated. At the incorporation of the Skowhegan Bank, the first in the town, in 1833, Mr. Coburn was one of the directors, and subsequently became its president. When it was reorganized in

1863 as the First National Bank, he was made president, which position he held throughout his life. He was also president of the Skowhegan Savings Bank from its organization in 1869.

Mr. Coburn took a deep interest in political affairs. As a Federalist he cast his first presidential vote for John Quincy Adams in 1824, and later became a Whig. He served three terms in the Maine House of Representatives, 1838-40-44, being a member of the following committees: Finance, northeastern boundary, banks and banking, State lands and State valuation. In 1852, when General Scott was the Whig candidate for the presidency, Mr. Coburn's name was on the electoral ticket. He was one of the founders of the Republican party. In 1855 he was a member of Governor A. P. Morrill's council, and in 1857 of the council of Governors Hamlin and Williams. He headed the Maine electoral ticket when Abraham Lincoln was elected President in 1860. In 1862 he was the Republican candidate for Governor, and was elected, and he filled the office during the trying year of 1863, being one of the loyal "War Governors" who held up the hands of President Lincoln in those troublous times, in face of an unscrupulous opposition. He was Governor in fact as well as in name, and there was no power behind the throne. The business of the State was conducted on strict business principles, with the same integrity which characterized the man in all the relations of life. Although this course gave dissatisfaction to some, and made some enemies among politicians, he adherred rigidly to it, and in after years even those who had differed from him at the time, admitted that the State never had a more efficient administration than Governor Coburn's. Governor Coburn's message to the Legislature was practical, and showed careful thought concerning the needs of the State, and appreciation of the awful issues of war that were hanging in the balance. His last public duty was performed in 1888, when he acted as chairman of the Electoral College, and declared the election of Benjamin Harrison to the presidency.

In spite of the extent and multiplicity of Governor Coburn's business interests, he found time for many duties such as a real public-spirited man devotes to the community and the State, and for a wide philanthropy. He was practically interested in the cause of education, and few men in Maine have done more for the support of our higher educational institutions. He was for forty years a trustee of Colby College, taking his father's place in 1845, and serving until his death, and was president of the board the last eleven years. He was also president of the board of trustees of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts (now the University of Maine) for twelve years, 1867-1879. To both he gave much attention and large contributions, and in each of them one of the college buildings fittingly bears his name. Waterville Classical Institute at Waterville, which was renamed for him Coburn Classical Institute, received from him a fine school building, erected as a memorial to his deceased brother, Stephen Coburn, and his nephew, Charles Miller Coburn, and he also provided it with an endowment of $50,000. Somerset county was indebted to him for a commodious court house, and the town of Skowhegan was largely indebted to him for the fine public hall which was called by his name, and which served the people of the community until it was destroyed by fire in 1904. Although not a member, Governor Coburn was a constant attendant of the Baptist church, to which he was much attached. He doubtless contributed more money for the building of churches and the missionary and educational work of that denomination than any other man in

Engd by A.H. Ritchie

Wm C Buckingham

the State. His private charities were almost numberless, and were dispensed so unostentatiously that probably but a small part of them were ever known.

In the early part of December, 1884, Governor Coburn went to Augusta as a member of the Electoral College, to cast his vote for James G. Blaine for President, and while there was taken severely ill. He returned to his home, and after a few weeks of illness, during which he was able a part of the time to attend to business, he passed away January 4, 1885. By his will he left nearly a million dollars for religious, educational and philanthropic work. His public bequests were as follows: To the Maine Insane Hospital at Augusta, $50,000; to the Maine General Hospital at Portland, $100,000; to the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, $100,000; to Colby University, $200,000; to the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, $200,000, the income of one-half to be applied in aid of Freedmen's schools; to Wayland Seminary at Washington, $50,000; to the American Baptist Missionary Union, $100,000; to the Maine Baptist Missionary Convention, $100,000; to Houlton Academy, $5,000; to the Maine Industrial School for Girls, $5,000; to the Baptist Church in Skowhegan, $18,000; to Bloomfield Academy, $7,000; for a free public library in Skowhegan, $30,000; to the town of Skowhegan, for its worthy and unfortunate poor, $20,000; to the town of Skowhegan, land for a public park. Neither Abner nor Philander Coburn were ever married, and they made their home together.

BUCKINGHAM, William A.,

Governor, Senator, Philanthropist.

The Buckingham family, one of the most prominent of the Puritan families of New England, and one which has many eminent members, was also well-known and numerous in England, from whence came the immigrant ancestor of Hon. William Alfred Buckingham, namely, Thomas Buckingham, who was one of the company that came from London in two ships, one of which was the "Hector," and arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, June 26, 1637, removing to New Haven, Connecticut, the following year. He removed to Milford, Connecticut, in 1639, and his name is fifth on the list of free planters there, November 29, 1639. The line is traced through his son, Rev. Thomas (2) Buckingham, baptized November 28, 1646, died April 1, 1709; began preaching in Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1665, was ordained in 1670, was a member of the synod which convened at Saybrook in 1708 and formed the platform for the government of the churches, and was one of the founders and fellows of Yale College from 1700 to his decease. His son, Daniel Buckingham born October 3, 1673, died March 25, 1725; was a large landholder in Lebanon, Connecticut, justice of the peace for many years, and held other important offices. His son, Daniel (2) Buckingham, born April 9, 1698, married Lydia Lord. Their son, Samuel Buckingham, born May 4 or 14, 1740, died January 30, 1815. He married Lydia Watrous. Their son, Deacon Samuel (2) Buckingham, born at Saybrook, Connecticut, January or July 11, 1770, was a man of careful and exact business habits, rare good judgment and reverence for all good things; in 1803 removed to Lebanon, and in 1815 represented that town in the Legislature; was a deacon in the church, and had a peculiar regard for ministers, so much that his house was familiarly known as "The Minister's Tavern;" he married, March 8, 1798, Joanna, daughter of Nathaniel and Dinah (Newton) Matson, and they were the parents of Hon. William Alfred Buckingham.

Governor William Alfred Buckingham

was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, May 28, 1804, and died at Norwich, Connecticut, February 3, 1875.

He was educated in the public and private schools of his native town, and at Bacon Academy, Colchester. Until twenty years of age he was engaged in farming. He then entered a dry goods store in Norwich as a clerk, and remained there two years. After spending a short time in a wholesale store in New York, he returned to Norwich in 1826, and established himself in the dry goods business there. In 1830 he began the manufacture of ingrain carpeting, and in 1848 was one of the principal men who organized the Hayward Rubber Company for the manufacture of India rubber goods. He was the treasurer of this company from its organization. In 1849-50-56-57 he was elected mayor of the city of Norwich, and in 1856 was presidential elector. He held no other public office until 1858, when he was elected Governor, and re-elected seven times, after which he declined further service. He was one of the four loyal Governors who held office through the Civil War. At the beginning of the war the President called for one regiment of troops from Connecticut, and the Governor organized three by voluntary enlistments, which he uniformed, armed and furnished with baggage train and camp equipage complete for the field. They were the first troops sent from any State that were in all respects equipped for active service. This action was assumed as an imperative public necessity, and taken upon the personal responsibility of the Governor. On the first Wednesday of May, the General Assembly was convened, which at once ratified the action of the Governor, authorized him to raise ten thousand troops for the defense of the national government, and placed money under his control to be used for this purpose at his discretion. A subsequent legislature removed the restriction which limited the number of men, and gave him authority and means to meet any acquisition which might be made by the President. Under this authority and with the coöperation of his fellow citizens, he raised fifty-four thousand eight hundred and eighty-two men, which was six thousand and eight-nine more than the number assigned to the State by the general government. In 1868 he was elected to the Senate of the United States to serve six years from March 4, 1869.

He took an active part in the cause of education, was a liberal benefactor of Yale College, and with one exception contributed more money than any other person to endow the Norwich Free Academy, of which he was president of the board of trustees. He was also president of the Connecticut State Temperance Union, a member of the Broadway Congregational Church in Norwich, a corporate member of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and in 1865 moderator of the National Council of Congregational Churches in Boston.

He married, September 27, 1830, Eliza, daughter of Dr. Dwight Ripley, of Norwich, a famous merchant of that city in the early part of the nineteenth century. She died April 19, 1868. Children: William, born October, 1836, died December, 1838; Eliza Coit, born December 8, 1838. She married General William A. Aiken, one of Governor Buckingham's staff during the Civil War, and who was the first to reach the seat of government with dispatches from the north, when Washington was beset with enemies, and the approaches to the capital were obstructed. He delivered these dispatches in person to President Lincoln.

MANDERSON, Charles F.,

Soldier, Statesman.

Charles Frederick Manderson was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1837. He received his education in the

schools of his native city, and at the age of nineteen removed to Canton, Ohio, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was elected city solicitor in the spring of 1860, and was reëlected the next year.

On the day of the receipt of the news of the firing upon Fort Sumter, he enlisted as a private in the Canton Zouaves, under Captain James Wallace. With another he recruited a full company in one day in April, 1861, Manderson being chosen first lieutenant. In May the captain was commissioned colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Infantry and Manderson succeeded him as captain. With his command he served in West Virginia under General McClellan's army, and participated in one of the first battles of the war, Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861. During three years' service he rose rapidly through the grades of major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and on January 1, 1864, over four hundred of his regiment reënlisted as veteran volunteers. He commanded his regiment after the battle of Shiloh, and was frequently mentioned favorably in official reports, and participated in all the campaigns of the middle west, including Shiloh, Stone River, Murfreesboro, Tullahoma, Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga, and the conflicts of the Atlanta campaign under Sherman. While leading his demi-brigade in a charge upon the enemy's works at Lovejoy Station, Georgia, September 2, 1864, he was severely wounded in the spine and right side, and was obliged to resign in April, 1865, but having previously been brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers "for gallant, long-continued and meritorious service during the war of the rebellion."

Returning to Canton, Ohio, General Manderson resumed the practice of law; was twice elected district attorney of Stark county. In 1867, in the Congressional Convention he wanted but one vote of receiving the Republican nomination for Congress, in a district conceded to be Republican by several thousand majority. In November, 1869, he removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he quickly became prominent in legal and political affairs. He was a member of the Nebraska State Constitutional Conventions of 1871 and 1874, being elected without opposition by the united action of both political parties. He served as city attorney of Omaha for over six years, and achieved signal success in the trial of important municipal cases. In 1882 he aided in organizing the Omaha Savings Bank, of which he was for some years president. He was active in the Grand Army of the Republic, and for three years was commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the District of Columbia. He was elected United States Senator to succeed Alvin Saunders, his term commencing March 4, 1883, and he was reëlected in 1888 without opposition. As a senator he served as chairman of the joint committee on printing, and was an active member of the committees on claims, private land claims, territories, Indian affairs, military affairs, and rules. Many valuable reports made by him came from these committees, and he was a directing force in much of the legislation of value relating to claims, the establishing of private land claims court, the government of the territories, the admission of the new States, pensions of soldiers, aid to soldiers' homes, and laws for the better organization and improvement of the discipline of the United States army. In the second session of the Fifty-first Congress he was elected president of the Senate. He was a sound thinker and a pleasing and convincing speaker. He was general solicitor of the Burlington railroad system west of the Missouri river. In 1899 he was vice-president of the American Bar Association, and president the following year.

In 1865 General Manderson married Rebecca S., daughter of Hon. James D.

Brown, of Canton, Ohio. He died on board the steamship "Cedric," in the harbor of Liverpool, England, September 22, 1911, and his remains were interred at Omaha, Nebraska.

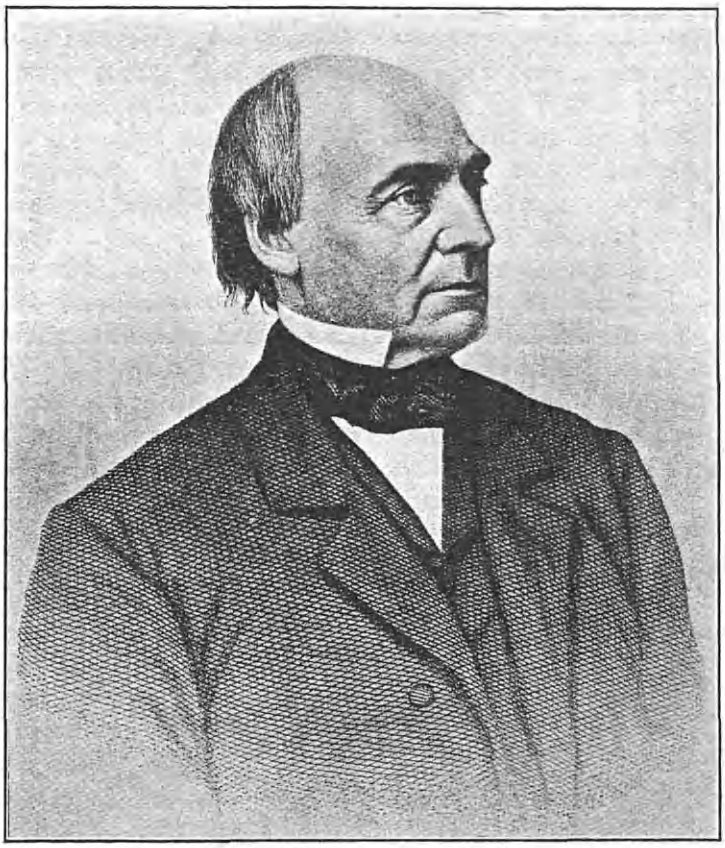
MORRILL, Lot Myrick,

Statesman, Cabinet Official.

No State in the Union has maintained a longer or more unbroken record of disinterested and efficient service on the part of its highest officials, both in its internal affairs and in its representation in the national government, than the State of Maine, and no one has more worthily contributed to this record than Lot Myrick Morrill, Governor, United States Senator and Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, whose death in Augusta on January 10, 1883, deprived the State of one of its foremost citizens.

Secretary Morrill came of fine old New England stock, of the kind that throughout the history of our country gradually tamed the wilderness, keeping ever in the van of the pioneers, and at length brought a mighty continent under the dominion of man. Like pioneers, the Morrills were not wealthy, and Lot M. was trained to hardy out-door life, with wholesome labor. He was born May 3, 1813, in Belgrade, Maine, one of a family of seven sons and seven daughters, and, was thrown much upon his own resources at a very early age. His schooling was had at the local public schools, and while so engaged he was also occupied with the serious business of making a living, and in the hours of freedom from school work was engaged in a saw mill, or filled the place of clerk in the neighboring country store. From boyhood he was ambitious to make his mark in the world and this was the cause of a devotion to his tasks much beyond the average at his years. At the age of sixteen he took a position as teacher with the intention of making the income pay for the college course which his ambition contemplated. He accordingly entered what is now Colby College in Maine, but was then known as Waterville College. His ambitions had taken definite shape by this time, and he was determined upon a legal career and he discontinued his college course and entered the office of Judge Edward Fuller, of Readfield, Maine, for the purpose of reading law. Under this able preceptor he made such effective progress that he was admitted to the Maine bar in 1837; formed a partnership with a fellow-student, Timothy Howe, and the two young men practiced for a time in Readfield. After four years of practice, he removed to Augusta, and in 1841 opened a law office there. Here he formed the partnership with James Bradbury that lasted many years, the firm handling much of the most important legal business that found its way to the State capital, and becoming one of the best-known firms in Maine. Mr. Morrill became a recognized leader of the bar while still very young, and made a large reputation for himself as a trial lawyer and a clever and learned barrister.

But important as was his work in the legal field, it was as a politician and statesman that he was best known, of course. During his early life he was an adherent of the principles of the Democratic party and was elected to the State Legislature in 1853, and reëlected in the following year. He performed efficient service during his terms in that body, and was particularly active in the cause of temperance. In 1856 and 1857 he was State Senator and continued his active work in the cause in which he believed so earnestly. He was president of the Senate during the latter term, and it was during that time that the attempted repeal of laws prohibiting the sale of liquor agitated the State. Senator Morrill strongly opposed the repeal and made a



L. M. Morrill

speech against it that gave him a state-wide reputation. He had already made a remarkable showing in the United States senatorial campaign of 1854, polling a very large vote as Democratic candidate against William Pitt Fessenden. The crisis was slowly coming to a head at about this time in the great slavery question, which was to radically change Mr. Morrill's political affiliations and which developed a new career of usefulness for him. Although a strong Democrat, he heartily disapproved of the stand his party was taking on the question of increased slave territory, and bitterly opposed the resolution pledging it to further concessions on this point. He was loath to change sides, however, and postponed doing so until after the national convention in 1856 at Cincinnati, serving up to that time on the State committee. This was the convention that nominated Buchanan for President, and the platform it adopted was too much for Mr. Morrill. His feelings were expressed in a letter written at about that time to E. Wilder Farley, in which he announces his attention of leaving the party. Says he: "The candidate is a good one, but the platform is a flagrant outrage and an insult to the North." The attitude of the Republican party, still in its tenderest youth, towards this and other issues appealed to Mr. Morrill and he joined its ranks only to be welcomed with an unexpected honor. It was in 1857, before the closing of the last senatorial term which he attended, that the change was made and he almost immediately received the Republican nomination for the governorship of Maine. He was elected by a large majority and reëlected in 1858 and 1859, being the twenty-second Governor of the State, his adminstration falling upon troublous times. In 1861, the very year of the outbreak of the Civil War with which the trouble culminated, he was elected from Maine to the United States Senate. He entered that body in the first instance to fill the place left vacant by Senator Hamlin, who had resigned to accept the office of Vice-President, and in 1863 was reëlected for the full term. The next campaign for the senatorship was a memorable one, Mr. Morrill and Mr. Hamlin being the opposing candidates, and the former being defeated by only one vote. His retirement to private life was very brief, for he was shortly called upon to fill the place in the Senate left vacant by William Pitt Fessenden upon his death in September, 1869. In the next senatorial contest he was triumphantly elected for the full term, but did not serve later than 1876, when he resigned to accept a still greater honor. This was the offer by General Grant, then just elected President, of the portfolio as Secretary of the Treasury. During that administration Secretary Morrill performed the most difficult and responsible duties of that office in a masterly manner, and accomplishing a very valuable service for his country. His services were highly appreciated by all, and especially by the leaders of his party, so that, upon his election, President Hayes offered him any office he would name. Mr. Morrill's modest request was for the collectorship of customs of the port of Portland, which was at once granted him and in which he found congenial labors for a number of years. In 1870 Mr. Morrill, in the midst of his exacting senatorial duties, suffered from a severe attack of nervous prostration and a very serious breakdown of his general health. From this he never recovered, and, although faithfully performing his work and filling his obligations to the end, was never entirely himself to the time of his death in 1883.

Lot Myrick Morrill was married, November 20, 1844, to Charlotte H. Vance, of Portland, Maine, a daughter of William and Charlotte Vance, old and honored residents of that place. Her father

was a lawyer. To them were born six children, as follows: Sylvester Judd, who died in infancy, January 17, 1854; William Frand, who died at the age of six years; Lottie Elizabeth, who died at the age of twenty-one years; May Ella, wife of Major William Dunn, deceased, of Cushing Island, Maine, and the mother of two children, May, now Mrs. Richmond, of New York, and Morrill; Anna Myrick, the wife of Charles Hamlin, deceased, of Portland, Maine, and the mother of one son, Lot M.,; Lydia Bradberry, wife of Joseph E. Badger, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and the mother of four children: May Morrill, William W., Susan E. and Philip Owen.

Lot Myrick Morrill was a man of an unusually commanding personality whose rise to national prominence was solely the result of his own fitness and worth unaided by influence or any fortuitous circumstance whatever. He was in the best sense of the typical American phrase, a self-made man, having started at the bottom and of his own efforts worked his way to the top. Through all his long career, through all the trying times in which he served his State and country, through the thick of some of the most harassing problems that it has been the fate of this nation and its government to solve, he never once betrayed the trust that was reposed in him but always acted for the best as his conscience showed him the best. In all public relations he was "without blame and without reproach," as even his political enemies could not but admit, and in his private life he was not less so, being a pattern of charity, generosity and affection to all who were thrown into contact with him. Living as he did, at a time when some of the greatest and best figures in the history of Maine were acting in the arena of politics, he might hold up his head with any of them, and there have been few men who have left behind them a more wide-spread and genuine grief than that which followed him to the grave.

MORSE, Samuel Finley Breese,

Distinguished Scientist.

Samuel Finley Breese Morse was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 27, 1791, son of the Rev. Jedediah and Elizabeth Ann (Breese) Morse; grandson of Deacon Jedediah and Sarah (Child) Morse, of Woodstock, Connecticut, and of Samuel and Rebecca (Finley) Breese; great-grandson of John and Sarah Morse, of Benjamin and Patience (Thayer) Child, and of the Rev. Samuel and Sarah (Hill) Finley; great-grandson of Benjamin and Grace (Morris) Child, and a descendant of John Morse, who came from Marlborough, England, in 1635, and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts.

He attended the public schools of Charlestown, and was graduated from Yale, A. B. 1810, A. M. 1816. While in college he attended Professor Silliman's lectures on electricity, and became especially interested in natural philosophy, chemistry and galvanism. He decided to become on artist, and in 1811 accompanied Washington Allston to London, where he studied painting under Allston, West and Copely. In 1813 he exhibited a colossal painting of the "Dying Hercules" at the Royal Academy, where it received honorable mention, and the same year presented a model in clay of the same subject to the Society of Arts in competition, and received the prize medal for the best original cast of a single figure. In July, 1814, he completed a painting of "The Judgment of Jupiter in the Case of Apollo, Marpesa and Idas," and sent it to the Royal Academy for exhibition. He returned to America in 1815, and his picture was rejected on ac-

count of his absence. He then engaged in portrait painting in Boston, Massachusetts, and in Charleston, South Carolina. In 1819 he painted a portrait of James Monroe at Washington, D. C., which was placed in the City Hall at Charleston. He then removed to New York City, and established a studio on Broadway, opposite Trinity Church, where he painted portraits of Chancellor Kent, Fitz Greene Halleck, and a full length portrait of General Lafayette, for the city of New York. He founded the New York Drawing Association and was elected its first president; was the first president of the newly established National Academy of Design, 1826-42; president of the Sketch Club; and delivered a course of lectures on "The Fine Arts" before the New York Athenaeum. In 1829 he traveled and studied in London, Paris and Italy. While in Paris he produced a canvas on which he depicted in miniature fifty of the finest pictures in the Louvre.

He returned to the United States in 1832, on the packet-ship "Sully," and on the voyage the subject of electro-magnetism and the affinity of magnetism to electricity became a frequent topic of discussion, several of the passengers being well versed in science. Mr. Morse became impressed with the idea that signs representing figures and letters might be transmitted to any distance by means of an electric spark over an insulated wire, and on his arrival in New York City, making use of the electro-magnet invented by Professor Joseph Henry, of Princeton, New Jersey, he began to develop the use of his proposed alphabet. He devised a system of dots and spaces to represent letters and words, to be interpreted by a telegraphic dictionary. He was professor of the literature of the arts of design in the University of the City of New York, 1832-72, and it was in the university building on Washington square that he completed his experiments, with the help and advice of Professor Henry, with whom he was in correspondence. The models were made of a picture frame fastened to a table; the wheels of a wooden clock, moved by a weight, carried the paper forward; three wooden drums guided and held the paper in place; a wooden pendulum containing a pencil at its power end was suspended from the top of the frame and vibrated across the paper as it passed over the center wooden drum. An electro-magnet was fastened to a shelf across the frame, opposite an armature made fast to the pendulum; a type rule and type for breaking the circuit rested on an endless bank which passed over two wooden rollers moved by a crank, this rule being carried forward by teeth projecting from its lower edge into the band; a lever with a small weight attached and a tooth projecting downward at one end, was operated on by the type, and a metallic form projected downward over two mercury cups. A short circuit of wire embraced the helices of the electro-magnet and connected with the poles of the battery, and terminated in the mercury cups. By turning the wooden crank, the type in the rule raised one end of the lever and by bringing the fork into the mercury it closed the circuit, causing the pendulum to move and the pencil to leave its mark upon the paper. The circuit was broken when the tooth in the lever fell into the first two cogs of the types, and the pendulum swinging back made another mark. As the spaces between the types caused the pencil to make horizontal lines long or short, Mr. Morse was able, with the aid of his telegraphic dictionary, to spell out words and to produce sounds that could be read. The perfected idea was heartily endorsed by those to whom he had exhibited it, and after many im-

provements in the details he published the results of his experiments in the "New York Observer," April 15, 1837.

In the summer of 1837, Alfred Vail became interested in Mr. Morse's instrument, and advanced the means to enable him to make a more perfectly constructed apparatus. In September, 1837, Morse filed an application for a patent, and endeavored to obtain from Congress the right to experiment between Washington and Baltimore, but without avail. He then went to Europe to obtain aid but did not meet with success. He returned to the United States in May, 1839, and it was not until March 3, 1843, just before the close of the session, that he obtained from the Forty-seventh Congress an appropriation of $30,000 for experimental purposes, the first vote standing ninety ayes to eighty-two nays. He at once began work on his line from Washington to Baltimore, which was partially completed May 1, 1844, and the first message transmitted a part of the way by wire was the announcement of the nomination of Henry Clay for President by the Whig Convention at Baltimore, Maryland. By May 24th the line was practically completed, and the first public exhibition was given in the chamber of the United States Supreme Court in the capitol at Washington, his associate, Mr. Vail, being at Mount Claire depot, Baltimore, Maryland. Anna G. Ellsworth, daughter of the United States Commissioner of Patents, selected the words, "What hath God wrought," and the message was transmitted to Mr. Vail and returned over the same wire. The news of the nomination of James K. Polk for President was sent to Washington wholly by wire, and the news was discredited in Washington until the nomination of Silas Wright for Vice-President was received and communicated by Mr. Morse to Senator Wright, who directed Mr. Morse to wire his positive declination of the nomination, the receipt of which so surprised the convention that it adjourned to await a messenger from Washington. A company was formed soon after, and the telegraph grew with great rapidity. In 1846 the patent was extended, and was adopted in France, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Sweden and Australia. The defense of his patent-rights involved Professor Morse in a series of costly suits, and his profits were consumed by prosecuting rival companies, but his rights were finally affirmed by the United States Supreme Court.

Morse now turned his attention to submarine telegraphy, and in 1842 laid a cable between Castle Garden and Governor's Island, New York Harbor. He gave valuable assistance to Peter Cooper and Cyrus W. Field in their efforts to lay a cable across the Atlantic ocean, being electrician to the New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company. He was an intimate friend of Jacques Haude Daguerre, the inventor of the daguerreotype, whom he had met in Paris in 1839, and on his return to the United States constructed an apparatus and succeeded, in connection with Dr. John W. Draper, in producing the first sun pictures ever made in the United States. Morse also patented a marble-cutting machine in 1823, which he claimed would produce perfect copies of any model. Professor Morse made his home at "Locust Grove," on the Hudson river, below Poughkeepsie, New York, retaining his winter residence on Twenty-second street, New York City, and on the street front of this house a marble tablet has been inserted, inscribed: "In this house S. F. B. Morse lived for many years, and died." The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Yale College in 1846, and he received a great silver medal from the Academie Industrie, Paris, in 1839, and decorations from Turkey, France, Denmark, Prussia,

Wurtemberg, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Sweden, Italy and Switzerland. He was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of Belgium in 1837; corresponding member of the National Institute for the Promotion of Science in 1841; a member of the Archaeological Association of Belgium in 1845, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1849. In 1856 a banquet was given him by the telegraph companies of Great Britain, and in 1858 representatives of France, Austria, Sweden, Russia, Sardinia, Turkey, Holland, Italy, Tuscany, and the Netherlands met at Paris and voted an appropriation of 400,000 francs to be used for a collective testimonial to Mr. Morse. A banquet was held in his honor in New York City on December 30, 1868, Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase presiding. A bronze statue of heroic size, representing him holding the first message sent over the wires, was modelled by Byron M. Pickett and was erected in Central Park, New York City, by voluntary subscriptions June 10, 1871. The evening of the same day a reception was held at the Academy of Music, a telegraph instrument was connected with all the wires in the United States, and the following message was sent: "Greeting and thanks of the telegraph fraternity throughout the land. Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men." To this message Morse transmitted his name, with his own hand on the instrument. On January 17, 1872, Professor Morse unveiled the statue of Benjamin Franklin in Printing House Square, New York City.

In the selection of names for places in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York University, in October, 1900, his was one of the sixteen names submitted in "Class D, Inventors," and was one of three in the class to secure a place receiving eighty votes, while eighty-five votes were given to Robert Fulton, and sixty-seven to Eli Whitney. Mr. Morse published several poems and various scientific and economic articles in the "North American Review;" edited the "Remains of Lucretia Maria Davidson," (1829), and is the author of: "Foreign Conspiracy against the Liberties of the United States" (1835), "Imminent Dangers to the Free Institutions of the United States through Foreign Immigration and the Present State of the Naturalization Laws, by an American" (1835), "Confessions of a French Catholic Priest" (1837), and "Our Liberties Defended, the Question Discussed; Is the Protestant or Papal System most favorable to Civil and Religious Liberty?" (1841).

He was married, October 6, 1818, to Lucretia, daughter of Charles Walker, of Concord, New Hampshire, by whom he had children: Charles Walker, Susan, and James Edward Finley. He was married (second) August 10, 1848, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Arthur Griswold, United States Army, and by her had children: Samuel Arthur Breese, Cornelia Livingston, William Goodrich, and Edward Lind. Mrs. Morse died at the home of her daughter in Berlin, Germany, November 14, 1901. His death was observed by Congress, and in several State Legislatures memorial sessions were held in his honor. He died in New York City, April 2, 1872.

ABBOTT, Jacob,

Favorite Author.

The Rev. Jacob Abbott, one of the most prolific authors of his day, and especially noted for his many books for young people, was born in Hallowell, Maine, November 14, 1803, son of Jacob and Betsey (Abbott) Abbott.

He was fitted for college at the Hallowell Academy, and when only fourteen years old passed examination for the sophomore class at Bowdoin College,

from which he was graduated A. B. in 1820, and A. M. in 1823. He taught school in Portland, Maine, 1820-21, and prepared for the Congregational ministry by a few years' course at Andover Theological Seminary, during which time he taught a school at Beverly, Massachusetts. He became a tutor of mathematics in Amherst (Massachusetts) College, 1824-25, and was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy there, 1825-29. He conducted the Mount Vernon School for Young Women, in Boston, Massachusetts, 1829-32. On the formation of the Eliot Church at Roxbury in 1834, he was its first pastor, 1834-36.

He began his literary career as author of the "Young Christian" (1832), of which nine thousand copies were sold the first year, and it was read and widely circulated in England, Scotland, France, and Germany. The series of four volumes as periodically issued were each equally successful, and are said to have greatly strengthened Christian faith throughout the world. In 1837 Mr. Abbott purchased the Little Blue property at Farmington, Maine, and his first modest cottage was the nucleus of the present mansion that gives dignity to the estate. Here he wrote the "Rollo Books," the "Lucy Books," and the "Jonas Books," 1837-43. In 1843 he removed to New York City, where, in connection with his brothers, Gorman Dummer and John Stevens Cabot, he conducted a school for young women, 1843-51, and he retained his residence there after 1857 in order to continue his literary labors. He did not lay aside his pen until 1872, and down to that time had written and passed through the press one hundred and thirty books, while the number of books issued during his lifetime, either written or compiled by him, comprise not less than two hundred and eleven titles. He made his winter home in New York City, and his summer home in Farmington, Maine, and as age advanced, his winter days in New York grew shorter and his summer days at Farmington lengthened, and in 1870 "Few Acres" became his permanent residence. The last ten years of his life were spent in comparative leisure, and as his bodily strength waned, his life finally came to an end October 31, 1879. It is said of him as of Richter, "He loved God and little children."

He married, May 18, 1828, Harriet, daughter of Charles Vaughan, of Hallowell, Maine, who was the mother of his six children, and after giving birth to the sixth child in September, 1843, she died September 12th of that year. In November, 1853, he married Mrs. Mary Dana Woodbury, who died in April, 1866. Among his children was the distinguished Rev. Lyman Abbott, who became pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, New York, and later editor of "The Outlook."

FIELD, Cyrus,

Father of Ocean Telegraph.

Cyrus West Field was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, November 30, 1819, son of the Rev. David Dudley and Submit (Dickinson) Field, and grandson of Captain Timothy Field and of Captain Noah Dickinson, officers in the American Revolution.

He was educated at the village school and when fifteen years old began mercantile life as a clerk in the store of Alexander T. Stewart in New York City. In 1838 he became a travelling salesman for his brother, Matthew D. Field, who had a paper mill at Lee, Massachusetts, and in 1840 he established a paper mill at Westfield, Massachusetts. In October, 1840, he became junior partner in the commission paper house of E. Root & Company in New York City. In the spring of 1841 his firm failed, and he set

about to pay the debts and reinstate himself in business, so far succeeding that in 1853 he completed the payment of all the old indebtedness, with seven per cent. interest, left $100,000 remaining in the business, and retired with what was considered at that time an ample fortune. He made a tour in South America, 1853-54, for the benefit of his health.

An English telegraph engineer, Frederic W. Gisborne, under the patronage of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Mullock, of Newfoundland, had organized the Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company to establish telegraphic communication between Liverpool, England, and the west coast of Ireland, and between New York and Newfoundland, the message to be carried across the ocean on fast-sailing vessels. This project had failed for want of means, and Gisborne came to New York in January, 1854, to embark more capital in the project. Mr. Field became interested in the scheme through his brother, Matthew D. Field, a civil engineer, who encouraged the project. It was necessary to form submarine connection between Cape Breton and Newfoundland, and this led Field to exclaim, "If between these two points, why not between Newfoundland and Ireland?" and the Atlantic cable was then conceived. With Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts and Chandler White, he organized and obtained charter rights for the New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company, and the incorporators subscribed $1,500,000 to the stock. For thirteen years Mr. Field devoted his entire time to the project, visiting Europe thrice each year, watching the manufacture and testing of cables, and obtaining subscriptions from capitalists, concessions from Parliament, and advice from leading electricians and engineers. The Atlantic Telegraph Company was formed with a capital of $1,750,000, Mr. Field personally purchasing one-fourth of the capital stock and selling three-fourths to English capitalists. In 1858, after one unsuccessful trial, a cable was laid, but after a few days suddenly became useless. The Civil War interfered with the immediate continuance of the project, but in 1866 the steamship "Great Eastern," after one partial failure, safely deposited a larger cable on the "telegraph plateau," or bed of the ocean. The cable of 1867, which had parted in mid-ocean, was repaired, and the Atlantic cable was a success. The Congress of the United States voted Mr. Field a gold medal and the thanks of the nation; the prime minister of England declared that only the fact of his alienship prevented his receiving the highest honors in the power of the British government to give; the commissioners of the Paris Exposition of 1867 gave him the grand medal, the highest prize they had to bestow; kings decorated him; and States and cities vied with each other in doing him honor.

While Mr. Field was employed with the cable, his firm in the paper business failed in 1857, his warehouses were destroyed by fire in 1859, and the panic of 1860 forced him to compromise with his creditors. He again paid off his obligations, and before the successful accomplishment of the projected scheme he had placed himself in good financial standing with the world. He afterward directed his energies toward projected submarine telegraphs between India, China, the Sandwich Islands, Australia and San Francisco; between the United States, Cuba, South America; and toward the solution of the question of rapid transit in New York City. He accomplished the construction of the New York elevated railroad, and on May 16, 1877, owned a majority of the stock and was elected its president. Having demonstrated the practicability of the project and its value as a money-earner, he was despoiled by

those to whom he had trusted the control of the enterprise during his absence in Europe, and he was left during his declining years with only a few shares of ocean telegraph stock, and the semblance of ownership of his home, "Ardsley-on-the-Hudson," but even this was of no material benefit to his heirs. Severe domestic afflictions added to the distress of his closing days.

His medals, decorations, plate, letters of congratulation and paintings, the souvenirs of his successful accomplishment in ocean telegraphy, were deposited in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, and he was honored by election to fellowship in various learned societies in both Europe and America. Williams College conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1859, and that of Doctor of Laws in 1875. He died at Ardsley, near Dobbs Ferry, New York, July 12, 1892.

PEABODY, George,

Philanthropist.

George Peabody was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, February 18, 1795, a descendant of Lieutenant Francis Peabody, the immigrant (1614-97).

He served as apprentice to a country grocer in Danvers, 1806-10. He resided in Thetford, Vermont, in 1810-11, and engaged in the dry goods business in Newburyport, Massachusetts, with his elder brother, David, in 1811, removing after the destruction of the store by fire to Georgetown, D. C., to become financial assistant to his uncle, John Peabody. Upon the outbreak of the War of 1812, he joined a company of volunteer infantry, and was stationed at Fort Warburton, commanding the river approach to Washington. In 1814 he formed a partnership in the wholesale dry goods business with Elisha Riggs, and in 1815 the house removed to Baltimore. He traveled on horseback through Western New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, and in 1821 had so increased the business that branch offices were opened at Philadelphia and in New York City. In 1829 Mr. Riggs retired from business, and in 1837 Mr. Peabody established the firm of George Peabody & Company, merchants and money brokers, Wamford Court, London, England. The business grew to be among the foremost in London, and the firm negotiated large government loans, including the sale of $8,000,000 Maryland State bonds in 1835. The $200,000 commission thereon Mr. Peabody remitted to the State, for which he received a special vote of thanks from the Legislature. In 1851 he advanced $15,000 to enable the products of American industry to be properly displayed at the exhibition of that year, and in 1852 he donated $10,000 to be used for equipping the "Advance," which had been presented by Henry Grinnell, of New York City, for a second Arctic expedition to search for Sir John Franklin. The searchers named part of the newly-discovered territory "Peabody Land." In June, 1852, he donated the means for the establishment of the Peabody Institute in his native town; in 1866 established the Peabody Library at Thetford, Vermont, and founded the Peabody Institute at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1866. In 1859 he began a plan for promoting the comfort and happiness of the poor of London, advancing $750,000 for the foundation of a tenement-house fund. The work of erection was at once begun, and in 1864 a block was opened to its tenants, the fund being increased by Mr. Peabody in 1873 to $2,500,000. He also gave $3,000,000 for the education of the poor children of the South, part of which fund was in Mississippi State bonds, which remained inactive, but the interest from the earning part of the gift was used to assist normal schools for teachers in the

Southern States. In 1866 he declined the choice of a baronetcy or the grand cross of the Order of the Bath. On July 23, 1869, the Prince of Wales unveiled in a public square in London a bronze statue of Mr. Peabody, the donation of the people of the city. Among his other notable gifts were the following: $150,000 to Harvard University; $150,000 to Yale; $140,000 to the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Massachusetts; $25,000 to Kenyon College, Ohio; $25,000 to Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts; $20,000 for the Massachusetts Historical Society, and $100,000 for the building of a church in memory of his mother at Georgetown, Massachusetts.

He visited America for the last time in 1869, and on his return to England was in such poor health that he decided to remove to France. He died, however, in London, and the funeral services were held at Westminster Abey, and his remains were brought to the United States in H. M. S. "Monarch," convoyed by an American and a French vessel. When the body reached Portland, Maine, it was received by an American naval squadron and transferred to Peabody, Massachusetts, where, after appropriate services were held, it was placed in the family vault at Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Massachusetts. His name was given a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York University, October, 1900, in "Class F, Philanthropists" receiving seventy-two votes, the highest in the class. He died November 4, 1869.

GRINNELL, Henry,

Father of Grinnell Exploring Expedition.

Henry Grinnell was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, 1799, son of Captain Cornelius and Sylvia (Howland) Grinnell. He was educated at the New Bedford Academy, and in 1818 became a clerk in the house of Fish & Grinnell, in New York City, of which his brother Joseph was a junior partner, and on the retirement of Preserved Fish in 1825, Henry and his brother Moses H. were admitted partners, and the firm became Fish, Grinnell & Company. In 1828 when Joseph withdrew, Robert B. Minturn, a brother-in-law, was admitted and the firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Company was established, Henry continuing a partner until his retirement from business in 1849.

Being largely interested in whale fishery, Mr. Grinnell took especial interest in the geography of the Arctic regions, and was a devoted friend of seamen. In 1850 he fitted out the "Advance" and the "Rescue," and organized an expedition to search for Sir John Franklin. The expedition, in command of Lieutenant Edwin J. de Haven, United States navy, with Dr. Elisha Kent Kane as surgeon and historian, sailed from New York in May, 1850. They discovered land at seventy-five degrees, twenty-four minutes and twenty-one seconds north, ninety-five degrees west, and named it Grinnell Land. Being caught in the ice, the vessels drifted from September, 1850, until June, 1851, when they reached Baffin's Bay, then returned home. In 1853, with George Peabody, Mr. Grinnell fitted out a second expedition, his portion of the expense being $50,000. It sailed from New York on May 30, 1853, under Dr. Kane, and reached seventy-eight degrees, forty-three seconds north, the highest latitude ever reached by a sailing vessel. The expedition returned in the fall of 1855, having been forced to abandon the "Advance." Mr. Grinnell then contributed liberally to the Hayes expedition in 1860, and to the "Polaris" expedition in 1871. He was a charter member and the first president of the American Geographical Society, organized in 1852, and its vice-president from 1854 to 1872. This

society owns a crayon portrait of him, framed in wood taken from the "Resolute," and presented in 1886 by his daughter Sylvia, widow of Admiral Ruxton, of the British navy. Mr. Grinnell died in New York City, June 30, 1874.

LOVELAND, Abner,

Conductor on "Underground Railroad."

Abner Loveland was born at Southfield, Massachusetts, November 5, 1796, the eighth generation from Robert Loveland. The name Loveland is derived from the Manor of Loveland, Norwich, Norfolk county, England. The maternal side was of Scotch-Welsh, the paternal Saxon, and settled in England prior to A. D. 1066, the date of the Norman conquest. Sir John Loveland, mayor of London, built the church of St. Michael's, Cook's Lane, in which his monument stands. Sir John's brother, Robert Loveland, was father of the founders of the family in this country. He was supercargo of the ship in which he and his family sailed; he died on the voyage, but his widow and sons Robert, John and Samuel landed at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1635. Robert remained at Boston; John and Samuel, with the widow, removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, and bought a tract of land from the Indian chief, Sequin. Thus they were among the founders of Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield, being of the sixty bold spirits who penetrated the wilderness from Boston and settled these three towns in Connecticut in October, 1635. They arrived in time to send their gifts of corn and wampum to found old Harvard College, to reap the first fruits of the first New England printing press in 1639, and to read the first book printed from that press in 1640.

Robert Loveland was born in 1602, and became a trader between Europe and the American colonies. The New London public records show that he was a mariner between New London and Boston in 1658. In 1660 he was supercargo of the ship "Hope," on the voyage from Malaga, Spain. The colonial records show that Robert Loveland, of Boston, was at New London in 1662, and was taxed there in 1666. He left the sea about this time, entering largely into the commercial enterprises of New London. He died there in 1668, quite a wealthy man. His brother John died at Hartford in 1670, and Samuel was drowned at an earlier date. Robert's son, Thomas, born in 1649, was in 1670 the only man in America bearing the name Loveland, and as shown by the records of the court of Hartford was that year made a freeman at Wethersfield, this privilege being granted to those of twenty-one years of age, who owned real estate and were members of some Congregational church. Thomas's son, Thomas, of Glastonbury, had a son, Elisha, born in 1709, whose son Elisha was born May 4, 1738. From records of Glastonbury is found Elisha Loveland's family record. Elisha Loveland served in the Revolutionary War, in the Connecticut line, from 1775 to December 20, 1780. Elisha's son, Abner, born April 18, 1764, at sixteen years of age also enlisted in the United States army for three months. Afterward he engaged in the privateer service, was taken prisoner, and confined at Quebec and Montreal, escaped, was recaptured and imprisoned at Quebec until the close of the war, and then returned to Glastonbury and married Lois Hodge, January 11, 1787.

Abner Loveland, son of Abner and Lois (Hodge) Loveland, migrated in 1819, to Ohio and arrived on November 13th at Wellington, Lorain county. The following year he removed to a section which subsequently became Brighton, and built the first human habitation in that township. In 1821 his father's family from Massachusetts joined him. In 1833 he

removed to Wellington again. An honest, practical, sagacious man, possessed of the qualities needed in a hardy pioneer, Abner Loveland was finally owner of a considerable estate, and became much interested in raising blooded stock. He was of reticent and retiring disposition, never seeking notoriety, yet a man of strong convictions and ready to defend them at any cost. He was a great reader, and in his house might always be found the best secular and religious books and newspapers of the times. He was a constant subscriber to the New York "Observer," New York "Tribune," and later to the "Independent," and was a great admirer of the writings of Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher and other Abolitionists. Originally a Whig, he became an active Abolitionist, his house being a well known station on the "Underground Railroad." His efforts to aid runaway slaves extended from the Kentucky border to Lake Erie, at a point opposite a friendly station in Canada. He was one of the responsible parties arrested in 1858 in the Oberlin-Wellington rescue case in which one John Price, an escaped slave from Kentucky, was kidnapped at Oberlin, Ohio, and while on the way South with his alleged owner was rescued at Wellington by Abolitionists who ignored the fugitive slave law. This famous case was one of the events of the period from 1856 to 1860 that widely awakened public opinion at the North, and resulted in the consolidation of the Republican party and the election of Mr. Lincoln. In church connections Mr. Loveland was a Congregationalist. He was a strong advocate of temperance, and himself a teetotaler.

In 1826 he married Pamelia De Wolf, a woman of education and refinement, from Otis, Massachusetts, who brought sunshine and happiness into every household she entered. She bore him four children: Celestia, Correlia, Edwin and Frank Clarence. She died at Wellington, June 5, 1862. Mr. Loveland died at Wellington, Ohio, March 2, 1879.

FIELD, Stephen J.,

Jurist.

Stephen Johnson Field was born in Haddam, Connecticut, November 4, 1816; son of the Rev. David Dudley and Submit (Dickinson) Field. His paternal and maternal grandfathers were captains in the American Revolutionary army. He went to Smyrna with his sister Emilia, wife of the Rev. Josiah Brewer, in 1829, and there had a varied experience, including shipwreck, and ministering to the sufferers from the plague and cholera. He became familiar with the oriental languages, spent three years in study and observation, visiting Turkey, Greece, Armenia, and the principal cities of Asia Minor, and acquired a knowledge of the spoken languages and religions of the countries visited.

He was graduated at Williams College in 1837, at the head of the class. He studied law in Albany, New York, and in New York City, in the office of his brother, David Dudley Field, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. While pursuing his law course in Albany he had as an instructor John Van Buren, Attorney-General of New York, and for a time he was an instructor in the Albany Female Academy. He was a law partner with his brother, 1841-48. He spent 1849 in Europe, accompanied by his venerable father, and went to California at the close of that year. He reached the embryo city of San Francisco with ten dollars, and at the end of his first day that sum was reduced to a single dollar, when he presented a letter of introduction to a real estate agent who advised him to go to Vernon, and sold him several town lots there on credit. To reach it he took passage on a Sacramento river steamboat to

the head of navigation, near the spot where Captain Sutter discovered gold. When the steamer reached that "town," finding it wholly submerged by a great flood, with the exception of a solitary house, he decided to go further on, and the following day arrived at a landing known as Nye's Ranch, near the junction of Feather and Yuba rivers. This place was called "Yubaville." It had one thousand people and one adobe house, and had been settled about eight days. They rechristened the town Marysville, in honor of the only woman in the settlement, and on the third day Mr. Field was elected its first magistrate under the Spanish title of alcalde. He held the office and administered justice with supreme authority until the organized State government provided a substitute in the person of Judge Turner, from Texas. The new judge denounced Mr. Field as an abolitionist, disbarred him from practice in the courts, and swore to drive him from the State. Mr. Field notified the judge that he would defend himself if attacked, and that he did not propose to leave Marysville.

He was elected a representative in the first State Legislature from Yuba county, and as a member of the judiciary committee he moulded the laws of the State, fixing the legality of land titles and establishing a liberal civil and criminal code after the models submitted by his brother, David Dudley Field, to the Legislature of the State of New York. He served but one term, when he returned to the practice of his profession at Marysville. In 1857 he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court of California for six years. In 1859, upon the resignation of Chief Justice Terry, he succeeded to the head of the bench. He established the doctrine that gold and silver belonged to the owners of the soil, and not to the State, which reversed the doctrine previously laid down that, as in England, the minerals of the soil belonged to the crown, so in the United States they must by virtue of its sovereignty belong to the State. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the unanimous recommendation of the congressional delegates from the Pacific coast, five Democrats and three Republicans. He held the office until December 1, 1897, when, after a continuous service of nearly forty-four years, President McKinley accepted his resignation. Judge Field was a member of the commission appointed by Governor Booth in 1873 to prepare amendments to the code for legislative action. In 1877 he was a member of the Electoral Commission, and voted with the minority. In 1880, at the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, he received 65 votes on the first ballot for President of the United States. In 1881 he visited Smyrna and the scenes of his boyhood days on the shores of the Mediterranean.

In the early days of his life in California he twice escaped assassination, once at the hands of land-squatters dispossessed by his decision, and next at the hands of David S. Terry, a former Chief Justice. A United States marshal detailed to protect Judge Field from threatened assault, shot and killed Terry as he was in the act of attempting to assassinate the judge. Judge Field was Professor of Law in the University of California, 1869-85, and a trustee of Leland Stanford Junior University, 1891-99. Williams College conferred upon him the honorary degree of L.L. D. in 1864. On February 4, 1890, on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the organization of the United States Supreme Court, celebrated in New York City, he delivered an address. He was married in 1860 to Miss Swearingen and they had no children. He died in Washington, D. C., April 9, 1899.

Russell Sage

SAGE, Russell,

Man of Large Affairs.

The Sage family was without doubt of Scandinavian origin, and the name at first was Saga. When the Norsemen conquered Normandy, in France, they generally softened the final "a" tone, thus making Saga, Sage, and added a French Suffix to denote landed occupation. To the first Norman Saga or Sage was added ville or town, thus making it Sageville, or Sagetown, or land. As these spread to other countries the name was subjected to other changes. In Germany it was Saige or Sauge, the same in Switzerland, while in France it was Le Sage. The name is first found in England on the Battle Abbey Roll, in 1066. This roll was prepared by the monks of Battle Abbey at the command of William the Conqueror, to perpetuate the names of those who took part in the battle of Hastings, which gave him the English throne. It is there recorded Sageville. All of the name in England, Scotland and Wales originated in this way. The family was granted a coat-of-arms, which is used by the American family.

David Sage, American ancestor of the family in New York, was born in 1639, a native of Wales. He was one of the first settlers of Middletown, Connecticut, where he is of record in 1652. He settled upon a tract of land now part of the town of Cromwell, upon the banks of the Connecticut river, where some of his descendants yet reside. His will, dated March 27, 1703, is in the probate office at Hartford, Connecticut. The stone marking his grave is still standing in the Riverside cemetery, on the bank of the Connecticut river, at the north end of Main street, Middletown, and gave the date of his death as March, 1703, o. s., and his age as sixty-four years. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Kirby, in February, 1664. He married (second) in 1673, Mary Wilcox. His grandson, Elisha, was a Revolutionary soldier, and was father of Elisha Sage, who came to New York, settled in Oneida county, and married Prudence Risley, probably in Connecticut.

Russell Sage, son of Elisha (2) and Prudence (Risley) Sage, was born in the little settlement of Shenandoah, in Verona township, Oneida county, New York, August 4, 1816, and died at Lawrence, Long Island, July 22 1906. Two years after his birth his father removed to a farm near Durhamville, in the same county, and there remained until his death in 1854. There young Russell lived and attended the district schools in winter and worked upon the farm the remainder of the year until he was fourteen years of age, when he was sent to his brother, Henry Risley Sage, who had a store in Troy, New York. The work was hard, but he had his earnings to himself and improved himself by diligent study. Before he was twenty-one he had paid off a mortgage on his father's farm, and was the owner of several city lots, and of a sloop which he navigated from Troy to New York. Later he abandoned his clerkship and entered into partnership with his brother, whom he was able to buy out in two years. In 1839 he sold out his store at a profit, and entered into the wholesale grocery and commission business with John W. Bates as partner. The firm in a short time controlled several branches of the trade, not only in Troy but in Albany. He became one of the directors of the Troy & Schenectady railroad, and afterwards president of the same, and held office when the railroad was united with the general system between Albany, Troy, and Buffalo. At that time, in 1853, Mr. Sage was elected a director in the consolidated company in the New York

Central and served six years. A little later he became a large owner in the La Crosse railroad.

In his earlier years Mr. Sage was deeply interested in public affairs, and took a prominent part in political matters in the State of New York. When a resident of Troy in 1845 he was elected to the board of aldermen. While holding this office he was also made treasurer of Rensselaer county, the finances of which were in a tangled condition. He speedily straightened them out and held the office for seven years. In 1848 he was a delegate to the National Convention of the Whig party. He controlled twenty-eight out of thirty-two New York delegates, and took a leading part in the nomination of General Zachary Taylor for the presidency. It was at his suggestion that the convention nominated Millard Fillmore for Vice-President, which selection made him President, for General Taylor died while in office and Fillmore succeeded him. In 1850 Mr. Sage was nominated for Congress by the Troy Whigs, but owing to the defection of a faction of the party he was defeated. He was again nominated in 1852, and was elected by a small majority. Two years later he was returned to Congress by the unprecedented majority of 7,000 votes. During his four years in Congress the great talents of Mr. Sage in financial matters found recognition in his appointment as a member of the ways and means committee, the most important committee of the house. He served also on the invalid pension committee which had charge of the pensions incurred by the Mexican War, and took part in the five weeks' struggle which finally resulted in the election of Nathaniel Banks as speaker. But the incident in his professional career which brought him most reputation was the appointment of a committee through his efforts to inquire into the condition of Washington's old estate at Mount Vernon, Virginia. The committee's report bore fruit in the formation of the Mount Vernon Association, the purchase of the estate, and its dedication as a permanent memorial to the father of his country.

The panic of 1857 which ruined so many while it left him comparatively unscathed, had an important effect on his business career. He had advanced considerable money in the La Crosse railroad. To protect his loans he found himself compelled to advance still larger amounts, and finally engaged in three legal proceedings to become owner of the railroad, which ultimately extended into the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system. During his career he achieved the presidency of no less then twenty transportation corporations. He was connected in an official capacity, at one time or another, with the Iowa Central, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern; Wabash, Texas & Pacific; Troy & Bennington; Troy & Boston; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Manhattan Elevated, and other railroads. He was one of the largest stockholders in the Manhattan Elevated, and took an active part in its management. Other enterprises with which he had been active are the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; the Mercantile Trust Company; the Importers and Traders National Bank; Western Union Telegraph; International Ocean Telegraph; American Telegraph and Cable Company; the Standard Gas Light Company, and the Fifth Avenue Bank, of which bank he was one of the founders and the only one living at the time of his death.

In 1863 Mr. Sage gave up his Troy business altogether and removed to New York to devote himself to the promotion of his own and other railroads and to operations in stocks. He opened an office in William street, and gave his first at-

tention to Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul securities. Later he extended his interest to other railroads, and gradually enlarged his field of operations until it covered nearly the whole range of stocks listed on the Exchange. One of the features of Mr. Sage's financial career was his friendship with Jay Gould. They had come together as promoters of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, which was later merged into the Western Union.

On December 4, 1901, Mr. Sage, while in his office, escaped instant death as by a miracle. An insane crank, Henry W. Norcross, of Somerville, Massachusetts, entered the office, carrying a bag loaded with dynamite, and demanded that the sum of $1,200,000 be given to him immediately or he would blow up the building. Mr. Sage, seeing that he was in the presence of a madman, rose and retreated from him; whereupon the maniac exclaimed: "Well then here goes," and lifting the bag high in the air dashed it violently on the floor. The explosion which followed blew off the dynamiter's head, killed a clerk, injured others, and wrecked the office. Mr. Sage received wounds, but was able to return to the office in a few days.

Mr. Sage was a man of remarkable and varied powers. He could have succeeded in almost any field of action that he might have chosen. He chose rather the largest, hardest and most dangerous field of all—the development of the transportation system of the country, for he was above all else, and from first to last, a promoter and manager of railroads. That he was also a lender of money, particularly in his old age, was merely an incident in his long and useful life. "He was an American and loved his country," said Henry Clews on hearing of his death. "My aim in life," so he confessed in an interview which was published December 19, 1897, in the "New York Herald," "has been to do my share in developing the material resources of the country. I have spent millions on the railroad system of the United States, and am now connected with more than twenty thousand miles of railroad and with twenty-seven different corporations."

Russell Sage was twice married, but had no children. He married (first) in 1841, Marie, daughter of Moses I. Wynne, of Troy, New York; she died in 1867. He married (second) November 24, 1869, Margaret Olivia Slocum, born September 8, 1828, daughter of Hon. Joseph Slocum, of Syracuse, New York.

BORIE, Adolph Edward,

Cabinet Official.

Adolph Edward Borie was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1809, son of John Joseph and Sophia (Beauveau) Borie. His father was a Frenchman, and his mother belonged to a family of Huguenot refugees who settled in San Domingo and afterward removed to Philadelphia, where John J. Borie was a merchant and where he married his wife.

Adolph E. Borie attended the common schools of his native city, and then entered the collegiate department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1825, at the early age of sixteen years. He then went to Europe, where he studied in the universities of France and Germany, and also travelled considerably, thus adding to his store of knowledge of men and affairs, and he spent two years in that manner. After his return to his native country he entered commercial life in his father's counting-room, which was engaged in the Mexican and China trade, the firm name being McKean, Borie & Company, and, on his father's death, he became head of the firm and eventually acquired a large fortune. He was president of the Bank

of Commerce, Philadelphia, from 1848 until 1860, and during those twelve years the institution enjoyed a period of prosperity and increase in business. Mr. Borie was a staunch Unionist during the Civil War, contributing both of time and money to the enlistment and care of volunteer soldiers, and was also one of the organizers and vice-president of the Union Club of Philadelphia, afterward the Union League Club, the first founded in America. On March 5, 1869, by appointment of President Grant, Mr. Borie became Secretary of the Navy, but resigned after three months' service, owing to the demands of his private business, which necessitated his personal attention. He was succeeded by George M. Robeson, June 25, 1869. He returned to Philadelphia, where he continued to reside thereafter, though he formed one of the party that accompanied General Grant in his tour around the world, which began in the city of Philadelphia in 1877. He was elected a trustee of Pennsylvania University in 1858, and a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1872. Mr. Borie died in Philadelphia, February 5, 1880.

DAHLGREN, John Adolph,

Brilliant Naval Officer.

Admiral John Adolph Dahlgren was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1809; son of Bernard Ulric and Martha Rowan (McConnell) Dahlgren. His father was the son of an eminent Swedish surgeon and came to America in 1807, landing in Philadelphia. He at once applied for naturalization papers, which were granted in 1812, became a merchant, and was made Swedish and Norwegian consul; he died July 19, 1824. The mother was a member of a well-known Philadelphia family and died in 1838.

John A. Dahlgren obtained an appointment in the United States navy as midshipman, February 1, 1826, served in his first cruise on the United States frigate "Macedonian," and was attached to the "Ontario," of the Mediterranean squadron, 1830-32. In 1832 he passed an examination, and by reason of his proficiency in mathematics was detailed for duty under Superintendent Ferdinand Randolph Hassler in the United States Coast Survey Service. He was commissioned lieutenant in 1837, and was by advice of Dr. Sichel, of Paris, given leave of absence. He spent two years of rest on a farm to recover his sight, then greatly impaired by reason of an injury to the optic nerve, and in 1840 returned to duty, his eyesight fully restored. In 1843 he sailed to the Mediterranean on the frigate "Cumberland," returning late in 1845 by reason of the threatened war with Mexico. He was assigned to ordnance duty at Washington in 1847, much against his wish, as his inclination was for active service afloat. His progress and promotion was rapid, and he introduced improvements and innovations that made the ordnance department of the United States navy the most efficient and formidable in the world, and this in spite of determined opposition from older ordnance officers. He continued in the department for sixteen years, reaching the position of Chief of Ordnance. The Dahlgren shell gun and its accessories was the crowning result of his inventions, and when in 1861 the Civil War put it to the severest test, it proved the wisdom and forethought of its inventor and projector. He instituted the foundry for cannon, the gun-carriage ship, and the experimental battery. He was made commander in 1855, and in order to test his apparent innovations, he was allowed to equip the sloop-of-war "Plymouth" with his eleven-inch guns and other modern ordnance considered too heavy for sea service. In 1857 he visited the European coast from

Portugal to Holland, and in 1858-59 cruised in the West Indies, testing the gun's efficiency and adaptability to naval warfare. In the Civil War, his guns and heavy ammunition quieted the "Merrimac" in Hampton Roads, opened the Mississippi at New Orleans and Vicksburg, gave Port Royal to the Union forces as a naval station, sealed Charleston, Wilmington and Savannah to blockade runners, captured Mobile, and sunk the "Alabama."

In 1861 Commander Dahlgren was at the Washington navy-yard, and, because of the disaffection in the navy, he was the senior officer left in that yard loyal to the government. He held the yard for four days, until Federal troops relieved him. He was promoted to captain in July, 1861, remaining commander of the yard. In July, 1862, he was made chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and in February, 1863, he received from Congress a vote of thanks and was made rear-admiral. In July, 1863, he succeeded to the command of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, which comprised ninety vessels of war, including the iron-clad monitor fleet at Charleston, and guarded three hundred miles of coast and twenty-five ports. He succeeded in silencing Fort Sumter and the batteries on Morris Island, put a stop to blockade running, led a successful expedition on the St. John's river, cooperated with Sherman in the capture of Savannah, and entered Charleston in February, 1865. He commanded the South Pacific Squadron in 1866, and was again Chief of Ordnance in 1869-70, being relieved at his own request and appointed to the command of the Washington navy-yard. His published works include: "32-pdr. Practice for Rangers" (1848); "Exercises and Manœuvers for the Boat Howitzer" (1852); "Boat Armament" (1852, second edition, 1856); "Percussion System" (1853); "Ordnance Memoranda" (1853); "Shells and Shell-guns" (1856); and "Memoir of Ulric Dahlgren" (1872); besides numerous reports, memoranda and notes on ordnance published in pamphlet.

He died suddenly in Washington, D. C., July 12, 1870, and was buried in the family burying ground at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia.

BIGLER, William,

Governor, Senator.

William Bigler, of Pennsylvania, was born at Shermansburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in December, 1814, of German ancestry. When he was quite young his parents removed to the western part of the State, where his father purchased a large tract of unimproved land, but his death occurred before he had cleared it for cultivation.

William Bigler attended the common schools in the vicinity of his home, and from 1830 to 1833 he served an apprenticeship at the trade of printer in the office of the "Centre Democrat," published at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, by his elder brother, John Bigler, who afterward became Governor of California. In 1834 William Bigler established a paper of his own, the "Clearfield Democrat," which he edited with vigor and ability; this was begun in the smallest possible way, but it developed into an influential journal, and made his name well known. He disposed of the paper in 1836, and shortly afterward formed a partnership with his father-in-law, Alexander B. Reed, in the lumber business in Clearfield, and from 1845 to 1850 he was the largest producer of lumber on the west branch of the Susquehanna river. In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate as a Democrat from a district composed of five counties. In Clearfield county, where he resided, he received all the votes but one, a result possibly unprecedented in the history of politics. During the struggle in the State

Legislature, resulting from the failure of the United States Bank and the Bank of Pennsylvania, with the State funds on deposit, causing a stringency in monetary affairs and preventing the payment of interest on the public debt, Senator Bigler took a very active part in debate, and won a brilliant reputation as a forcible, earnest and impressive speaker. He was president of the Senate in 1843-44, and in the latter year he was reëlected to the Senate, and in legislation on public internal improvements took a strong stand in support of the project to extend the line now known as the Pennsylvania railroad across the Alleghany mountains to Pittsburgh. In 1851 he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, his brother John being chosen for the same office in California on the same day, a curious coincidence. Under his administration the office of county superintendent of schools was established, the State School for Feeble-minded Children was founded, the railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh completed, the North Branch canal constructed, and the city of Philadelphia consolidated into one municipality. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1855, and during the administration of James Buchanan, on account of his close friendship with the President, exercised a strong influence in deciding many important presidential appointments. After the election of President Lincoln in 1860, he opposed war and favored an amicable adjustment of the national differences. He was a member of the Democratic national conventions of 1860, 1864 and 1868. He introduced a bill in the Thirty-seventh Congress and advocated it before the Senate, providing that the Crittenden compromise be submitted to popular vote in the several States. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1873, and a member of the board of finance of the Centennial Exposition, 1876. For many years he was president of the Philadelphia & Erie railroad, and held other important offices. He died at Clearfield, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1880.

BLACK, Jeremiah Sullivan,

Lawyer, Jurist, Statesman.

Jeremiah Sullivan Black was born in the Glades, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1810, son of Henry and Mary (Sullivan) Black, and grandson of James and Jane (McDonough) Black. His father was a representative in the Twenty-seventh Congress, and died in 1841.

Jeremiah S. Black obtained his early education under that admirably practical academic system then existing in Scotch-Irish communities. He studied classics and mathematics at Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and was a student at law under Chauncey Forward, a representative in Congress. He was admitted to the bar in 1831, and in 1842 was made President-Judge of the Franklin, Bedford and Somerset district. In 1851 he became one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and then Chief Justice of the State, to succeed John Bannister Gibson, who died May 3, 1853. His decisions were held by members of his profession to be ornaments to the reports, and were distinguished by virility of style. It was during these years that he delivered his masterly eulogy on Andrew Jackson, and his eloquent forensic address in honor of the memory of Judge Gibson, in which the following sentence blends modest allusion to himself and high praise of his predecessor. "When," said Judge Black, "he (Gibson) was superseded by another as the head of the court, his great learning, venerable character and overshadowing reputation, still made him the only chief whom the hearts of the people would know." President Buchanan selected him as his Attorney-General,

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L. Q. C. Lamar

March 5, 1857. He rendered conspicuous service while in this office, in protecting settlers under the government patents in California against fraudulent land grants purporting to be of Mexican origin. When General Cass resigned his portfolio of Secretary of State in December, 1860, President Buchanan appointed Judge Black to that position. He opposed the secession movement, favored the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, declared the Union of the States indestructible and indissoluable, and so instructed the representatives of the republic abroad, and vigorously defended the just powers of the general government, the liberties of the people and the life of the nation. His term of service expired with the administration of Mr. Buchanan, and he returned to the practice of law. He remained a staunch Democrat, but was held in respect as a statesman and patriot by every Republican. He was frequently called into important cases as counsel, notably for President Andrew Johnson in the impeachment trial, for Samuel J. Tilden, the Vanderbilt will case, the Milliken case, and the McGarrahan claims. He was a man of devout faith, and joined the Disciples of Christ ("Campbellites") about the time he married Mary F., daughter of Chauncey Forward, in 1838. He occasionally presided at the political rallies of his townsmen. On one such occasion, as he took the chair he said: "I hardly intended to be here to-night, but I saw in a little newspaper that Judge Black would now have to show his hand in this campaign. There they are—my hands—there is no stain on them. They never held a bribe." He published, in 1882, "Christian Religion," a reply to certain arguments of Robert G. Ingersoll; and in 1885 a volume entitled "Essays and Speeches of J. S. Black" was issued. He died in York, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1883.

LAMAR, Lucius Q. C.,

Soldier, Statesman.

Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar was born near Eatonton, Putnam county, Georgia, September 1, 1825; son of Judge Lucius Q. C. Lamar. He was graduated at Emery College, Oxford, Georgia, in 1845; studied law in Macon in the office of A. H. Chappell, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He began practice in Macon, but failing to secure the hand of Miss Henrietta Dean, who subsequently married General William I. Holt, he accepted the position of Adjunct Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the University of Mississippi, Oxford, and while there became a contributor to the "Southern Review," of which Professor Alfred T. Bledsoe was editor. He remained at the university from 1850 until 1852, when he married a daughter of the Rev. A. B. Longstreet, the president, and, returning to Georgia, practiced law at Covington.

He represented Newton county in the State Legislature in 1853, having been elected as a Democrat, although the county had a large Whig majority, and he became at once a leader in the Assembly. He returned to Mississippi in 1854, and made his residence on his plantation in Lafayette county. He was a representative in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses, 1857-61, resigning in December, 1860, and was a delegate to the State Secession Convention of January 9, 1861. He was Professor of Metaphysics and Ethics in the University of Mississippi, 1860-61, and in the latter year joined the Confederate States army as lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Mississippi Regiment, and was soon after promoted to colonel. He served in the Army of Northern Virginia in Featherston's brigade, Wilcox's division, Longstreet's corps. He was granted leave of

absence from the army in 1863 on account of failing health, and was sent by President Davis on a diplomatic mission to Russia, France and England, and assisted in negotiating the southern loan. While abroad he sought to secure a cessation of hostilities for six months through the friendly mediations of the three powers. He failed to secure mediation or recognition of the Confederate States as an independent power, but his presence in England added to the friendliness of that power toward the Southern States. He returned in 1864 fully convinced of the hopelessness of the Confederate cause. Being physically unable to take the field, he was attached to Longstreet's corps as judge-advocate. At the close of the war he returned to Mississippi and resumed the chair of metaphysics and ethics in the University of Mississippi, serving 1866-67, and as Professor of Governmental Science and Law, 1867-70. He resumed the practice of his profession in 1868, and was a representative in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, 1873-77. On April 27, 1874, he delivered a eulogy on Charles Sumner, which fixed upon him the attention of the nation and the displeasure of his constituents, and nearly cost him his re-election. He was elected United States Senator until 1885, when he resigned to become Secretary of the Interior in President Cleveland's cabinet. In the Senate he had a notable debate with Senator Conkling, and refused to vote for the silver bill, although instructed to do so by the Mississippi Legislature. It was generally expected that this action would cost him his seat, but he was reëlected by a large majority of both houses. In conducting the business of the Department of the Interior, he was a friend of the Indians, and proposed that they be speedily fitted for citizenship, and was also a friend of the pensioners seeking relief for services in the Civil War. He was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by President Cleveland, and took his seat January 18, 1888. He received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Mississippi in 1869, from the University of Georgia in 1870 and from Harvard in 1886. His wife died during his term in the Forty-fourth Congress, and he was married (second), January 5, 1887, to Mrs. Henrietta Dean Holt, of Macon, Georgia, whose hand he had been denied in 1849. In December, 1892, failing health compelled him to seek rest, and he went with his wife to Macon, Georgia, where he died suddenly, January 23, 1893.

FORNEY, John Wien,

Distinguished Journalist.

John Wien Forney was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1817, only son of Jacob and Margaret (Wien) Forney, and maternal grandson of John Wien, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

He was educated in the schools of Lancaster, became a shop-boy in his native town, and when eighteen years old entered the office of the Lancaster "Journal" as an apprentice. In 1837 he became editor and joint owner of the Lancaster "Intelligencer," and in 1840 he purchased the "Journal" and published the "Intelligencer and Journal," advocating Democratic principles. He was made Deputy Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia by President Polk in 1845, and removed to that city, selling out his paper and purchasing a half interest in the "Pennsylvanian," the leading organ of the Democratic party in the State. His connection with this paper existed until 1853. He was clerk of the United States House of Representatives during the Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Congresses, and in the Thirty-fourth Congress was speaker *ex officio* of the house from December 3, 1855, to February 2, 1856, when Representative N. P. Banks

was elected speaker. He was an editor of the Washington "Union," 1853-56. He was chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Central Committee during the political campaign of 1856, and in January, 1857, was a candidate before the State Legislature of Pennsylvania for United States Senator, but was defeated by Simon Cameron. He advocated the principles of States sovereignty as championed by Senator Douglas, and supported the administration of Mr. Buchanan until the introduction of the Lecompton constitution. He established the "Press" in Philadelphia as an independent Democratic newspaper, August 1, 1857, and supported Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. On February 3, 1860, he was again elected clerk of the United States House of Representatives to succeed James C. Allen, of Illinois, and served until the close of the Thirty-sixth Congress. The same year he established in Washington the "Sunday Morning Chronicle," which was shortly afterward published as a daily. He was secretary of the United States Senate from July 15, 1861, until June 4, 1868; supported Horace Greeley in 1864, and favored through the "Press" the impeachment of President Johnson in 1868. He sold the "Chronicle" in 1870, but continued his connection with the "Press" until 1877, when he sold the property for $180,000, and established the "Progress," a weekly journal. President Grant appointed Colonel Forney Collector of the Port of Philadelphia in March, 1871, and he held the office for one year. In 1875 he went to Europe as a commissioner to further the interests of the Centennial Exposition to be held in Philadelphia in 1876. He supported General Winfield S. Hancock for President in 1880. Colonel Forney's published works included: "Letters from Europe" (1869); "What I Saw in Texas" (1872); "Anecdotes of Public Men" (1873); "A Centennial Commissioner in Europe" (1876); "Forty Years in American Journalism" (1877), and "The New Nobility" (1882).

Colonel Forney was married to Elizabeth Matilda, daughter of Philip Reitzel, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. She died October 22, 1897. Their oldest son, Philip Reitzel, served honorably through the Civil War and died at New Orleans, July 14, 1870; James, the second son, was in 1900 colonel in the United States Marine Corps; and the youngest son, John Wien, Jr., an editor and journalist, died at Philadelphia, May 2, 1893. Mary, the eldest daughter, an artist of distinction, became the wife of Henry Gordon Thunder, a prominent musician and composer of Philadelphia; Anna W., the second daughter, became the wife of George W. Fitler; and Tille May, the youngest daughter, a magazine writer and newspaper correspondent, began her career as amanuensis for her father. Colonel Forney died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1881.

GOULD, Jay,

Noted Financier.

Jay Gould was born at Stratton's Falls, near Roxbury, Delaware county, New York, May 27, 1836, son of John Burr and Mary (More) Gould, and a descendant of Abraham Gould, a lieutenant-colonel in the Continental army, Fourth Connecticut Regiment, who was killed when Tryon made his raid on Danbury; and also a descendant of Major Nathan Gould, who emigrated from England to Connecticut in 1646, and was one of the nineteen signers of the petition for the Connecticut charter. John Burr Gould was the first white male child born in Delaware county, New York.

Jason, afterward Jay Gould, was educated at the district school and at Hobart Academy. When fifteen years old, he was a clerk in a tinshop in Roxbury, and when sixteen a partner and manager of

the business. Meanwhile he studied surveying and civil engineering, deriving his instruction from books without the aid of a master. His father sold his farm and became a clerk for the son, who engaged to survey Ulster county, and who was promised twenty dollars per month for his services, but his employer failed to pay him, and he completed the work and sold it for $500. He then sold his tinshop and removed to Albany, where he canvassed the Legislature for the contract of surveying the State, but was unsuccessful. He then undertook the work himself, employing men to survey the various counties. He wrote histories of Ulster, Sullivan and Greene counties and from the sale of his books and maps accumulated $5,000. With this money he joined Zadock Pratt in establishing a tannery in Pennsylvania, the place becoming known as Gouldsboro, where a postoffice was established, and Mr. Gould, then twenty years old, was made postmaster. He also became the largest stockholder and a director in the bank at Stroudsburg. In 1859 he bought out Pratt's interest and sold it to Charles L. Leupp & Company for $80,000. This led to a lawsuit and dispossession proceedings accomplished by force, and Mr. Gould became sole owner. He then sold the tannery and removed to New York City, where in 1862 he was married to Helen Day, daughter of Daniel G. Miller, of the grocery firm of Philip Dater & Company, and through his father-in-law he engaged in speculation in railroad stock. He bought the entire issue of the first mortgage bonds of the Rutland & Washington railroad at ten cents on the dollar, and soon afterward, with Russell Sage, of Troy, took up the Rensselaer & Saratoga railroad. Making considerable money, he bought the stock of the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad at sixty-five and sold it at one hundred and twenty. He lost some money in Union Pacific, but made millions in Missouri Pacific, and soon after obtained control of the Erie railway, becoming its president and a partner in a series of questionable transactions with James Fisk, Jr. This introduced him to the legislature of New York, to Supreme Court judges, and to association with William M. Tweed, the financial and railroad magnate of the time, and Mr. Gould retired from the presidency of the road with a colossal fortune. This was largely augmented by the transaction in gold in which President Grant's brother-in-law, Corbin, was a prominent factor, and this incident was the inauguration of private and public dinners given to executive officials by the holders of large interests subject to official action, and resulted in the great panic in Wall street known in the history of finance as "Black Friday," September 24, 1869. He then became interested in the American Telegraph Company, with which organization he laid an Atlantic cable, broke down the rates of the monopoly, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and thus forced an amalgamation of the two, with Mr. Gould as a chief stockholder. He afterward became largely interested in the Wabash, the Kansas Pacific, the Union Pacific, the International & Great Northern, the Manhattan Elevated, the St. Louis, the Iron Mountain & Southern, the St. Louis & Southwestern, and the Texas Pacific railroads, and at the time of his death his railroad holdings were estimated at $75,000,000.

His wife died January 13, 1889, and left six children, four boys and two girls. George J., Edwin, Howard and Frank became the owners of the railroad properties of their father, held positions as directors and officers in many of them, and proved themselves able business managers. Helen Miller retained possession of the city and country homes of her parents, and devoted her life to charity, which she personally dispensed; she married, Janu-

ary 22, 1913, at Tarrytown, New York, Finley J. Shepard. Her sister, Anna, was married to Count de Castellane, of France. The children of Jay Gould gave to the village of Roxbury, New York, as a memorial to their father, a church edifice costing about $150,000, and which was dedicated October 13, 1894. Jay Gould died in New York City, December 2, 1892.

AGASSIZ, Jean Louis Rudolphe,

Distinguished Naturalist.

Jean Louis Rudolphe Agassiz was born in the village of Motier-en-Vuly, in the Canton Fribourg, Switzerland, May 28, 1807, son of Louis Rudolphe and Rose (Mayor) Agassiz. His father was a Protestant clergyman, as had been his progenitors for six generations. His mother, the daughter of a physician, a woman of intellect and refinement, assisted her husband in the education of her sons.

Louis Agassiz early developed a passionate fondness for birds and animals of all sorts, and he observed their habits and characteristics with great accuracy and intelligence. In the parsonage garden stood a large stone basin full of spring water, and in this the embryo ichthyologist had quite a collection of fishes before he was five years of age. In 1817 he was sent to a gymnasium at Bienne, where he became proficient in ancient and modern languages. In 1822 he entered the college at Lausanne, where he had access to a fine biological collection owned by Professor Chavannes, the director of the cantonal museum. It had been intended by his parents that Louis should follow commercial pursuits, but his singular aptitude for scientific study led them to change their plans and allow him to fit himself for the study of medicine; he, therefore, in 1824 began his medical studies at Zurich, where he benefited greatly by the kindness of Professor Schinz, who held the chair of natural history and physiology, and who allowed the youthful scientist free access to his private library and to his valuable collection of birds. In 1826 he passed to the University of Heidelberg, where he made the acquaintance of Alexander Braun, like himself an enthusiastic naturalist. Their friendship was of mutual benefit. An interesting item in connection with his studies at Heidelberg is the fact that the magnificent collection of fossils owned by Professor Bronn, the paleontologist, and used by him in giving Agassiz his first paleontological instruction, was bought in 1859 by the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was there used by Agassiz in instructing his American pupils. Agassiz in 1827 entered the University of Munich, and the lodging rooms of himself and Braun, who was again his fellow student, were the headquarters for the "Little Academy," an organization started by Agassiz, and over which he presided. There the most earnest and energetic young spirits of the university met to discuss scientific problems and to disclose to each other the results of their investigations in the various fields in which they were interested. Many of the professors attended these student lectures, and some of Professor Dollinger's most important physiological discoveries were there made known for the first time. In the summer of 1828, Von Martius proposed to Agassiz that he should write a description of a collection of some one hundred and sixteen specimens of fishes brought from Brazil by his lately deceased friend and colleague, J. B. De Spix. To this highly flattering proposition Agassiz assented with reluctance, fearing the work might too greatly interrupt his studies. He arranged and classified the collection in a most original manner, and the work, written in Latin and illustrated by

twenty-nine handsome plates, made its appearance in 1829. Agassiz was barely twenty-two years of age, and had just received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Erlangen, when this his first published work brought him into prominence and won for him the recognition and commendation of the chief naturalists of the world. He received his degree of M. D. from the University of Munich, April, 1830, the dean in conferring it remarking: "The faculty have been very much pleased with your answers; they congratulate themselves on being able to give the diploma to a young man who has already acquired so honorable a reputation." The subject of his graduation thesis was, "The Superiority of Woman over Man." He had already begun his "Fresh Water Fishes," and in December, 1829, he commenced collecting material for a work on fossil fishes, for which purpose he visited the collections in the Imperial Museum in Vienna, reaching his father's house at Concise on the thirtieth of December, 1830. Here he passed nearly a year, with his artist, M. Dinkel, preparing plates and letterpress for "Fossil Fishes." At the close of the year 1831, he was enabled through the generosity of friends and relatives to go to Paris. Here he met Cuvier, to whom he dedicated his "Brazilian Fishes." The great naturalist, after questioning him as to the scope of his projected work on fossil fishes, and seeing the collection of accurate and artistic drawings which Agassiz had prepared, not only permitted him to see his private laboratory, but relinquished his own intention of publishing a volume on the same subject, and placed at Agassiz's disposal his collected material, notes and drawings. Agassiz held this as the happiest moment of his life, and he set to work with renewed vigor to show the master, who had thus honored him, that his confidence had not been misplaced. Two or three weeks later, Cuvier's sudden death added to the sacredness of this trust which had been committed to the youthful scientist. In March, 1832, his funds being exhausted, he was urged by his parents to leave Paris, and all his bright prospects might have suffered a total eclipse, had not Von Humboldt, hearing accidentally of his predicament, insisted in the most delicate manner on loaning him a thousand francs to tide him over the crisis.

In November, 1832, Agassiz accepted an appointment as Professor of Natural History in the college at Neuchâtel, at a salary of about $400, declining brilliant offers in Paris because of the leisure for private study that this position afforded him. His reputation attracted to the college a large number of students, and Neuchâtel became the cynosure of all scientific eyes. The presence of Agassiz was at once stimulating to the intellectual life of the little town. With the two Louis De Coulon, father and son, he founded the Société des Sciences Naturelles, of which he was the first secretary, and in conjunction with the Coulons also arranged a provisional museum of natural history in the Orphans' Home. He was hardly established in his chair at Neuchâtel, when he was offered that of zoölogy at Heidelberg, as successor to Leuckart; this appointment, although the emoluments were more than double the amount accuring from the Neuchâtel position, he declined. A serious calamity at this time threatened Agassiz; his eyesight became seriously impaired, and he was obliged to live in a darkened room, and to desist from writing for several months, which precautions effected a cure. In 1833 he married Cecile Braun, sister of his friend, Alexander Braun, and established his household at Neuchâtel. Trained to scientific drawing by her brothers, his wife was of the greatest assistance to Agassiz, some of the most beautiful plates in "Fossil and Fresh Water Fishes"

being drawn by her. In 1833 appeared the first number of his "Récherches sur les Poissons Fossiles," a work comprising five quarto volumes, which took ten years for its completion. The first number was received with enthusiasm by the scientists, whose regard had long been attracted to Agassiz. He received February 4, 1834, at the hands of Mr. Charles Lyell, the Wollaston prize of the Geological Society of London, a sum of £31 10s., which was awarded as a recognition of the value of his lately issued volume. Buckland, Murchison, Lyell, and other English scientists were pressing in their invitations to Agassiz to visit England, which he did in August, 1834, was received with cordial enthusiasm, and made some fruitful paleontological investigations during his short stay. He was awarded the sum of one hundred guineas, voted by the British Association for the Advancement of Science for the "facilitating of the researches upon the fossil fishes of England," a gift, which at the instance of Lockhart, Sedgwick and Murchison, was repeated the following year, when he attended the meeting of the association in Dublin. Guided by Professor Buckland, he visited every public and private collection in the country, being treated with the greatest generosity by the English naturalists, who loaned him two thousand specimens of fossil fishes selected from sixty collections, which he was allowed to take to London and classify and arrange in a room at Somerset House placed at his disposal by the Geological Society. Two friends he made at this time, whose valuable assistance and coöperation were at his command during the rest of his life—Sir Philip Egerton and the Earl of Enniskillen, who placed at his disposal the most precious specimens of their noted collection of fossil fishes (now owned by the British Museum). He made a second visit to England in 1835, and in 1836 was awarded the Wollaston medal of the Geological Society.

The vacation of 1836 was spent by Agassiz and his wife in the little village of Bex, where he met De Charpentier and Venetz, whose recently announced glacial theories had startled the scientific world, and Agassiz returned to Neuchâtel an enthusiastic convert. His conclusion that the earth had passed through an ice age he announced at a meeting of the Helvetic Society of Natural Sciences in 1837, and despite the incredulity and derision with which it was at first received, the address was afterwards published, and led to profitable investigation on the part of geologists. In 1836 were published his "Prodromus of the Class of Echinodermata," a paper on the Echini of the Nescomien group of the Neuchâtel Jura; a description of fossil echini peculiar to Switzerland; and the first number of "Monographied Echinodermes." His work on fossil fishes steadily progressed, and he was greatly helped at this time by the sale of his original drawings, which were purchased by Lord Francis Egerton, and presented by him to the British Museum. In 1837 he was offered a professorship at Geneva, and a few months later one at Lausanne, both of which he declined, preferring to remain at Neuchâtel. The Neuchâtelois presented him with the sum of six thousand francs and a letter of thanks on his decision being made known. In 1838 he opened a lithographic establishment at Neuchâtel, where his delicate plates were printed under his own supervision. It has been said of this period of the life of Agassiz that "he displayed during these years an incredible energy, of which the history of science offers, perhaps, no other example." In addition to his duties as professor, he was issuing his "Fossil Fishes" and "Fresh Water Fishes" and pursuing his investigations on fossil echinoderms and mollusks, the latter study

leading to important results embodied in his volume, "Etude Critique sur les Mollusca Fossiles," which contained one hundred plates. In 1838 he made excursions to the valley of Hassli and to the glaciers of Mont Blanc, and later attended a session of the Geological Society of France at Porrentruy, where he reported his discoveries and conclusions, as he did later at the meeting of the Association of German Naturalists at Freiburg-im-Breisgau, in the Grand Duchy of Baden. In this year Agassiz was elected "Bourgeois de Neuchatel," a position which was remunerative as well as honorable. March 17, 1838, the King of Prussia gave 10,000 louis for the founding of an academy at Neuchâtel, and Agassiz was confirmed as Professor of Natural History. In 1839 he visited the Matterhorn and the chain of Monte Rosa, on both occasions being accompanied by artists and fellow scientists. During the winter of 1840 he recorded the results of his explorations in "Etudes sur les Glaciers." In this work he says: "The surface of Europe, adorned by a tropical vegetation and inhabited by troops of large elephants, enormous hippopotami, and gigantic carnivora, was suddenly buried under a vast mantle of ice, covering alike plains, lakes, seas and plateaus. Upon the life and movement of a powerful creation fell the silence of death. Springs paused, rivers ceased to flow, the rays of the sun, rising upon this frozen shore (if indeed it was reached by them), were met only by the breath of the winter from the north, and the thunders of the crevasses as they opened across the surface of this icy sea." In the summer of 1840, he established a station on the Aar Glacier, 8,000 feet above the sea, which became noted as the "Hôtel du Neuchâtelois." Here the summer was spent in confirming previous observations and in studying the phenomena of glaciers. Immediately on his return from the Alps, Agassiz visited England, and with Buckland, the only English naturalist who shared his ideas, made a tour of the British Isles in search of glacial phenomena, and became satisfied that his theory of the ice age was correct. He gave a summary of his discoveries before the British Association in 1840. In 1843 the "Récherches sur les Poissons Fossiles" was completed, and in 1844 the "Devonian System of Great Britain and Russia" appeared. In 1845 he received the Monthyon Prize of Physiology from the Academy at Paris for his "Poissons Fossiles." During the years 1841-45 Agassiz made constantly recurring visits of observation to the Alps, and in 1846 published "Système Glaciaire."

In 1846 he received a commission from the King of Prussia to visit the United States to continue his explorations. His fame had preceded him, and before he left Switzerland he was invited to deliver a course of lectures at the Lowell Institute, Boston. His subject was "The Plan of the Creation, especially in the Animal Kingdom," and his lectures met with enthusiastic applause, notwithstanding his broken English. He delivered in French, by special request, a second course on "Les Glaciers et l'Epoque Glaciaire." The Lowell course was repeated in Albany, New York, Charleston, South Carolina, and New York City, and other lectures were delivered in different parts of the country, where he journeyed seeking material for his Prussian report. In 1847, through the courtesy of Superintendent A. D. Bache, of the United States Coast Survey, the steamer "Bibb" was placed at his disposal, and greatly facilitated his researches. This generosity was one of the incidents which determined Agassiz to remain in America. In 1848 the Lawrence Scientific School was established at Cambridge by Mr. Abbott Lawrence, and Agassiz, having honorably cancelled his engagement with the King of Prussia, accepted the chair of natural history prof-

fered him by the founder. Agassiz burst like a full-orbed sun upon the little coterie of American scientists, who at the time needed a leader, not only dazzling them, but holding their attention and winning their hearts. His example of originating and putting into execution new projects, soon revolutionized not only the college with which he was connected, but other institutions of learning in America, and his vivifying influence awakened a universal interest in science. Harvard College was without either laboratory or collection to assist him in his classroom work, and an old bath house was the very humble beginning whence sprang the Cambridge Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, an enduring monument to the memory of him who was the moving spirit in its establishment. During 1848 he prepared, in conjunction with Dr. A. A. Gould, "Principles of Zoölogy," for the use of schools and colleges; in 1850 he published "Lake Superior; its Physical Characteristics"; from 1851 to 1854 he held the chair of comparative anatomy and zoölogy in the Medical College at Charleston, South Carolina; and in 1851, at the request of Superintendent Bache, made a survey of the Florida reefs and keys. In the spring of 1852 the Prix Cuvier was awarded to him for "Poissons Fossiles." The year 1854 saw the completion of a work begun in conjunction with H. E. Strickland, the "Bibliographia Zoölogiae et Geologiae." In 1857 the first volume of "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States" was published. The fifth and last volume being left by him incomplete, was edited by his son.

In August, 1857, Agassiz was offered the chair of paleontology in the Museum of Natural History in Paris, which he refused. Later he was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. In 1859 the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge was founded, and he was given the post of permanent curator. He urged the foundation of a National Academy of Science, and was actively instrumental in 1863 in its organization and incorporation. His sympathies during the Civil War were with his adopted country, which he attested by being naturalized when the disruption of the Union seemed imminent. In 1861 he was awarded the Copley medal, the highest honor at the disposal of the Royal Society. In 1863 he made his most extensive lecturing tour, fearing that the growth of the museum might be stunted by lack of funds. In 1865 he visited Brazil, primarily for the benefit of his health, but the generosity of Nathaniel Thayer made it possible for him to take a staff of assistants to pursue his scientific researches. His return enriched the museum with large collections, and literature with "A Journey in Brazil." In 1868 he was appointed non-resident Professor of Natural History at Cornell University. In 1871 he participated in a trip of observation in the coast survey ship "Hassler" around Cape Horn, and then along the Pacific coast, and returned with valuable collestions of mollusks, reptiles and fishes, and new evidence of the truth of the glacial theory. In 1873 he spoke eloquently to the Legislature, on its annual visit to the Museum of Comparative Zoology, of the needs of a summer school, and within a week John Anderson, of New York, who had read the speech in a newspaper, presented to him, as the site for a school, the Island of Penikese, in Buzzard's Bay, with the buildings thereon, and an endowment of $50,000 for the equipment of the school, which was named by Agassiz "The Anderson School of Natural History." Professor Agassiz, who was growing enfeebled, remained the whole of the last summer of his life at Penikese. He had been elected a member of nearly all the scientific societies of the world, was given the degree of

LL. D. by Edinburgh and Dublin Universities, before he had attained his thirtieth year, and in 1836 was made a fellow of the Royal Society of London, and a member of the French Academy of Science. Though he himself materially aided Darwin in arriving at evolutionism, he obstinately refused to accept the admirably marshalled facts on which the "Origin of Species" was based. To Agassiz the organic world presented stages of dominant types created according to a definite, preconceived plan, and so distinct from each other that, however close the gradations of forms constituting the types might be, no evolutionary progress from one to the other could ever be possible. Of this series of types he regarded man, by reason of his cosmopolitanism, as the final term. Among his publications are: "Natural History of the Fresh Water Fishes of Europe" (1839-40); "Etudes sur les Glaciers" (1840); "Fossil Fishes of the Devonian System" (1844); "Fishes of the London Clay" (1845); "Nomenclator Zoologicus" (1842-46); "Principles of Zoology" (with Dr. A. A. Gould, 1848); "Lake Superior; Its Physical Characteristics" (1850); "Bibliographia Zoölogicae et Geologiae" (with H. E. Strickland, four volumes, 1848-54); "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States" (five volumes); "The Structure of Animal Life" (1852); "Methods of Study in Natural History" (1863); and "Geological Studies" (second series, 1866-76).

His second wife, Elizabeth Cary Agassiz, daughter of Thomas G. Cary, of Boston, caught the infection that made all who knew Agassiz desire to share his studies, and aided her distinguished husband in preparing his "A Journey in Brazil," and in connection with his son, Alexander Agassiz, wrote "Seaside Studies in Natural History," and "Marine Animals of Massachusetts." She also edited "Louis Agassiz; His Life and Correspondence" (1886). He was buried in Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Massachusetts, where Swiss pines shade his grave, and a boulder from the glacier of Aar marks its locality. He died December 14, 1873.

FOLGER, Charles James,

Legislator, Jurist, Cabinet Official.

No section of the land has produced men—and women as well—more virtuous, self-respecting, sturdy and patriotic, than the small, sea-girt island of Nantucket, where the wind, as it sweeps unfettered across the Atlantic, bears inspiration to enterprise and well-doing. Of Puritan stock, of righteous Puritan principles, of robust frame and masterful soul, many of them have been explorers and victors of the sea, chasing and capturing the monarch of the deep, far within the Arctic circle. The same spirit of discovery and daring has led others to the conquest of the soil, in the march of the mighty host from New England to the West, subduing as it marched, not infrequently alluded to in these sketches. Among the island families none has been of mien more honorable, nor of prestige superior to that of the Folgers. Its "captains courageous" have appeared throughout the generations. They may be seen on the wharves or at the street corners; or could be, thirty years ago, when the present writer last visited the quaint, old town. The progenitor, John, came to America from Norwich, England, in 1630, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts; thence going to Martha's Vineyard in 1641; and to Nantucket in 1663, there stringing the permanent roof tree, under which, if we are not mistaken, a Folger branch still abides. His son Peter was second in line; and his descendant migrated to Western New York, making his home near Geneva in 1831. With him

came his son, Charles James, then thirteen years of age, having been born on Nantucket, April 16, 1818.

His early education was of the village school and academic order; he was graduated from Geneva College, now Hobart, in 1836, honor man of his class; and was admitted to the bar at Albany in 1830. His legal and political chronology here follows: He practiced in Geneva, was justice of the peace, 1839-43; judge of Ontario county, 1844-45 and 1851-55; master and examiner in charge, 1843-46; State Senator and chairman of the judiciary committee of the Senate, 1861-69; and delegate and chairman of the judiciary committee in the State Constitutional Convention of 1867. He received from President Grant the appointment of United States Assistant Treasurer at New York in 1869. He resigned the position in 1871, having been elected associate judge of the New York Court of Appeals, and was made chief judge of the court by appointment of Governor Cornell in 1880, to fill the unexpired term of Sanford E. Church, deceased. He was reelected to the Court of Appeals by a majority of 45,000 in 1880, for a full term of fourteen years, but resigned in 1881 to accept the portfolio of the United States Treasury in the cabinet of President Arthur, which he held up to the time of his death. He was defeated in the gubernatorial election of 1882 by Grover Cleveland, who received a majority of nearly 200,000 votes. He was a trustee of Cornell University, 1865-73; a benefactor of the library of Hobart College; and received the degree of Master of Arts from Hobart in 1840, and that of Doctor of Laws in 1870. He also received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Rutgers in 1870.

Judge Folger entered public life as a Democrat and earnestly and consistently advocated the principles and policies of his party until 1856, when, upon the burning issue of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, he joined in the great exodus of northern Democrats into the newly formed Republican party and thenceforth was its ardent protagonist, prominent in its councils and campaigns. Beginning practice in Geneva, his lifelong residence, his high standing at the bar and confidence in him were at once assured, and it is here to be noted that absolute trust in his integrity, whether as a legislator, jurist or citizen, attended and distinguished him throughout.

The esteem in which he was held gave him the county judgeship before he was twenty-six years old and reinvested him in it seven years later. Its functions he executed with exceeding efficiency and approbation. At the age of forty-three he entered the State Senate and, by three successive elections, served in that body four terms. For four of the eight years, the executive power was in Democratic hands—those of Seymour and Hoffman—the Republicans retaining control of both houses of the legislature for the major portion of the period. For the most part, Senator Folger was the leader of the Republican majority in the upper house; and this by virtue of his forcible speech—sledge hammer blows at times—his knowledge of law, his accomplishments as a parliamentarian and, above all, by his sterling honesty. He was true to his political friends and formidable to their foes. He was "the watch-dog of the treasury," thoroughly conversant with the condition of the finances and riddling all measures calculated to impair them. He was a tower of strength for all Acts enhancing the honor and welfare of the State. His character conquered.

When he left the Senate, with towering reputation as a legislator and jurist, there was no position in the gift of the people that he might not legitimately aspire to and none which would not have been freely accorded him. He

served temporarily as United States subtreasurer, a position of great responsibility, for which his financial ability equipped him. It is an open secret that his own ambition inclined to the gubernatorial preferment; but, a judicial canvass intervening, he accepted the nomination for associate judge of the Court of Appeals tendered him by the Republican party in the spring of 1870. The law provided for the election of a chief judge and six associates, four from the majority and two from the minority party. In consonance with this, at a special election in April the Democrats returned the chief-judge and four associates, and the Republicans two, Mr. Folger leading the Republican ticket. He took his seat, May seventeenth, becoming chief justice ten years later and assuming high rank in an especially eminent bench, which included Church, Allen, Grover, Peckham, Rapallo, Earl, Andrews, Danforth and Finch.

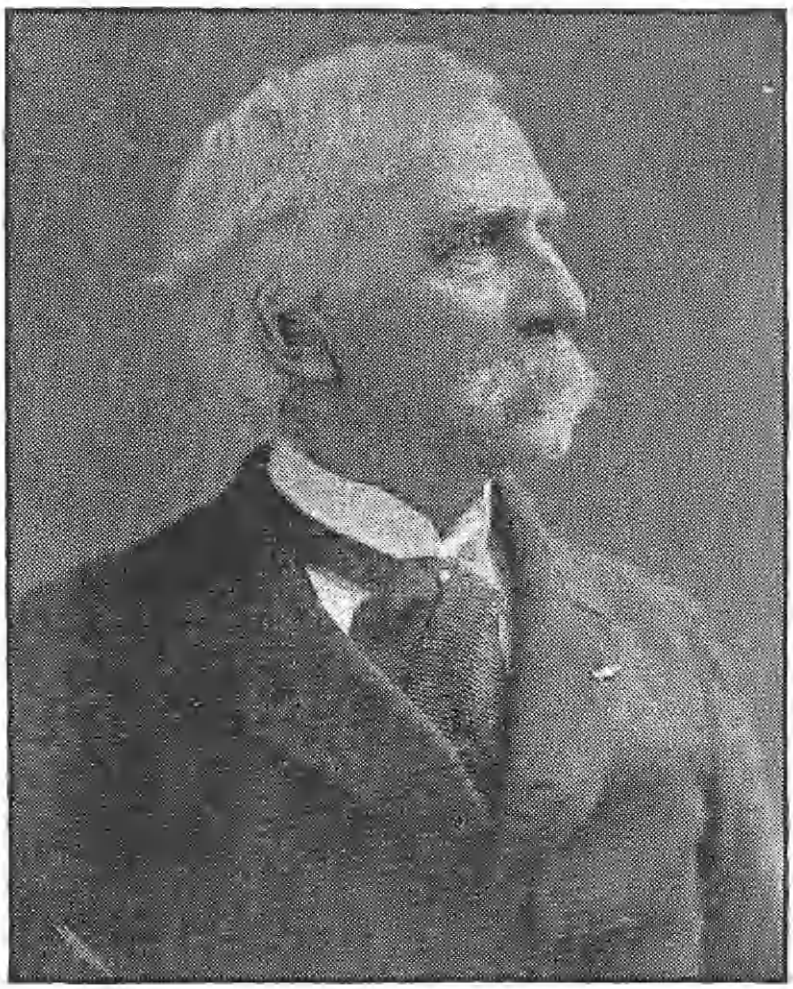
His resignation, November 14, 1881, was coincident with his entrance into Arthur's cabinet, at the President's most earnest solicitation—again a recognition of his superb capacity as a financier. Following this is the sad incident of his life— his defeat for Governor in 1882. Full details of this deplorable event would involve a history of the fierce and unfortunate warfare between the Republican factions of the State—commonly known as "Stalwarts" and "Half-Breeds." The moment was a crucial one in the conflict. The President, *ex necessitate*, the leader of the Stalwarts, after *Conkling*'s downfall, over-persuaded the secretary to accept the gubernatorial nomination, which he did reluctantly, succeeding a bitter canvass in the State convention against the renomination of Governor Cornell. The outcome, attributed to undue interference in State politics by the President, coupled with a forged proxy, substituting a noxious partisan of the Stalwart stripe for a Half-Breed on the State Committee, caused a wide-spread defection among Republicans, the independent "Mugwumps" allying themselves therewith; and the Republican ticket was overwhelmingly defeated. But it is to be emphasized that it was also a moral triumph for Charles James Folger. He was unscathed by the fiery ordeal through which he was called to pass. Never did the purity and nobility of his character appear in bolder relief. Not a shaft of detraction or invective was hurled at him. He was a sacrificial offering to the spirit of faction. He came forth more admired and beloved than he had ever been. He was, indeed, grieved to the heart's core by the cruel stroke; and thence his health visibly declined. But he continued manfully to discharge his duties as Secretary of the Treasury until the end, dying at his home in Geneva, September 4, 1884.

Judge Folger married Susan Rebecca Worth, June 17, 1844. She died October 3, 1877. Three children were born to them—Jane Guitskell, Charles Worth (A. B. Williams, 1868; died 1885) and Susan Worth. Judge Folger was a trustee of Cornell University, 1865-73, and of Wells College, 1864, until his death. The "C. J. Folger Alcove" in the library at Hobart, endowed by his daughter Susan, is named in his honor. There is a biography of him (portrait) in "Green Bag," vol. i. See also "Annals of the Civil Government of the United States," and address before the Phi Beta Kappa, New York Zeta (Hobart) by the Hon. Charles Andrews, June, 1885.

CHAMBERLAIN, Joshua L.,

Soldier, Governor.

Joshua L. Chamberlain, a distinguished veteran officer of the Civil War and Governor of his State, was born in Brewer, Maine, September 8, 1828, son of Joshua and Sarah D. (Brastow) Chamberlain.



GEN. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN

His American ancestor, William Chamberlain, came from England and located at Woburn, Massachusetts, about 1648. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars; his grandfather was colonel of militia in 1812-14, and his father was prominent in both civil and military affairs.

Joshua L. Chamberlain began his education in the public schools, and attended Major Whiting's military academy at Ellsworth, Maine, with a view to preparing himself for entrance to the United States Military Academy, at West Point; but was diverted from his purposes, and entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1852 with highest honors. He then went to the Bangor Theological Seminary, where in addition to the regular course he took up the Arabic and other oriental languages. During his last year he received calls from several important churches, which he declined; and immediately after his graduation he was called to Bowdoin College as a special instructor in the department of natural and revealed religion. The next year he was made Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, a portion of which duties he relinquished a year later to take the chair of Modern European Languages. In July of 1862 he was given a two years' leave of absence to admit of his prosecuting his studies in Europe, but just at this time President Lincoln had issued his third call for troops, and Chamberlain tendered his services to Governor Washburn. His action was strenuously resisted by the college faculty, who carried their opposition to the length of a formal protest.

He was now offered the colonelcy of a regiment then being organized, but, preferring to begin military duty under a regular army officer, he accepted a lieutenant-colonelcy of the Twentieth Maine Regiment, Colonel Adelbert Ames, as a part of Fitz John Porter's Fifth Corps, and took part in the Maryland campaign, including the battle of Antietam. In the operations culminating in the battle of Chancellorsville, he was in command of his regiment. On May 22, 1863, he was promoted to colonel. At Gettysburg he double-quicked his men at a critical moment to Little Round Top, where he withstood repeated assaults, and countered with a bayonet charge which he led in person, clearing the southern slope, and capturing four hundred men,—twice his own numbers. This gallant conduct won for him from his superiors warm recommendations for promotion, and from Congress its Medal of Honor, "for daring heroism and great tenacity." He took an important part in the Culpeper and Centerville operations, including the battle of Rappahannock Station, where his horse was shot under him. For some months afterward he was invalided, or serving on court-martial duty. In May, 1864, he returned to his command, and bore a conspicuous part at Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and the North Anna river. In June, 1864, he commanded a brigade under General Warren, in the operations against Petersburg, and, while leading a charge, was shot through the body from hip to hip. His conduct in this last affair brought him promotion to brigadier-general by General Grant personally, "for meritorious and efficient services on the field of battle, and especially for gallant conduct in leading his brigade against the enemy at Petersburg." After being invalided for two months, he rejoined his command in front of Petersburg but was again obliged to go to the rear on account of his wounds breaking out afresh. A month later he was again in action on Hatcher's Run, at the head of a brigade, with artillery, and on the Quaker road he drove the enemy, at heavy cost, losing eighteen officers and four hundred men, and was himself severely wounded in the breast and arm. For his conspicuous gallantry on this occasion, he was bre-

vetted major-general by President Lincoln. Notwithstanding his wounds, General Chamberlain led his brigade on the White Oak road, and in the battle of Five Forks, the next day he led a charge, capturing 1,050 men, and nineteen officers, and five battle flags. Later he routed Fitz Hugh Lee's cavalry division, and bore a first place in the closing scenes at Appomattox Court House. He was present at the conference preliminary to Lee's surrender, and received the arms and colors of the vanquished army. The war over, he was assigned to a command on the Rio Grande, but declined on account of his enfeebled condition consequent upon his wounds, and was mustered out of service, January 16, 1866, having to his credit a remarkable record—that of commanding troops in twenty-four battles and many skirmishes and reconnoissances, the capture of 2,700 prisoners and eight batteries, and having been wounded in action six times, three times narrowly escaping with his life.

Returning to his native State and to the paths of peace, General Chamberlain quietly resumed his professorship in Bowdoin College, but he was not long allowed to remain there. In recognition of his distinguished service and ability, he was elected Governor of the State, by the largest majority ever given for that office, was reëlected the three following years, and in 1871 left the gubernatorial office with an enviable record, his administration marking an epoch in the material advance of the State. He was now elected president of Bowdoin College, and discharged the duties of that office for twelve years, being Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy from 1874 to 1879, and resigning in 1883, but continuing his lectures on political economy until 1885. In 1876 he was commissioned major-general of State militia, and was in command at the capitol during the political troubles in January, 1880, when his determined stand against minatory movements ended the opposition of the turbulent faction which threatened civil war. In 1878 he was appointed a commissioner to the Universal Exposition at Paris, France, and for his service received a medal of honor from the French government. In the following year the United States government published his report on the Exposition, embracing the subject of education in Europe, and which received remarkable commendation from all quarters. In 1867 Governor Chamberlain received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Bowdoin College, having already received the same from Pennsylvania College in 1866. During the years 1884 and 1889 he was engaged in railroad construction and industrial enterprises in Florida. In 1900 he was appointed by President McKinley surveyor of the port of Portland, and filled that position until his death. As a writer, lecturer and orator, Governor Chamberlain had no superior in the State. He gave numerous lectures and public addresses, with a wide range of topics. In 1876 he delivered at the Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, an elaborate public address entitled "Maine; Her Place in History." On invitation, this was repeated before the Legislature of Maine in 1877, and afterward published by the State and given wide circulation. He wrote a remarkable series of papers on the Spanish War, and afterward delivered valuable addresses on historic places and events in Maine, and many tributes to historic personages, including an oration on Lincoln Memorial Day in Philadelphia in 1909, which is considered remarkable for its truthfulness and eloquence. He held many offices of honor,—president of the Webster Historical Society; vice-president of the American Huguenot Society; president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac; commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; commander of the Grand

Army of the Republic in the State of Maine; president of the Chamberlain Association of America, and of the Maine Branch of the National Red Cross; and was also an active member of many literary and scientific societies. Latterly he interested himself in electrical engineering, and invented valuable improvements in that line, which he applied in practical work in the city of Portland. His death occurred February 24, 1914.

General Chamberlain married, in Brunswick, December 7, 1855, Frances Caroline Adams, born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 12, 1826, died in Brunswick, Maine, October 18, 1905, daughter of Ashur Adams and Amelia Wyllys Adams, of Boston, and a lineal descendant of Mabel Harlakenden, the "Princess of New England." The children of this marriage were Grace Dupee, born in Brunswick, October 16, 1856, married, April 28, 1881, Horace Gwynne Allen, a distinguished lawyer in Boston, and Harold Wyllys Chamberlain, born in Brunswick, October 10, 1858, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1881, studied law in Boston University, and engaged in practice.

GRAY, Asa,

Distinguished Botanist.

Asa Gray was born at Sanquoit, Oneida county, New York, November 18, 1810, son of Moses and Roxana (Howard) Gray; grandson of Moses Wiley and Sally (Miller) Gray; great-grandson of Robert and Sarah (Wiley) Gray; and great-great-grandson of John Gray, who emigrated from Londonderry, province of Ulster, Ireland, in 1718, and settled in Worcester, Massachusetts.

He was sent to a district school at the age of three years, and at odd times helped in the work of his father's tannery, being entrusted, as he grew older, with feeding the bark mill and driving the horse which turned the mill. When twelve years old he was sent to the Clinton grammar school, and from there was transferred to Fairfield Academy. While a student there, he attended the chemistry lectures of Professor James Hadley, at the Medical College, and in 1826 he entered upon the study of medicine at that college, graduating in 1831. In the meantime he had become interested in the subject of botany from reading an article in Brewster's "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," had begun an herbarium, and had entered into a correspondence with Dr. John Torrey. In 1831 he was invited to deliver a course of botanical lectures at the Fairfield Medical College, and several months later was appointed professor of natural sciences at a school kept by a Mr. Bartlett, in Utica, New York. Until 1835 he taught chemistry, mineralogy and botany to boys, devoting summer vacations to botanizing in central New York, northeastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In the summer of 1834 he took Professor Hadley's place at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, and gave a course of instruction in botany and mineralogy. The following winter he obtained leave of absence from the Bartlett school to assist Dr. John Torrey during a course of chemical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. In December, 1834, he read before the New York Lyceum of Natural History a paper on the new or rare plants of the State of New York, which attracted the attention of scientists, and led to a long series of contributions to the "American Journal of Science." In 1835, while spending the summer at his father's farm, he planned and partly wrote "Elements of Botany," which was published in 1836 and brought him one hundred and fifty dollars. This book was adopted in schools, and for a long time was the only text-book on botany in popular use. In the autumn of 1836 he became curator of the Lyceum of Natural History in New York. The

same year he was appointed botanist of the Wilkes exploring expedition to the South Pacific, but owing to the delay in starting the expedition, he resigned the position in 1838 to accept the chair of botany and zoölogy in the University of Michigan. The trustees gave him a year's leave of absence in Europe, with a salary of $1,500 for that year, and put into his hands $5,000 with which to lay a foundation for their general library. At Glasgow he was the guest of Dr. (later Sir) William J. Hooker, who gave him letters of introduction to several eminent European botanists. On his return home the University of Michigan gave him another leave of absence without pay, and he turned his attention to the writing of parts iii. and iv. of "Flora of North America," parts i. and ii. of which had been published in 1838 in collaboration with Dr. John Torrey. In the summer of 1814 he went on a botanical trip up the valley of Virginia, to the mountains of North Carolina, and in January, 1842, he made his first visit to Boston, Massachusetts. During his visit he dined with President Quincy of Harvard, who later used his influence to secure the appointment of Dr. Gray to the Fisher chair of natural history. In 1842 Dr. Gray resigned his position at the University of Michigan, and in the spring of the same year entered upon his duties at Harvard University, where he remained during the rest of his life, being relieved by the appointment of George L. Goodale as associate in 1872; Charles S. Sargent to the care of the botanic garden in 1873; and Dr. Sereno Watson as curator of the herbarium in 1874. He created the botanical department of Harvard University, and in 1864 presented to the university his herbarium of about 200,000 specimens, and library of 2,200 volumes, on condition that a fire-proof building be provided for their reception, which building was erected by means of a donation from Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston.

Dr. Gray was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1841, and was its president in 1863-73; was also president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1871; and in 1874 succeeded Louis Agassiz as a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He was one of the charter members of the National Academy of Sciences, and besides his connection with learned societies in the United States, he was elected a corresponding or an honorary member of the more prominent scientific societies of Europe. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him by Harvard in 1844, and that of Doctor of Laws by Hamilton in 1864, by Harvard in 1875, by McGill in 1884, and by the University of Michigan in 1887. During his last visit to Europe in 1887 he received from Cambridge the degree of Doctor of Science, from Edinburgh that of Doctor of Laws, and from Oxford that of Doctor of Civil Law. Dr. Gray reported on the collections of the United States government exploring expeditions, including those made by the Wilkes (1854), Perry (1857), and Rogers (1859) expeditions. He contributed largely to periodicals, was on the editorial staff of the "American Journal of Science" for years, and wrote biographical sketches of many eminent scientists. His numerous publications include: "Elements of Botany" (1836); the unfinished "Flora of North America," the publication of which was begun in 1838 by himself and Dr. Torrey, and in which the classifications were made according to the natural but hitherto disregarded basis of affinity; "Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States" (1848, fifth edition, 1867); "Genera of the Plants of the United States," illustrated (two volumes, 1848-49); "Botany of the United States Pacific Exploring Expedition" (1854);

"First Lessons in Botany and Vegetable Physiology" (1857); "How Plants Grow" (1858); "Free Examination of Darwin's Treatise" (1861); "Field, Forest and Garden Botany" (1868); "How Plants Behave" (1872); "Darwiniana" (1876); "Synoptical Flora of North America" (1878, 1884); "Structural Botany or Organography with Basis of Morphology" (1879); and "Natural Science and Religion" (1880). For complete bibliography of Dr. Gray, see the "American Journal of Science" for September and October, 1888; also "Memorial of Asa Gray," by William G. Farlow (1888); and "Letters of Asa Gray," edited by Jane Loring Gray (two volumes, 1893).

He married, in 1848, Jane, daughter of Charles Greely Loring, of Boston, Massachusetts. He died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 30, 1888.

FIELD, David Dudley,

Prominent Lawyer and Author.

David Dudley Field was born in Haddam, Connecticut, February 13, 1805, son of the Rev. David Dudley and Submit (Dickinson) Field, and grandson of Captain Timothy Field and of Captain Noah Dickinson, officers in the American army during the Revolution.

He was graduated at Williams College in 1825, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1828. His labors in the direction of law reform largely influenced legislation in his adopted State, and shaped constitutional amendments. He was a member of the commission on practice and procedure in 1847 that formed the code of procedure introduced in February, 1848, and enacted into law their first report in April, 1848, and the entire code of civil and criminal procedure in four instalments completed January, 1850. Most of the States of the Union followed New York in adopting this system, and England and the English colonies, including India, made it the basis of new judicature acts. Field's criminal procedure was also adopted by the legislatures of at least half the States. In 1857 he was appointed by the State of New York the head of a commission to prepare a political code, a penal code and a civil code, designed to supersede the unwritten or "common" law. The work of the commission was completed in 1865, and covered the entire province of American law. The penal code was adopted by the State, and other States drew largely from the civil code, California and Dakota adopting the entire scheme. In 1866, at a meeting of the British Association for the Promotion of Social Science, he introduced a scheme for the revision of the general law of nations. In 1872 he presented to the Social Science Congress the result of seven years' labor devoted to the formulation of his "Draft Outlines of an International Code," which attracted the attention of jurists and was translated into French, Italian and Chinese. This plan, which included the settlement of disputes between nations by arbitration rather than war, resulted in the formation in 1873, at Ghent, of an Institute of International Law, an association formed to promote the principles of arbitration, and to reform and codify existing laws, and Mr. Field was made its first president.

He was originally a Democrat, but when the question of the perpetuation of slavery became uppermost as a political issue, he supported the Republican party in 1856, 1860 and 1864. In the electoral dispute of 1876 he again took part with the Democrats, and was a representative in the Forty-fourth Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the election of Representative Smith Ely as mayor of New York City. In 1890 he presided at the great Peace Convention in London. He published: "Letters on the Reform of the Judiciary System" (1839); "The Reorgan-

ization of the Judiciary" (1846); "What shall be done with the Practice of the Courts? Shall it be wholly reformed? Questions Addressed to Lawyers" (1847); "The Electoral Votes of 1876: Who should count them, what should be counted, and the remedy for a wrong count" (1877); "Suggestions Respecting the Revision of the Constitution of New York" (1867); "Draft Outlines of an International Code" (1872, second edition, 1876); "Speeches and Arguments before the Supreme Court of the United States, and Miscellaneous Papers" (two volumes, 1884); and "American Progress in Jurisprudence," prepared for the Columbian Exposition in Chicago (1893). He died in New York City, April 18, 1894.

COOPER, Peter,

Philanthropist.

Peter Cooper was born in New York City, February 12, 1791. His father was a hatter, brewer and brickmaker, and served as a lieutenant in the American army during the Revolution; and both his grandfathers were in the same war, his grandfather Campbell being a deputy quartermaster, and subsequently an alderman in New York. Peter Cooper was brought up in his father's hat manufactory, working at the trade from the time he could reach the bench by standing on a stool, and became a proficient workman in all the details of hatmaking. His entire attendance at school was a half-day session during one school year, probably not eighty school days. The business not proving profitable, his father removed to Peekskill, New York, where he engaged in brewing, and here the boy helped in the brewery and delivering the ale. The elder Cooper then removed to Catskill, New York, where he resumed the hatter's business, and combined with it the manufacture of bricks. Here Peter was made useful in the handling of bricks during the drying process. The business not being satisfactory to the elder Cooper, he removed to Brooklyn, New York, where with his son he established a hat manufactory on a small scale. They then went to Newburg, New York, where the father established a brewery. In 1808 Peter went to New York with his savings, amounting to ten dollars, which he invested in a lottery and lost. He was then apprenticed to John Woodward, a carriage-maker in New York City, for a term of four years. He lived in a room in a rear building on Broadway, owned by his Grandmother Campbell, and in this room he carried on a workshop, doing carving of parts of coaches, mortising hubs, and such other work out of business hours as he could readily turn into money. He invented a machine for mortising hubs. His employer, when his time had been served, offered to loan him the money to establish a carriage shop of his own, but young Cooper would not run in debt, and declined the offer. About 1812 he located at Hempstead, New York, where he found employment in a shop for making machines for shearing cloth. In 1815 he had saved sufficient money to purchase the right to manufacture for the State of New York, and he added to the patent an improvement of his own. His business was very profitable owing to the embargo on foreign trade caused by the war with Great Britain. At this time he was married to Sarah Bedell, of Hempstead. The close of the war caused a depreciation in the value of his machines, and he added to his business cabinetmaking. He afterward removed to New York and engaged in the grocery business, and soon after invested all his savings in a glue factory in New York City, which he purchased, with its stock and buildings, on a lease of twenty-one years. Here he produced glue, oil, whiting, prepared chalk and isinglass. At the expiration of his lease he purchased ten acres

of land at Maspeth, Long Island, where he erected extensive glue works which proved very profitable. In 1828 he purchased three thousand acres of land within the city limits of Baltimore, and constructed thereon the Canton iron works, where in 1830 he built a steam locomotive engine after his own design, the first practical steam locomotive engine entirely constructed on the western continent. It was put into practical use on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and its timely introduction saved the road from threatened bankruptcy, and gave to Mr. Cooper the credit of being the pioneer in the application of steam to American railways. He sold his Baltimore property, a portion to the Abbott Iron Company and the remainder to what became the Canton Iron Company, taking his pay in stock at forty-four dollars a share, which he subsequently sold at two hundred and thirty dollars a share. He then returned to New York, where he erected an iron foundry which he changed into a rolling mill, using anthracite coal, and made iron wire for the use of the telegraph, in which invention he was interested. In 1845 he built three blast furnaces at Phillipsburg, Pennsylvania, and, in order to control the manufacture, purchased the Andover iron mines, connected the mines with the furnaces by a railroad over a mountainous country, a distance of eight miles, and used forty thousand tons of ore per year. This plant became the Ironton Iron Works, and produced the first wrought iron beams used in building. He then organized the Trenton Iron Works, including rolling mills, blast furnaces, a wire factory, and eleven thousand acres of land known as the Ringwood property. His interest in telegraphy in its earliest stages encouraged its projectors, and when the Atlantic cable was introduced he was the first and only president of the New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company, and advanced to the company large sums of money at a time when the project was ridiculed by capitalists and the company had no credit except the backing of its president. For twelve years he held up the concern, and then the stock placed on the market at fifty dollars per share was taken by an English company at ninety dollars per share. He invented a machine for grinding plate of any size to a perfect plane; a cylindrical machine for puddling iron and reducing ore and pig metals to wrought iron; and a device for using condensed air as a propelling power. He devoted careful thought and study to questions of finance and good government, and made his views widely known, especially on the subject of currency and the duty of the government to provide cheap money. This theory brought him in sympathy with the Greenback party, and when the Independent National Convention was held in 1876, he polled 81,740 popular votes. He had previously served as city alderman, a member of the common council, a trustee of the public school society and a school commissioner.

He chose to be his own executor and his wealth was distributed under his personal direction, while he witnessed the results of his beneficence. His own lack of liberal education induced him to provide for the class to which he had belonged as a boy and young man. With this end in view he directed the policy of the public school system of New York City as far as his authority as a trustee and commissioner extended, and in 1859 he completed the great monument to his memory, "The Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art," at a cost of $630,000, and further sums between 1859 and 1882 aggregating $1,603,614.17, expended by trustees in enlarging the institution and rendering it more effective. The design of the projector and benefactor was to devote the institution "to the instruction and improvement of the

inhabitants of the United States in practical science and art, including instruction in branches of knowledge by which men and women earn their daily bread; in laws of health and improvement of sanitary conditions of families as well as individuals; in social and political science, whereby communities and nations advance in virtue, wealth and power; and finally in matters which affect the eye, the ear, and the imagination, and furnish a basis for recreation to the working classes." Free lectures, free reading rooms and free galleries of art, with free instruction in the arts of design by which both men and women can gain a livelihood, were established and maintained. There was also provision made for a free polytechnic school as soon as the funds were sufficient for the purpose. Mr. Cooper in his will left a further endowment of $100,000, and his children added to it $100,000 additional from his bequest to them.

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Peter Cooper was fittingly celebrated in the large hall of the Cooper Union, at which Mr. Cooper's son-in-law and partner, the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, presided, and Seth Low, president of Columbia University, read the address of the evening. He was president and director in various banking, insurance and industrial associations, and was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the regents of the University of the State of New York in 1879, and by the College of New Jersey in 1883. His son and partner, Edward, mayor of New York City, 1879-80, administered his estate and carried out his plans as to benefactions. A bronze statue of heroic size by St. Gaudens, supported by a pedestal of Italian marble designed by Stephen White, standing in the little green triangle south of Cooper Union, was unveiled February 12, 1897. He published: "Ideas for a Science of Good Government, in Addresses, Letters and Articles on a Strictly National Currency, Tariff and Civil Service" (1883). He died in New York City, April 4, 1883.

EDDY, Mary M. B. G.,

Christian Scientist.

Mary M. Baker Glover Eddy, founder of the Church of Christ (Scientist), was born at Bow, New Hampshire, July 21, 1821, and died December 3, 1910, daughter of Mark and Abigail B. (Ambrose) Baker, of Scotch and English descent. Among her ancestors were General John MacNeil, of battle of Lundy's Lane fame; General Henry Knox, distinguished Revolutionary officer; and Captain John Lovewell, active in the Indian troubles.

As a child she was delicate in health, and was educated privately, and at the Ipswich (New Hampshire) Seminary. She was said to be in advance of others of her age; was versed in Latin, Greek, Hebrew and French; and delighted in abstruse and metaphysical studies, her favorite subjects being natural philosophy and physical and moral science. Her parents removed to Tilton, New Hampshire, where at the age of twelve she was received into the Congregational church, to which she remained devoted until she organized the Church of Christ (Scientist). Mrs. Eddy was a confirmed invalid for a number of years of her early life, and in October, 1862, she went to Portland, Maine, to consult with Dr. Phineas P. Quimby, who was treating disease by mental methods, and by which she was greatly benefited; and, as a result, a friendship sprang up between the two which continued until the death of Dr. Quimby in 1866.

In 1867 Mrs. Eddy formulated her doctrines of Christian science, and began to teach "The Science of Mind Healing"—that mind is divine; mind is all; that sin and sickness are delusions of "mortal

mind." The treatment consists in the assertion that sickness is not a reality, but only a "belief," and the acceptance of this view by the patient is the cure sought for. Christian Science proclaims the unreality of matter and of the body, while mental science, the philosophy of Dr. Quimby, admits the validity of the body a veritable expression, but recognizes its susceptibility to mental influence. In 1870 Mrs. Eddy published her first work, "The Science of Man," which was afterwards incorporated in "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures" (1875). This book is the textbook of the organization, and is the foundation of its theory and practice. It has passed through more than a hundred editions, having been frequently revised, and it is read in conjunction with the Bible at the Sunday services in every Christian Science church in the United States and in many foreign countries. She labored incessantly for many years, performing many seemingly miraculous cures, and making no charge until necessity obliged her to limit the countless calls made upon her. In 1876 Mrs. Eddy organized the first Christian Science Association. In 1881 she received a charter from the Massachusetts Legislature for the Metaphysical College of Boston, of which she became the president. The students' course of study here comprised twelve lessons in about three weeks, for which they were charged $300. The college was closed in 1889, having numbered about four thousand students on its rolls. She was ordained a minister of the Gospel in 1879, and received a charter for the "Church of Christ, Scientist," the same year. The church was organized in Boston, and she became its pastor. Previously she had received a call to a Boston pulpit, and filled it with great acceptance. Her work had now increased so rapidly that most of the prominent cities and towns in the United States had a Christian Science society, or one or two Christian Science churches holding religious services, and the movement spread to other countries. In 1892 Mrs. Eddy donated a lot of land in Boston valued at $20,000, to an incorporated body called the "Christian Science Board of Directors," upon which was erected in 1894 a church edifice known as "The Mother Church," at a cost of $200,000, and of which she was pastor, and later became pastor emeritus. She presented to the Christian Science Church at Concord, New Hampshire, (her place of residence), a church edifice costing $200,000. She originated a form of church government without creed, liberal, and aiming to be universal, to promote the brotherhood of man, to have one God (one Mind), one faith, one baptism. The tenets of this church are:

First: As adherents of Truth we take the Scriptures for our guide to eternal life. Second: We acknowledge and adore one Supreme God. We acknowledge His Son, the Holy Ghost, and Man in His image and likeness. We acknowledge God's forgiveness of sin in the destruction of sin, and His present and future punishment of "whatsoever worketh abomination or maketh a lie." We acknowledge the atonement of Christ as the efficacy of Truth and Love, and the way of salvation as demonstrated by Jesus; casting out evils, healing the sick and raising the dead—resurrecting a dead faith to seize the great possibilities and living energies of the divine Life. Third: We solemnly promise to strive, watch, and pray for that Mind to be in us which was also in Christ Jesus; to love the brethren, and up to our highest understanding to be meek, merciful, and just, and live peaceably with all men.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health:"

No analogy exists between the hypotheses of agnosticism, pantheism, theosophy, or spiritualism, and the demonstrable truths of Christian Science. Electro-magnetism, hypnotism, and mesmerism are the antipodes of Christian Science. As a result of Christian Science, ethics and temperance have received an impulse, health has been restored, and longevity increased. If such are the present fruits, what may not the harvest be,

when this Science is better understood? Medical theories virtually admit the nothingness of hallucinations, even while treating them as disease. Ought we not, then, to approve any cure effected by making the disease appear a delusion or error? It is not generally understood how one disease is as much a delusion as another. But Jesus established this foundational fact, when truth cast out devils and the dumb spake.

Mrs. Eddy established the first periodical in Christian Science, "The Christian Science Journal," in 1883, and gave it to the National Christian Science Association in 1889, whose official organ it became, and of which she was editor for several years. In 1898 she founded the "Christian Science Sentinel," and in 1902 "Der Herold der Christian Science." She founded every leading organization of the movement in the last quarter-century of the history of Christian Science. The National Christian Scientists' Association has a large membership. In 1889 Mrs. Eddy was invited to become a member of the Victoria Philosophical Institute of London, England, and was made a life member. She was awarded a grand prize and a diploma of honor by the French government, as the founder of "Christian Science," and also received decoration as an Officer d' Academie. Mrs. Eddy made a home on Commonwealth avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, and also at Pleasant View, Concord, New Hampshire. She was an exceedingly busy woman, the most of her time being devoted to the propagation of the science which she had established. Mrs. Eddy, in "Science and Health," says: "I have set forth Christian Science, and its application to the treatment of disease, only as I have discovered them. I have demonstrated the effects of truth on the health, longevity, and morals of men, through mind; and I have found nothing in ancient or in modern systems on which to found my own except the teachings and demonstrations of our great Master and the lives of the prophets and apostles." Mrs. Eddy's published works are as follows: "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures" (1875, and many later editions); "Christian Healing" (1886); "People's Idea of God" (1886); "Unity of Good" (1891); "Rudimental Divine Science" (1891); "Retrospection and Introspection" (1892); "Communion Hymn, Feed My Sheep, Miscellaneous Writings" (1896); "Christ and Christmas" (1897); "Pulpit and Press" (1898); "Christian Science versus Pantheism" (1898); "Message to the Mother Church" (1900); "Our Leader's Message" (1901); "Truth versus Error" (1905).

She was first married, December 12, 1843, to George Washington Glover, an architect, of Wilmington, North Carolina, who died suddenly of cholera in May of the following year. She then returned to New England, and fourteen years later she was married to a Dr. Patterson, a dentist, of Franklin, New Hampshire, from whom she was divorced in 1865. In 1877 she was married to Asa G. Eddy, of Lynn, Massachusetts, who died suddenly in 1882. She had one son by her first husband.

SUMNER, Edwin V.,

Distinguished Army Officer.

General Edwin Vose Sumner, who as a soldier of the old school made a distinguished record during both the Mexican and Civil wars, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 30, 1797; son of Elisha (1760-1839) and Nancy (Vose) Sumner; grandson of Seth; great-grandson of Colonel Seth; great-great-grandson of William; great-great-great-grandson of Roger, and great-great-great-great-grandson of William and Mary Sumner, who came to Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony from Dorchester, England, in 1636. William Sumner, the immigrant, served in the General Court of Massachusetts for thirteen years. His maternal grandfather, Colonel Joseph

Vose, was descended from Robert Vose, an early settler of Milton, Massachusetts.

Edwin Vose Sumner was educated at Milton Academy, Massachusetts. He was appointed lieutenant in the Second United States Infantry in March, 1819, and served in the Black Hawk war. He was advanced to a captaincy in the Second Dragoons in 1833, and for some years served on the Indian frontier. He was given command of the School of Cavalry Practice at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1838. In 1846 he was commissioned major, and as such took the field in Mexico. In April, 1847, he led the noted cavalry charge at Cerro Gordo, where he was wounded, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for conspicuous gallantry. At Contreras and Churubusco he commanded the reserves, and at Molino del Rey checked the attack of 5,000 Mexican lancers, winning the brevet of colonel, and receiving special praise from General Worth for skill and courage. He commanded the brigade of horse in the occupation of the City of Mexico, which post he held until January, 1848. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the First Dragoons, July 18, 1848. From 1851 to 1853 he commanded the Department of New Mexico. Later he visited Europe for the purpose of observing foreign cavalry discipline and drill. He was promoted to colonel of the First Cavalry in 1855, and was in command of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1856, where he incurred the displeasure of the Secretary of War and was removed. In July, 1857, he led an expedition and defeated the Cheyenne Indians at Solomon's Fork. He was commander of the Department of the West, 1858-61.

In 1861 he was senior colonel of cavalry in the United States service. He was chosen to escort President-elect Lincoln from Springfield to Washington. On March 16, 1861, President Lincoln appointed him brigadier-general in place of General David E. Twiggs, removed, one of the first military appointments made by President Lincoln, who said: "It is the best office in my gift." General Sumner was ordered to supersede General Albert Sidney Johnston in the command of the Department of the Pacific, and he is credited with saving California to the Union. Being anxious for more active duty he was recalled, and in March, 1862, was attached to the Army of the Potomac and given command of the First Army Corps. He commanded the left wing at the siege of Yorktown; was second in command to McClellan in the whole Peninsular campaign, and fought at Williamsburg. At Fair Oaks his celerity in crossing the Chickahominy enabled him to support McClellan before Longstreet could arrive with his Confederates. He commanded his corps in the Seven Days' battles, and was twice wounded. In recognition of his services on the Peninsula he was commissioned major-general of volunteers, and brevet major-general in the United States army, to date from May 31, 1862. On the reorganization of the army he was assigned to the Second Corps, and was soon after wounded at Antietam. In the charge of the right grand division under Burnside, he crossed the river at Fredericksburg against his judgment, summoned the town to surrender, and made the attack on Marye's Heights, December 13, 1862. Relieved at his own request, January 28, 1863, on General Hooker's appointment to the chief command, he was presently ordered to the Department of the Missouri, but on his way thither died at Syracuse, New York, March 21, 1863, expressing his loyal patriotism with his last breath. "He was a grand soldier, full of honor and gallantry," and probably the oldest man to fill with entire efficiency so conspicuous a military position as he did during the Civil War.

PAYNE, Henry Clay,

Man of Affairs, Cabinet Official.

Henry Clay Payne was born at Ashfield, Massachusetts, November 23, 1843, son of Orrin Pierre and Eliza Etta (Ames) Payne. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Braintree, Massachusetts, and several of them served in the Revolution.

He was educated at Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, receiving excellent academic training. In 1863 he volunteered for service in the Union army, but was rejected for physical disability. He then went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and entered the wholesale dry goods house of Sherwin, Nowell & Pratt. About five years later the competition of greater aggregations of capital led him to take up the insurance business, in which he was very successful. In 1875 he was appointed postmaster of Milwaukee, and held the office until 1885. He proved his great efficiency, and made the office one of the models in the entire service, and accomplished more than any other person in the development and perfecting of the administration of the money-order departments, especially with relation to the service with foreign countries. He had entered actively into politics at an early age, and came to be known as a masterly spirit. He was for years secretary or chairman of the Wisconsin Republican State Central Committee; was for a quarter of a century a member of the Republican National Committee (1880-1904), and was for eight years chairman of the executive committee; four years vice-president of the National Committee and, after the death of Senator Hanna, its chairman. His wide knowledge of the grafters and heelers of his party and of their methods enabled him to check the disbursement of money for futile and illegitimate purposes. Upon leaving the Milwaukee post office, he embarked actively in timber land, telephone, townsite, street railway, electric and gas light, municipal heating, banking, and other business enterprises in all of which he was uniformly successful. He was appointed one of the three receivers of the Northern Pacific railway in 1893, and for nearly three years was engaged actively in administering its affairs, passing through the trying litigation and vituperation that grew out of the injunction issued by Judge Jenkins to prevent the employees from striking. In 1900 he advocated the adoption of a plan to base representation in Republican national conventions upon the Republican vote cast for President, instead of upon population, but the clamor which arose in the South against it led him to abandon the effort to carry it into practice. He at first favored the nomination of Elihu Root for Vice-President on the ticket with McKinley in 1900, but as Mr. Root thought that he ought to remain in the cabinet as Secretary of War, he turned his attention to Theodore Roosevelt, then Governor of New York. Mr. Roosevelt wrote to Mr. Payne that he preferred the office of Governor to that of Vice-President and Mr. Payne made two special journeys to Albany for the purpose of bringing about a change of mind. When he found that he could not convert Mr. Roosevelt, he set about solidifying the western delegations in behalf of his plan, feeling confident that nominating him for Vice-President would strengthen the national ticket in the West and make New York safely Republican. Mr. Roosevelt became President in September, 1901, and Charles Emory Smith having resigned the portfolio of Postmaster-General, Mr. Payne was selected to fill the vacancy. At this time Mr. Payne was not in good health. He had returned shortly before from an extended cruise in the Mediterranean only slightly improved; but as he loved the postal ad-

ministration, he accepted the appointment. He took keen delight in quietly bringing about administrative reforms that gave better service to the public and lighter burdens to employees and taxpayers. He concluded parcels post conventions with Japan, Germany, and several other nations; organized the postal service into fifteen "battalions," and the rural free delivery into eight "battalions," each with its own head; gave to literature for the blind, free transmission through the mails; and made numerous improvements in the administration of city post offices. He undertook to place letter boxes on the street cars of the entire country, but the labor unions protested so vigorously that to do so would make the street car lines United States mail routes and therefore interfere with their prerogatives of tying them up by strikes, that he was compelled to abandon this exceedingly meritorious plan for giving much better service to the public. He had not been long an incumbent of the post office department before charges of malfeasance in office on the part of old and trusted employees began to appear, and an investigation was conducted by the Postmaster-General through his fourth assistant. Mr. Payne had been urged to be a candidate for United States Senator, and the West would have supported him for Vice-President in 1900, but Mr. Payne, believing that he possessed no peculiar fitness for any office except that of Postmaster-General, and declined all tenders, only to reach the goal of his ambition just as health was breaking, and to find the office the theatre of turmoil, crimination and revolution. He called the Republican National Convention to order at Chicago, June 21, 1904, and then went on a second cruise for the benefit of his shattered health, but too late. He died in Washington City, October 4, 1904. Secretary John Hay said of Mr. Payne that he had never met a man of more genuine honesty and integrity, a man absolutely truthful and fearless in his expressions of what he believed to be true. He was a man of such remarkable uprightness and purity of character that, judging other people by himself, he was slow to believe evil of anyone. President Roosevelt said of Mr. Payne that he was "the sweetest, most lovable and most truthful man I ever knew."

He was married at Mount Holly, New Jersey, October 15, 1867, to Lydia Wood, daughter of Richard Van Dyke, of New York City, but left no children.

MEADE, George G.,

Hero of Gettysburg.

General George Gordon Meade was born in Cadiz, Spain, December 31, 1815; son of Richard Worsam and Margaret Coates (Butler) Meade, and grandson of George Meade and of Anthony Butler, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

He attended a boarding school in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; a school in Washington kept by Salmon P. Chase, and Mt. Hope Institute, near Baltimore, Maryland. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1835 as brevet second lieutenant, was assigned to the Third Artillery, and was promoted to second lieutenant, December 31, 1835. He served in the Seminole War, 1835-36, and on ordnance duty in 1836. He resigned from the army October 26, 1836, and was assistant engineer in the construction of the Alabama, Florida & Georgia railroad, 1836-37; surveyed the boundary line between the United States and Texas for the United States government in 1837; was principal assistant engineer to Captain Andrew Talcott in a survey of the mouths of the Mississippi for the improvement of navigation, 1837-39; and was civil assistant on the survey

of the northeastern boundary between the British territory and the United States, 1840-42.

He was reappointed in the United States army with the rank of second lieutenant of topographical engineers, May 19, 1842, and engaged in the designing and constructing of lighthouses at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1843-45. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico he was ordered to Texas, and arrived at Corpus Christi on September 14, 1845. He was in military occupation of Texas, 1845-46, and participated in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; was brevetted first lieutenant for gallantry at Monterey, and served in the siege of Vera Cruz, May 9-29, 1847. Upon his return to Philadelphia he resumed his work upon river and harbor improvements. He served in Florida under General Taylor for six months; and then returned to the duty of erecting lighthouses in Delaware Bay and on the Florida coast, and in constructing the Delaware breakwater. He was promoted to first lieutenant of topographical engineers in August, 1851, and captain, May 19, 1856. He was ordered to Detroit, Michigan, upon the geodetic survey of the Great Lakes in 1856, and soon afterward took entire charge of the Northern Lakes' surveys, 1857-61.

He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, August 31, 1861, and commanded the Second Brigade of Pennsylvania Reserves on the right of the lines before Washington, D. C., 1861-62, participating in the action at Dranesville, Virginia, December 20, 1861. He served in the Virginia Peninsular campaign in June, 1862; was promoted to major of topographical engineers, June 18, 1862, and participated in the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, and Glendale, where he was severely wounded. He was on sick leave of absence through July and August, 1862, and on his recovery he rejoined the army in the Northern Virginia campaign and commanded the First Brigade of Reynold's Division, Third Army Corps, Army of Virginia, under General John Pope, at the battle of Manassas, August 29-30, 1862. He was in command of the Third Division, First Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, under General McClellan, in the Maryland campaign, and participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam; and, upon the temporary incapacity of General Hooker from a wound, he was placed in command of the First Corps by General McClellan, and had a horse shot under him while leading his command. He was promoted to major-general of United States Volunteers, November 29, 1862; commanded the Third Division, First Corps, Army of the Potomac, at Fredericksburg, where he distinguished himself by breaking the enemy's line and gaining the ground occupied by the Confederate reserves, in which exploit he had two horses shot under him. He was in command of the Fifth Corps in the Chancellorsville campaign.

General Meade was given command of the Army of the Potomac, June 28, 1863, and directed the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, defeating General Lee's army, for which he received the thanks of Congress, January 28, 1866, and was promoted to brigadier-general, United States army, July 3, 1863. He pursued the Confederate army to Warrenton, Virginia; commanded the Army of the Potomac in the Rapidan campaign, 1863-64, and in the Richmond campaign, 1864-65, and was promoted to major-general, United States army, August 18, 1864. After the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, he was placed in command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, and served till 1866, when

he was transferred to the Military Department of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Philadelphia. He was president of the board to make recommendations for brevets to the grade of general officers in March, 1866, and of the board to select depots for army clothing in New York City in March, 1867. On January 6, 1868, he took command of the third military district with headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia, and superintended the formation of state governments in Georgia, Alabama and Florida, after which service he returned to the command of the Military Division of the Atlantic.

The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon General Meade by Harvard in 1865. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Pennsylvania Philosophical Society, and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and a commissioner of Fairmount Park.

General Meade was married to Margaretta, daughter of John Sergeant. Their son, John Sergeant (1841-1865), was a contributor to current literature, and another son, George (1843-1897), was a private in the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, 1861-63, was promoted captain and aide-de-camp on his father's staff, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he returned to his regiment and resigned in 1874, and was a broker, and president of the Philadelphia Club. General Meade died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1872. An equestrian statue of him designed by Milne Calden was dedicated at Fairmount Park, October 18, 1887, and the Pennsylvania Monument Commission erected an equestrian statue of him, executed by Mr. Bush-Brown, nephew and adopted son of J. K. Brown, the sculptor, on the field of Gettysburg.

HOUGH, Franklin B.,

Scientist, Father of American Forestry.

Dr. Franklin B. Hough was one of the most industrious scientific students and teachers that the country has produced. His researches extended to civil history, botany, mineralogy and arboriculture, and in the latter field his exceedingly useful service brought him the distinguishing title of "Father of American Forestry." He was a prolific writer on all these topics, and a biographer has said of him that "there has probably been no son of New York whose bibliographical record shows so varied and valuable a contribution to the literature of the State."

He was born July 20, 1822, in Martinsburg, Lewis county, New York, youngest child of Horatio Gates and Martha (Pitcher) Hough. He was but eight years of age when his father died, and he was reared by a mother of great intelligence and energy. He attended a common school about one-fourth of a mile from his home. He was quite precocious, and kept in advance of his classmates, but this did not lessen the zest with which he participated in boyish sports. In a reminiscence he said that he probably learned as much of the ordinary branches from hearing recitations of older classmates in the mixed school of the day as from his own study. In the summer of 1836 he went to Turin to attend a select school taught by Stephen Moulton, who was a strong believer in corporal punishment, and an indifferent teacher, and the youth suffered much from homesickness. Having read in his father's library the "American Journal of Arts and Sciences," his appetite for learning was much whetted. When he was fifteen years of age he began to take much interest in mineralogy and geology, and began making explorations for the collection of specimens. In 1837 he began

his first term at Lowville Academy, and received considerable aid in these studies from the preceptor, Mr. Bannister. About this time young Hough made a journey on foot, a distance of twenty-five miles, to visit the natural bridge in Jefferson county, New York, for the purpose of studying geological formations.

Having formed a resolution to obtain a college education, he entered a village school at Martinsburg, taught by the Rev. Calvin Yale, where he continued from November, 1838, to April, 1839. Subsequently for about one year he was a student of the Black River Literary and Religious Institute at Watertown, New York. During the summer of 1839 he made a trip down the Mohawk Valley to Saratoga and return, collecting minerals, in which his interest had progressed. On September 1, 1840, at the age of eighteen years, he started for Schenectady to enter Union College. At the close of his first term he walked from that place to his home, making the distance from Rome, forty-five miles, in one night. In order to secure means for prosecuting his college studies, he engaged in teaching. His first term, in the winter of 1840-41, was in a district school in Martinsburg, for which he received a salary of twelve dollars per month of twenty-six days. Next year he received a salary of sixteen dollars per month and "boarding 'round," as was the custom of the time. He graduated from Union College in 1843, and was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. After graduating, he began teaching in the academy at the village of Champion, Jefferson county, and during the winter he delivered several lectures on temperance, and also began the study of medicine with Dr. Gordon P. Spencer, a prominent physician of that day. At this time he spent considerable time in botanizing, and in the summer of that year he prepared a catalogue of the plants indigenous to Lewis county, and which was afterward published, and forms Senate Document No. 71, of 1846. To provide means for continuing his medical studies, he again engaged in teaching, and proceeded to Ohio, where an uncle was residing, and where he hoped to find profitable employment. At the village of Gustavus, Ohio, he took charge of an academy, for which he paid a small rent, and received the tuition. He could then purchase soft coal from a mine nearby at one dollar per ton, and good hard wood for one dollar per cord. Tuition was proportioned to those economical prices, running from three to five dollars a term of thirteen weeks. The school was fairly successful, and after its close Mr. Hough proceeded by way of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York and Albany, to his home. The next year he returned to Gustavus, but the establishment of other academies nearby interfered with his success somewhat, and he now determined to give up teaching and devote his energies to prosecuting his medical education. He attended his first course of lectures in a medical college in Cleveland, during the winter of 1846-47, and at the end of this term walked from Cleveland to his home in New York, accomplishing his journey in sixteen days. The following winter he attended another course of lectures, and was now prepared to enter upon practice. He purchased the property and practice of a physician in Somerville, St. Lawrence county, and, having secured twelve dollars' worth of medicines and bargained for a saddle, he started for his field of labor, March 9, 1848. His practice was fair from the start, for he was successful as a physician, and his spare time was devoted to his favorite botanical and mineralogical researches.

Dr. Hough lectured on scientific subjects in an academy conducted by Rev. John W. Armstrong, at Gouveneur, New York, and his mineralogical explorations

in the vicinity of Somerville, nearby, resulted in his discovery of new mineral which was named "houghite," in his honor. He established exchanges with other collectors, and put up several thousand sets of minerals for an establishment engaged in supplying such sets for schools, and during one year he served as town superintendent of schools. He became much interested in the history of the northern New York region, and in 1851 delivered a lecture by invitation at Ogdensburg on the early history of St. Lawrence county. This made a good impression, and, to supply a demand, he expanded it into a volume which was issued as "A History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties," forming the first of his numerous historical publications. After practicing medicine four years in Somerville, he removed to Brownsville, and devoted himself entirely to historical investigations. His only return to his profession was when he served one year and three months during the Civil War as sanitary inspector, and nine months as surgeon of the Ninety-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers, though he kept abreast with his profession throughout his life. His taste for historical study led him to publish in 1854 a "History of Jefferson County," and in 1856 of his native county. He also contributed many articles on scientific subjects to various periodicals, and became a most voluminous writer. In 1855 he was appointed Superintendent of the State Census, and entered upon his task with great energy. The work occupied him for several years, and was the first thorough and comprehensive census that had been taken by the State, and has served as a model for all that have succeeded it. He aided largely in the preparation of French's "Gazetteer of the State of New York," published in 1860. To secure the facts necessary, he visited all parts of the State, examined the records, and made extensive and minute inquiries concerning localities. Eleven years later he issued a new edition of "The Gazetteer," which was much superior to its predecessor. In July, 1863, he was commissioned by Governor Seymour a quartermaster of the Seventh Division of the National Guard, State of New York, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was subsequently detached from that division and assigned to duty in the Bureau of Military Statistics, where he continued until the close of 1864. Again, in 1865, he was made Superintendent of Census. In 1872 he was made a member of the commission in charge of State Parks. In 1873 he presented a paper on "The Duty of Governments in the Preservation of Forests" before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at its meeting in Portland, Maine. The occasion was a notable one, because it was the first public movement toward the establishment of a forestry system in America. Following the reading of the paper, a committee, of which Dr. Hough was made chairman, was appointed "to memorialize Congress and the several State Legislatures upon the importance of promoting the cultivation of timber and the preservation of forests, and to recommend proper legislation for securing these objects." The proceedings of the association of that and subsequent years show with what untiring energy and perseverance Dr. Hough applied himself to the discharge of the duties of the committee. It was at a time when the public mind was not yet alive to the importance of the subject, and he met with very little encouragement. His efforts were finally crowned with success, however, by the establishment of a division of forestry under the United States Department of Agriculture in 1876, and he has since then been looked upon as the "Father of Forestry in America." He was appointed the first Commissioner of Forestry, and as such issued several very

comprehensive reports, which were very favorably reviewed by European critics; one, an officer of the Wurtemberg forest service, remarking, "it awakens our surprise that a man not a specialist should have so mastered the whole body of American and European forestry literature and legislation." In 1881 he visited Europe as an agent of the United States government to investigate and report upon the various systems of forestry as practiced there. In 1882 he published a systematic handbook entitled "Elements of Forestry." Many of his observations were published in a periodical which he established, called the "American Journal of Forestry." The subject had not, however, received sufficient attention in this country to secure support of such a journal, and it was suspended after the completion of the first volume. Through the influence of Dr. Hough, forestry associations were formed, and to his influence is largely due the system adopted in many States of planting trees on Arbor Day. Dr. Hough's researches and accumulations made it necessary for him to construct, near his home in Lowville, a separate building for his library, and he probably owned at the time of his death the most extensive and complete collection of the publications of the State to be found in any library, public or private. By patient search, by purchase, exchange and gift, he had secured practically everything relating to the political and legislative history of his home State, having about fifteen thousand volumes, mostly of this class. In this library he spent most of his time when at home. He said four hours of sleep sufficed him, and often when he awoke in the night he would dress himself and go to his library and resume work. He seeemed incapable of fatigue, and spent very little time in recreation. His work was his pleasure. He "sought repose in labor," as he was wont to say, when remonstrated with for not taking more rest, explaining that he always had three or more totally distinct manuscripts in progress at the same time, and these in different rooms. On tiring of working at one, he would leave it and, going into another room, take up another, and there amid new surroundings and with thoughts working in an entirely different line he could apply himself with as fresh vigor as though a nap had intervened; or, perhaps, he would take up some bit of manual labor, like working in his garden or about the home grounds, of which he was very fond. He was a man of wonderful constitution, both physical and mental, and scarcely ever knew what sickness was until the last. For the use of the Constitutional Convention of New York in 1867 he prepared the Convention Manual. In 1872 he issued two large volumes, entitled "American Constitutions." His most important literary enterprise was an "Abstract of the Laws of New York from 1777 to 1885." Dr. Hough was reckless of his health, and had scarcely ever known what sickness was. In the winter of 1884-85 he contracted a cold at Albany which brought on inflammation of the lungs, and this was succeeded by a weakness of the heart. He returned to his home in Lowville in the spring of 1885, and there passed away on June 11.

Dr. Hough was in many respects a remarkable man. He had singular power of concentrating his mind, and mastered many sciences by private study and investigation. He had a marvelous memory and his systematic arrangement of topics enabled him to cover a large amount of ground. Thorough and conscientious, he spared himself no labor to secure accuracy. Though not an orator, he could express his thoughts clearly and forcibly upon any subject, and he was equally strong as a writer. "In all things he was the genuine man, the true and honest heart which despiseth shams, one of the world's workers, and not an idler." He

was a member of many learned societies, and in their published proceedings and transactions are found many of his papers and addresses. Many were published in the New York Senate and Assembly documents and in the "Reports of the Regents of the University of the State of New York," and hundreds were contributions to the press. A list of publications written or edited by him would be too voluminous to be given here.

In 1843 Union College conferred upon Dr. Hough the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and subsequently that of Master of Arts. He received a medical degree from Cleveland Medical College in 1848, and the Regents of the State of New York conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. July 9, 1845, he married (first) Maria S. Eggleston, of Champion, who died June 2, 1848. They had one child, Lora Maria, born October 18, 1846, married, March 15, 1875, Benjamin W. Bailey, and resided in Black River, New York. He married (second), May 16, 1849, Mariah Ellen Kilham, who survived him.

HUGHES, Right Rev. John,

Roman Catholic Prelate.

The Right Rev. John Hughes, first Roman Catholic Archbishop of the Archdiocese of New York, was born at Annaloghan, Tyrone county, Ireland, June 24, 1797, the son of Patrick Hughes, a respectable farmer of limited means who emigrated to America in 1816, and purchased a small farm near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

He received his early education at a small school in Augher, and the high school at Auchnacloy, in Ireland. From early childhood he evinced a strong inclination to become a priest, but by a train of circumstances his education was so interrupted that for a time his hope was abandoned. His father placed him with a gardener at Favor Royal, the family seat of the Montrays, where he learned horticulture, and devoted his leisure to study. In 1817 he followed his father to America, securing employment at Baltimore, and in 1818 he obtained a position at Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland, where in return for his services he was to receive private instruction. He was admitted as a regular student the following year. He attained little distinction in the study of rhetoric and polite literature, but in his philosophical and theological course his powerful mental faculties quickly showed themselves. In 1825 he was ordained deacon, and October 15, 1826, was elevated to the priesthood at St. Joseph's Church, Philadelphia, Bishop Conwell officiating. He was appointed to the mission of Bedford, at that time a wild rough district in the western part of Pennsylvania, but was soon afterward placed in charge of St. Joseph's Church, Philadelphia, where his sermons attracted general attention. In 1831-32 he built the Church of St. John, which under his rectorship became the most prominent Roman Catholic church in the city. He was proposed for the coadjutor bishopric of Philadelphia when he had been but three years a priest. The diocese was in a very disturbed state at that time, owing to disputes over the trustee system of church government. Father Hughes was from the first a strong opponent of this method of government, and its ultimate abandonment in Philadelphia was in a great degree due to his efforts. The Roman Catholic church of that time was of little importance in America; there were but few priests, the churches were small, the congregations mainly poor, and the educational institutions of small importance, while the dioceses were far too large for proper supervision. The anti-Catholic agitation was beginning in America, owing to the rapid progress catholicity was making, and the undue prominence

the secular press gave to church controversies. Among the many able men in the church none of the prelates, except Bishop England, of Charlestown, chose to indulge in controversy. It was Father Hughes, therefore, who accepted the challenge made by Rev. John R. Breckenridge, a Presbyterian minister, in 1830, to discuss the question "Is the Protestant Religion the Religion of Christ?" Though only a young priest at the time, his innate pugnacity, invincible courage, and skill in debate, combined with the faculty of an emphatic presentation of his case, made him peculiarly fitted to accept the challenge. He was also well informed on those branches of theology and history that would be of greatest assistance in debate. The controversy was carried on for several months in the Catholic and Presbyterian journals, and excited so much attention that the articles were afterward collected and published in book form, and had an extensive circulation. In 1834 Mr. Breckenridge renewed his challenge, proposing an oral discussion on the subject "Is the Roman Catholic Religion, in any or in all of its principles and doctrines, inimical to civil or religious liberty?" This debate was also published in book form, and passed through several editions.

Father Hughes was appointed coadjutor to Bishop Dubois, of New York, November 3, 1837, and on January 8, 1838, was consecrated at the Cathedral of St. Patrick, Mott street, New York City, titular bishop of Basiliopolis, and coadjutor to the bishop of New York. Two weeks afterward Bishop Dubois was stricken with paralysis, and the management of the diocese fell to the young coadjutor. The see then comprised the entire State of New York and a part of New Jersey, and there were but forty priests to minister to the wants of the people. The churches were deeply in debt, and entirely under control of lay trustees. It was necessary, therefore, to reorganize the diocese almost from its foundation. The first thing that drew general attention to Bishop Hughes and indicated the vigorous policy that he proposed to adopt in the diocese, was his opposition to the management of church affairs, temporal and spiritual, by lay trustees, which resulted in the complete annihilation of that system. He determined to consolidate the church debts, take them entirely from out of the supervision of the laymen, and have the titles made in his own name. This measure was bitterly opposed, and was at first only partially successful, but, Bishop Hughes maintained his ground. Before his death he had the satisfaction of seeing the churches more than quadrupled in number, and most of them free from debt. He founded the Theological Seminary at Troy; induced a number of religious orders to enter the diocese, particularly those engaged in teaching, and did much to promote free parish schools. In 1838 he purchased property at Fordham, Westchester county, New York, and there founded St. John's College. In 1840-42 he was engaged in the discussion of the public school question, which brought him even more prominently before the public. He directed his energies particularly against the Public School Society, a private corporation that had controlled the management of the public schools of New York City, distributing the money provided by the municipal government for their support, and selecting the books to be used. After fighting the Public School Society two years on the platform, through the press, and in the Legislature, the bishop secured its overthrow. At the time of the "Know-Nothing" riots in 1844, when there was danger that the disturbances which had taken place in Philadelphia in May of that year would be repeated in New York City, he warned the enemies of Catholicism, in unmistakable terms,

against any attempt to molest the property of the church, and told the mayor that if a single Catholic church was fired he would not answer for the consequences. The "Freeman's Journal" was then under his control, and he had an extra edition printed in which he cautioned the Catholics not to attend any public meetings, especially, the ones called by the "Native Americans" to be held in the City Hall Park. He advised Mayor Robert H. Morris to prevent the demonstration, and asserted that the Catholics would fight if attacked. How far the mayor was influenced by this conference will never be known, but it is a matter of record that no disturbance occurred in New York at that time, or when the riots occurred again in Philadelphia.

In 1844, the cares of the diocese having become too onerous for one administrator, Rev. Dr. McCloskey was consecrated coadjutor to Bishop Hughes. In 1846, while attending the sixth council of Baltimore, he was summoned to Washington by James Buchanan, then Secretary of State, ostensibly to consult regarding the appointment of Catholic chaplains for the army, then engaged in the Mexican War, but it is believed that the real object of his being called there was to secure his services as a special peace ambassador to Mexico. Bishop Hughes declined the mission, and its exact nature remains unknown. In 1847 he was invited by John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun and other distinguished statesmen, to preach before Congress in the capitol at Washington, and chose as his subject, "Christianity the only Source of Moral, Social and Political Regeneration." In 1850 New York was elevated to an archiepiscopal see, with Boston, Buffalo, Hartford, and Albany as suffragan sees, and Archbishop Hughes went to Rome to receive the pallium at the hands of the Pope. In 1854 the first provincial council of New York was held, and was attended by seven suffragans. Archbishop Hughes soon afterward visited Rome, with other American prelates who were invited by Pope Pius IX. to take part in the ceremonies attendant upon the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. On August 15, 1858, he laid the cornerstone of the new Cathedral of St. Patrick, Fifth avenue and Fiftieth street, New York City, which is to-day one of the handsomest churches in America.

As soon as the Civil War was well under way, Archbishop Hughes placed himself on the side of the government, and insisted that the most energetic measures should be adopted for the support of the national authority; and when his friend, William H. Seward, was appointed Secretary of State, he wrote him every few days, informing him concern-the state of feeling among the people. President Lincoln, in an autograph letter, bore testimony to the value of the advice given. It was but natural that Secretary Seward should turn to him when it was decided to send unofficial representatives to European governments to present correct facts in regard to the causes of the war, and the vastness of the issues involved. He accepted the mission and left the country as plenipotentiary, and, while abroad exerted a potent influence in behalf of the Union cause. After his return home he became involved in a contest with Erastus Brooks, editor of the New York "Express," and a member of the State Senate, on the question of the taxation of church property. Mr. Brooks supported a bill in the Legislature, designed to vest the title of all church property in trustees, and stated that Archbishop Hughes owned property in the city of New York aggregating $5,000,000. The archbishop corrected the statement, declaring the property was not his, but belonged to the church. A long discussion in the newspapers was the result, and the archbishop subsequently collected

the letters on both sides, and published them in a volume, with an introduction reviewing the trustee system. The bill which was passed and gave rise to this discussion, was repealed by the Legislature in 1863. Archbishop Hughes was until the closing days of his life, prominently before the people. His last public address was delivered during the draft riots in New York City in July, 1863, at the request of Governor Seymour, who believed his influence might mitigate the excitement then raging in the city. He preached his last sermon in June of the same year, at the dedication of a church.

Archbishop Hughes was an extraordinary man. He had that in him which would have made him distinguished in any position, and under any circumstances. On two occasions the United States made official application to Rome to have him made a cardinal, so highly were his qualities appreciated by the nation. He was thoroughly devoted to the country of his adoption, and, while entertaining a deep affection for his native land, had little sympathy with the Irish revolutionary party, and discountenanced the majority of the Irish Catholic parties, regarding with disfavor all schemes that led to the separation of the Irish in America from the natives of the country. He had a massive and well formed head, and a fine physique. Generally regarded as a severe man, he was at heart kind, even to those with whom he had had the most bitter controversies. He was man of simple habits, and led an irreproachable private life. He was a strong, direct speaker, whose natural delivery and engaging presence in the pulpit lent a charm to his utterances. He witnessed wonderful changes in the church during his administration, all in the line of advancement, and was raised to eminence at a time when a man of his force, persistency, and combative disposition was imperatively required. His copious writings were generally hurriedly done, but had the faculty of engaging the public and attaining the end for which they were written. His miscellaneous works, besides those already noticed, include a number of controversial, historical and expository lectures, pamphlets, letters, etc., which were collected and published in two volumes entitled "Complete Works of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D. D." Lawrence Kehoe published his lectures in two volumes of pamphlets, letters, etc., prefaced by a brief biography; and John R. G. Hassard wrote the "Life of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D. D." Archbishop Hughes died in New York City, January 3, 1864.

McCLOSKEY, John, Rt. Rev.,

Roman Catholic Prelate.

The Rt. Rev. John McCloskey, Cardinal, and second Archbishop of the Archdiocese of New York, was born in Brooklyn, New York, March 20, 1810, of parents who were natives of County Derry, Ireland.

He was baptized in St. Peter's Church, then one of the only two Roman Catholic churches in New York City. His father died when he was ten years old, and his mother, who possessed ample means, gave him every educational advantage.

After he had been prepared for college in the parochial schools, he entered Mount St. Mary's College at Emmitsburg, Maryland, and after a brilliant scholastic career, was graduated with honors in the class of 1827. He at once entered upon theological studies, and on January 9, 1834, at the age of twenty-five, was ordained a priest in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott street, New York. Being granted the privilege of continuing his studies at the College of the Propaganda in Rome, a mark of great favor at that time, sailed for Europe in November, 1834, and remained abroad for three years,

visiting France and other different countries of Europe after completing his course at the college to which he had been accredited. Upon his return to America he was installed as pastor of St. Joseph's Church, New York City. After holding that position for seven years, in 1841 Bishop Hughes appointed him to the presidency of St. John's College, Fordham. He subsequently resumed the rectorship of St. Joseph's Church, and on March 10, 1844, was consecrated Bishop of Axieren, and coadjutor to Bishop Hughes, with right of succession. He meanwhile continued his pastorate at St. Joseph's, and in 1847, when the see of Albany was created, was placed in charge of the new diocese, which then contained only forty churches and a few priests. When he was called to the archiepiscopal see of New York, seventeen years later, there were one hundred thirteen churches in the diocese, eight chapels, fifty-four mission stations, eighty-five missionaries, three academies for boys, and one for girls, six orphan asylums, and fifteen parochial schools. As bishop, he introduced a number of religious orders, prominent among which were the Jesuits, Oblates, Franciscans, Capuchines, Augustinians, Sisters of Mercy, Ladies of the Sacred Heart, Sisters of Charity, and Sisters of St. Joseph. He founded the theological seminary at Troy, and erected St. Mary's Cathedral at Albany. In 1851 he went abroad and was received with marked distinction, especially by Pope Pius IX.

Upon the death of Archbishop Hughes, in 1864, Bishop McCloskey succeeded to the Archbishopric of New York and was installed on August 21st of that year. The see then included New England, New Jersey, and New York.

Archbishop McCloskey was of different temperament from his illustrious predecessor. He was able to reap the results of the controversial administration of Archbishop Hughes, without controversy. A biographer said of him:

> He was never hasty or imprudent in his public life, but ever silent, persevering, gracious, winning, and finally triumphant. He had the bearing of a prince, was a ripe scholar, and a bold and devoted churchman. His eloquence was of a tender, deeply religious kind, uttered with fervid sincerity, and in language at once simple and elegant. He was a man of energy and of sleepless vigilance in the discharge of his duty, which he performed in the most unostentatious manner. He provoked no conflicts, offered no opinions, but with humility and prayerfulness toiled on in the sphere of his own duties.

His countenance was expressive of amiability and benevolence. He was energetic in the labors of administration, was particularly active in the building of the Catholic Protectory in Westchester; erected many handsome churches, also the Institute for Deafmutes at Fordham, homes for destitute boys and girls in connection with St. Stephen's and St. Ann's churches, and the Foundling Asylum; and established orphan asylums and homes for aged men and women in the city of New York. He especially devoted himself to the completion of the cathedral begun by Archbishop Hughes, giving his personal supervision to its interior arrangements and adornments. Archbishop McCloskey attended the Vatican Council in 1869, and was a member of the committee on discipline. In 1874 he again went abroad, principally with regard to the construction of altars, statues, stained windows, and interior decorations for the cathedral, to which he contributed $30,000 from his private fortune.

On March 15, 1879, Archbishop McCloskey was elevated to the dignity of cardinal, in the consistory held at the Vatican, being the first American prelate to be thus honored. On April 27th the impressive ceremony of investing him with the insignia of his new office was

performed by Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, before the very altar at which he had been ordained a priest and consecrated a bishop. He continued the active administration of his diocese until 1880, when, his health beginning to fail, he requested that Bishop Corrigan, of Newark, be appointed his coadjutor, with right of succession. Cardinal McCloskey attended the conclave which was held at Rome in 1878 to elect a successor to Pius IX. On May 20, 1879, he dedicated the magnificent new St. Patrick's Cathedral. In January, 1884, the golden anniversary of his elevation to the priesthood was celebrated, and on this occasion the clergy of his diocese presented him with an address containing the following:

> Fifty years ago there were in this city but six churches; now there are sixty. There were then but twenty priests in the diocese; now there are 380. At that time there were in the whole United States only nine bishops; now there are fifty-nine. Then there was but one archbishop; now there are eleven, one of whom has been raised to the great senate of the Universal church.

Cardinal McCloskey's declining days were marked by the same tranquillity that had characterized his entire life. After his death his body was with appropriate ceremonies, deposited in the vault under the sanctuary of St. Patrick's cathedral. At that time the New York "Sun" said of him editorially:

> His learning, his piety, his humility, his truly Christian zeal, earned for him universal respect which will be to-day manifested as his body is carried to the tomb. The first American cardinal has died at a time when all Christians are ready to honor his memory as that of a man who has done measureless service in the cause of religion, good morals, and humanity. * * * * Protestants and Catholics will join in sincerely mourning the first American cardinal as a Christian hero lost.

Cardinal McCloskey died October 10, 1885.

HOFFMAN, John Thompson,

Lawyer, Mayor, Governor.

John Thompson Hoffman was born at Sing Sing, New York, January 10, 1828. His grandfather, Philip Livingston Hoffman, a resident of Columbia county, was educated for the bar. He married Helena Kassam, and his son, Adrian Kassam Hoffman, was the father of John T. Hoffman. Later the family removed to Montgomery county, and Adrian K. Hoffman studied medicine and took his degree. He married the daughter of Dr. John Thompson, of Saratoga county, and removed to Westchester county, where he began the practice of his profession.

John Thompson Hoffman received his early education under the Rev. Dr. Prime, afterward editor of the "New York Observer." In 1843, when fifteen years of age, young Hoffman entered the junior class of Union College, Schenectady, New York, the revered Dr. Eliphalet Nott being at that time president of the institution. He was graduated with all the honors in 1846, and his oration on that occasion is said to have been specially noteworthy, his subject being "Sectional Prejudices," a matter with which he was afterward to become more completely informed. From the time he was a boy, young Hoffman adopted the cause of Democracy, and to the principles of that party he remained ever steadfast. After leaving college he began to study law with General Aaron Ward and Judge Albert Lockwood, at Sing Sing. He began his political career before he was twenty-one years of age. In 1848 he was made a member of the State Central Committee by the convention of the "Hardshell Democracy." It was at this election that General Taylor carried the State by a plurality of 100,000, and Hamilton Fish was elected Governor, both on the Whig ticket, in face of the fact that the aggregate Democratic vote exceeded that of

the Whigs. Although not then a voter Mr. Hoffman took the stump, and did good service as a speaker for Lewis Cass. On January 10, 1849, this being his twenty-first birthday, Mr. Hoffman was admitted to the bar, and in the autumn of that year he removed to New York and formed a law partnership with the late Samuel M. Woodruff and Judge William M. Leonard, under the firm name of Woodruff, Leonard & Hoffman. For ten years thereafter, Mr. Hoffman devoted himself strictly to the practice of his profession, and with marked success. In 1859 his name was put forward by some of the most prominent citizens of New York for the position of United States District Attorney, and the only objection made to him by President Buchanan was on account of his youth. In 1860 Mr. Hoffman was nominated and elected recorder of the city of New York, being the youngest man who ever filled the place. During his first official term, Mr. Hoffman laid the foundation for the splendid reputation which afterward became his. It fell to his lot to try and sentence many of those engaged in the famous riots of July, 1863. So highly was Recorder Hoffman respected, on account of his conduct in his office, that the Republican Judiciary Convention, on October 12, 1863, named him for reëlection. He was endorsed by both Tammany and Mozart halls, while the press, regardless of party affiliations, sustained him, and he was again elected recorder by an almost unanimous vote, receiving 60,000 out of 64,000 votes polled for that office, a record unparalleled in the history of the city up to that time. On November 21, 1865, he was nominated for the office of mayor of the city of New York by the Tammany Hall Democratic Convention. There were three candidates in the field besides Judge Hoffman—Marshall O. Roberts, for the Republicans; John Hecker, nominated by the Citizen's Association; and C. Godfrey Gunther, renominated by one wing of the Democratic party. Judge Hoffman was elected, receiving about twelve hundred votes over the next highest candidate, Mr. Roberts. While serving his first term as mayor, Mr. Hoffman was nominated by the Democratic party for the Governorship, but was defeated by Reuben E. Fenton. In 1867 he was renominated for the mayoralty by Tammany Hall, and received over 21,000 majority over both his competitors. While serving his second term as mayor, he was again nominated for Governor of the State, and was elected by a handsome majority, and his name was mentioned in the National Democratic Convention in connection with the Vice-Presidency. He resigned the mayoralty in 1868 to assume the highest executive chair in the State. In 1870 he was reëlected to the Governorship; and thus in every office which he held he received the endorsement of the people for a second term. It was during Governor Hoffman's incumbency of the chair of State that the great tidal wave of popular indignation and opposition to the Tammany Democracy occurred, on account of the outrages of the "Tweed Ring." Governor Hoffman was unfortunate in having his name connected with this remarkable oligarchy, but only because he was nominated and supported by the Tweed Democracy. No charge that he had ever given assistance or service to the ring was ever proven against him. However, from that time forward he refrained from any active participation in political affairs, maintaining a dignified privacy, and devoting himself to his extensive law practice.

In person, Governor Hoffman was singularly pleasing. His manners were courteous, gentle and unaffected; and in conversation he exhibited the wellbred appearance and simplicity of an American gentleman. He traveled much abroad, and was as familiar with London and

Paris as with New York. His favorite place of sojourn, however, was his home on the Hudson. His domestic life, from which neither politics nor the cares of office ever estranged him, was peculiarly happy. As a public speaker, Governor Hoffman always made a deep impression through his evident sincerity and by the clearness of his language and logic. He spoke as one who believed every word he was saying, and this induced his hearers to believe in him.

In 1854, John T. Hoffman married the daughter of Henry Starkweather, of New York City. Ex-Governor Hoffman died at Wiesbaden, Germany, March 24, 1888.

STEWART, Alexander Turney,

Prominent Merchant, Philanthropist.

Alexander Turney Stewart was born in Lisburn, Ireland, October 12, 1803. His father, a farmer, died while Alexander was a boy at school, and he resided with his grandfather, an affluent linen and lace merchant. He studied theology, but abandoned it, and emigrated to the United States in 1823, settling in New York City, where he taught in a private school. He returned to Ireland on the death of his grandfather, and with the small fortune left him purchased a stock of fine laces and linens, and returned to New York. He established himself in business at Broadway and Chambers streets, and was married to Cornelia, daughter of Jacob Clinch, of New York. In 1848 his business had so increased that he erected a large store, built of marble, on the same site, and in 1862 removed his business uptown on Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth streets, at a cost of $3,000,000, and devoted his Chambers street store to his wholesale trade. He was reputed to have the largest annual income in the United States.

He was chairman of the honorary commission sent to the Paris Exposition by the United States government in 1867, and in 1869 was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Grant, but a law forbidding any importer from holding the office prevented his acceptance, and although he offered to deed all his business in trust, and to give his profits to charity, the Senate refused to change the law. He was active in charitable works in 1846, sending a shipload of provisions to the sufferers from the famine in Ireland; a vessel loaded with flour to the French sufferers from the Franco-German war; and gave $50,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire. He was one of the contributors to the sum of $100,000 presented to General Grant by the merchants in New York City, in recognition of his services during the Civil War. He planned to provide an inexpensive home for working women, to which end he erected a large hotel at Park avenue and Thirty-third street, but died before it was completed. His other great benevolent enterprise was Garden City, Long Island, intended for homes for industrious mechanics of a higher class. Both of these enterprises failed, as he left no one able to fulfill his intentions regarding their arrangement. His wealth was estimated at $40,000,000, of which the bulk reverted to his wife. His marble mansion on Fifth avenue was supposed to be the finest private dwelling in America, and his extensive art gallery, which was sold at auction in 1887, was the most valuable in the country. His widow erected at Garden City, the Cathedral of the Incarnation as a memorial of her husband, and transferred the building, with an endowment of $15,000 per annum, to the diocese of Long Island.

Mr. Stewart died in New York City, April 10, 1876, and two weeks later his body, interred in St. Mark's graveyard, was stolen. His widow, after many

months of anxious search, made a large payment for its return, and placed it in the crypt of the cathedral at Garden City.

FRANCIS, Joseph,

Inventor of Life-Saving Apparatus.

Joseph Francis, whose inventions have been of invaluable worth to life-savers on the shores of the world, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 12, 1801. He developed a peculiar skill as a boat builder, and when eleven years old exhibited his handiwork. In 1819 he was the prize winner for a fast row-boat exhibited at the Mechanics' Institute Fair, Boston. When he attained his majority he established a boat-yard in New York City. He built wooden life-boats for the United States ships "Santee" and "Alabama" at the Portsmouth navy yard, but won his greatest reputation as designer of life-boats, life-cars and surf life-boats adopted by the Life-Saving Service and constructed from iron. At that time, in 1842, only wooden boats were supposed to be practicable. His metallic life-car was built at his own expense, and furnished to the life-saving station at Squan Beach, New Jersey, the crew saving two hundred of the two hundred and one persons on the "Ayrshire," which was wrecked on the beach in January, 1850; and during the first four years, 1850-53, of the use of his life-boats, two thousand one hundred and fifty lives were saved. His inventions were adopted by the governments of every civilized nation in constructing life-saving apparatus, steamships, floating docks, harbor-buoys, pontoon bridges and wagons and other marine devices, from corrugated sheet-metal. The sovereigns of Europe recognized his genius long before the United States Congress honored him, and in 1842 he was presented with medals and diplomas by the life-saving societies of France, of England, and of the Imperial Royal European Society. He received a gold snuff box set in diamonds valued at seventeen thousand five hundred francs from Napoleon III. in 1856, and was made a Knight of St. Stanislaus in 1861. The Congress of the United States recognized his "life-long services to humanity and his country" in March, 1887, and in August, 1888, ordered a special gold medal to be struck and presented to him as "the inventor and framer of the means for life-saving service of the country." President Harrison presented the medal, which cost three thousand dollars, April 12, 1890, when Mr. Francis was in his ninetieth year. He published "Life-Saving Appliances" (1885). He died at Cooperstown, New York, May 10, 1893.

BEECHER, Edward,

Educator, Clergyman.

The Rev. Edward Beecher was born at East Hampton, Long Island, New York, August 27, 1803, the second son of Rev. Lyman and Roxana (Foote) Beecher. He prepared for college under his father's care, and was graduated from Yale College in 1822, after which he pursued his theological studies at Andover, Massachusetts, and at New Haven, Connecticut. In 1825 he was tutor in the Hartford High School and at Yale College. All through his life he was a practical advocate of physical culture, and while at college he wrote an article on "The Duty of an Equitable Culture of all the Powers," a strong plea for healthy college sports, published in the "Christian Spectator."

He began his career as minister at the Park Street Congregational Church in Boston, in 1826, and continued in that pastorate until 1830, when he became first president of the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois. After fourteen years service in that capacity he returned to Boston in 1844 and entered upon the

charge of the Salem Street Church, which he retained until 1855, when he accepted a call from the Congregational church at Galesburg, Illinois, where he remained until 1870. He was professor of Biblical Exegesis for several years in the Chicago Theological Seminary. In 1872 he went to Brooklyn, New York, to assist his brother, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in the management of the "Christian Union," and purposed to retire permanently from the ministry. He had been a contributor to periodicals for many years, and editor-in-charge of the "Congregationalist" for half a dozen years. Throughout the Tilton scandal he stood by his brother, watching the case with the utmost vigilance, and by his very presence sustaining the courage of the defendant. In 1885 he assumed charge of the Congregational church at Parkville, near Brooklyn, continuing his residence in the city and making daily visits to his parish. He was run over by a railroad train while returning from a week-day service, and one leg was so crushed that it had to be amputated. He entirely recovered from the shock and the operation, despite his advanced age, he being at the time eighty-five.

The degree of D. D. was conferred upon Mr. Beecher by Marietta College (Ohio) in 1841. His best known works are: "The Conflict of Ages," and "The Concord of Ages," in which he announces the view that man is in a progressive state—the present life being an outcome of a former one, and the preparation of another life after death. Evil, however, will continue in the future life, and the struggle between it and good will still go on until some far-off future, when evil will be finally subdued, and universal harmony be forever established. The utterance of such radical views in regard to the future life necessarily made a profound impression upon the thought of the day, and aroused much comment. His publications include: "Address on the Kingdom of God" (1827); "Six Sermons on the Nature, Importance and Means of Eminent Holiness throughout the Church" (1835); "Statement of Anti-Slavery Principles" (1837); "History of the Alton Riots" (1838); "Baptism; Its Import and Modes" (1850); "The Conflict of Ages" (1853); "The Concord of Ages" (1860); "History of Opinions on the Scriptural Doctrines of Future Retribution" (1878); and "The Papal Conspiracy" (1885). He died at his home in Brooklyn, New York, July 28, 1895.

REYNOLDS, John F.,

Distinguished Soldier.

General John Fulton Reynolds was born in Lancaster, Pennslyvania, September 20, 1820; son of John and Lydia (Moore) Reynolds; grandson of William and Catharine Ferree (LeFevre) Reynolds and of Samuel Moore. William Reynolds, a Scotch-Irish Protestant, came to America in 1762; settled in Pennsylvania, and served in the Revolutionary War.

John Fulton Reynolds was graduated at the United States Military Academy and brevetted second lieutenant in the Third Artillery, July 1, 1841; was commissioned second lieutenant, October 23, 1841, and served in garrison duty, 1841-45; in the military occupation of Texas, 1845-46; and in the war with Mexico, 1846-47. He engaged in the defense of Fort Brown, Texas; was brevetted captain, September 23, 1846, for gallantry at Monterey; and major, February 23, 1847, for good conduct at Buena Vista. He was promoted to first lieutenant, June 18, 1846; served in garrison duty, 1848-52; as quartermaster of the regiment, 1850-52; and as aide-de-camp to Major-General Twiggs, 1852-53. He served in garrison in New York and on the Pacific coast, 1854-56; was promoted to captain, March

3, 1855, and took part in the Rogue River expedition in 1856. He served in garrison and on frontier duty, 1856-58; in the Utah expedition and in the march to the Columbia river, 1858-59; and was stationed at Fort Vancouver, 1859-60. He was commandant of cadets, and instructor in artillery, infantry and cavalry tactics, at West Point, New York, 1860-61; was promoted lieutenant-colonel and transferred to the Fourteenth Infantry, May 14, 1861; was stationed at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, July to September, 1861, and was appointed brigadier-general of United States volunteers, August 20, 1861. He commanded the First Brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves, on the right of the lines before Washington, D. C., 1861-62, and in the seven days' battles before Richmond, June 25-July 1st, commanded a brigade in General Fitz-John Porter's corps. In the second day's battle at Beaver Dam Creek he had charge of the defenses and forces at and above Mechanicsville, and gallantly repulsed D. H. Hill's attack. The following day, Porter's corps was ordered back to Gaines's Mill, and Reynolds was assigned to an unimportant post, but as soon as he found that the rest of the Fifth Corps was under fire, he hastened to their aid, and arrived just in time to give General Griffin much needed support. After severe fighting, Porter was dislodged and Reynolds was taken prisoner, June 28, 1862. The civil authorities at Fredericksburg, Virginia, where Reynolds was very popular, interceded at Richmond for his exchange, and August 8, 1862, he was exchanged for General Barksdale. He joined the army in northern Virginia and was given command of the Third Division of Porter's corps, the division containing his old brigade. On August 22, 1862, he was temporarily assigned to McDowell's corps, and on August 28th, engaged General Taliaferro near Gainesville, endeavored to assist King at Groveton, and hastened to Manassas, where he became engaged late in the afternoon of August 29th and fought valiantly on the left of the line. At the request of Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, he was assigned to the command of the Pennsylvania volunteer militia in September, 1862, during the first invasion of the State, thus missing the battle of Antietam. He returned to the Army of the Potomac, was promoted to major-general of volunteers, November 29, 1862, and succeeded General Hooker in the command of the First Corps. He took part in the Rappahannock campaign; and at Fredericksburg on December 13, 1862, made the principal attack, ordering Meade's division, supported by Gibbons, to the crest of the heights, a position he was unable to hold for want of support. After this battle the command of the army was offered to Reynolds, but he declined it, claiming that any commander would be hampered by orders from Washington. General Hooker accepted the command and moved to Chancellorsville, leaving Sedgwick and Reynolds at Fredericksburg. On May 2, 1863, Reynolds was ordered to join Hooker at Chancellorsville, but his corps was not engaged in the fight, and on May 5, 1863, he urged Hooker to advance instead of retreating. After General Meade had succeeded to the command of the army, he consulted with Reynolds in regard to massing the scattered corps at Pipe Creek and bringing on a general engagement. On June 27, Reynolds had three corps at Middletown pass and South Mountain pass, and started to move his troops in accordance with Meade's plans. On July 1st while at the head of the First and Eleventh Corps, hearing that Buford's cavalry was heavily engaged at Gettysburg, he hurried forward with one small division, and ordered the rest to follow. On reaching the field he immediately put his division into action, and

with Buford mapped out a plan of battle, and, when his reinforcements arrived, led Meredith's "Iron Brigade" in an attempt to dislodge a Confederate force in a wood. He struck heavy, successive blows, turned the enemy's right, captured the commander and routed the brigade. Reynolds was killed by a sharpshooter while leading the charge, but not before his quick decision in selecting the field of battle had given the advantage of position to the Federal army. The members of his corps erected a bronze heroic statue of him (executed by John Q. A. Ward) on the field of battle, and his portrait by Alexander Laurie is in the library of the United States Military Academy. The State of Pennsylvania placed a granite shaft on the spot where he fell, and in 1884 the Reynolds Memorial Association unveiled a bronze equestrian statue of him by John Rogers, in Philadelphia, which statue was the gift of Joseph E. Temple. See "Reynolds Memorial Address" by Joseph G. Rosengarten (1880).

WEBB, James Watson,

Journalist and Diplomatist.

This veteran journalist and accomplished diplomatist was born in Claverrack, New York, February 8, 1802, son of General Samuel Blatchley Webb, of the Revolutionary army, and his wife, Catherine (Hageboom) Webb.

He attended the schools at Cooperstown, New York, and at the age of seventeen, an army career being opposed by his guardian, he ran away to Washington, first securing from Governor Clinton, of New York, a letter of identification as the son of General Samuel B. Webb. Reserving enough money to defray his expenses to Washington, he devoted the remainder of his ready means to "seeing the sights" in New York City. Arriving at Washington, he was very kindly received by John C. Calhoun, then the Secretary of War, who at first firmly refused to commission him on account of the claims of West Point graduates, but was finally prevailed upon to do so by young Webb's written statement of his own claims as opposed to those of graduates of West Point. Mr. Calhoun appointed him lieutenant in the Fourth Battalion of Artillery, with orders to report at Governor's Island, New York harbor. In after years, when General Webb had become an important factor in politics, his consideration for Calhoun, though they differed widely in principles, was an illustration of his leading characteristic—attachment to those who had done him a kindness. To show the continuance of this relationship, it is well to recall that at a much later day he was invited to Washington by the leading Whig senators, particularly Webster and Mangum, to oppose President Polk's war policy regarding the northwestern boundary question, partly because of his position on that question, and partly because of his personal relations with Calhoun. The satisfactory settlement of that momentous question was due in no small measure to the direct action of General Webb. At the reduction of the army in 1821, he was detailed for duty at Chicago. In January, 1823, information was received of an intended Indian uprising, with a view to the massacre of Colonel Snelling's regiment (located at St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota). In order to warn Colonel Snelling, it was necessary to send a messenger to Fort Armstrong on the Mississippi. Owing to the danger, it being winter, and all the surrounding Indians on the point of uprising, a volunteer was called for, as the weakness of Colonel McNeil's command forbade sending a party. Young Webb, then twenty years old, undertook the duty, and with a picked companion and one Indian guide he set out to reach Fort Armstrong, in spite of hostile Indians,

in extremely cold weather, and with snow eight inches deep. On foot through the woods and over the prairies, across the entire State of Illinois, he struggled, and for the last two days and three nights pursued by the fleet-footed Winnebagoes, he took no rest, until he finally made his way through an encircling band of hostile savages who surrounded Fort Armstrong, into the fort itself. From there a courier was sent up the Mississippi to Fort Snelling, whose warning enabled the garrison to prevent the uprising. In 1825 he was appointed adjutant of the Third Regiment, and in September, 1827, he resigned his commission.

He now became the proprietor and editor-in-chief of the New York "Morning Courier." In 1829 he purchased the New York "Enquirer," and combined it with the "Courier," under the name "Morning Courier and New York Enquirer," and this paper became the organ of the Whig party. He revolutionized the then system of news gathering, building for this purpose the schooner "Courier and Enquirer," unquestionably the strongest and fastest craft of her class that had been built at that day, also establishing a horse express between New York and Washington in order to obtain news twenty-four hours in advance of his competitors, thereby giving a new impetus to the newspaper press, which has continued to this day. In June, 1842, he fought a duel with Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, concerning an article published in the "Courier," and in November he was indicted by the New York grand jury, but was pardoned after two weeks' imprisonment. He was engineer-in-chief of the State with the rank of major-general. In 1849 he was appointed Minister to Austria by President Taylor, but was not confirmed by the Senate, chiefly through the instrumentality of Mr. Clay, whose opposition sprang from General Webb's advocacy of the nomination of General Taylor for the Presidency. He returned home in 1850, and in June, 1861, he sold the "Courier and Enquirer" to the New York "World."

His political career was a remarkable example of a brilliant mind governed solely by his convictions of duty. He believed in a tariff and a United States bank, and, when General Jackson advocated them, General Webb lent the aid of his immense influence to their support. When General Jackson assailed the United States bank, General Webb still believed in and clung to it, and though otherwise in full accord with the President, strongly condemned him for striking certain officers from the roll of the navy. He aided in consolidating, and gave the name of Whig to the party that sprang into existence in opposition to Democracy. His allegiance was given only to his own principles and those principles always sounded the alarm for opposition to any whose integrity he doubted, whether political or moral, and during the time when the slavocracy threatened the life of the nation, his great paper thundered for "Freedom, Liberty, Union —freedom and liberty, one and inseparable, now and forever; and Union, everlasting Union among the States, for our own benefit, and for the benefit of mankind." In 1861 he was appointed and confirmed Minister to Turkey, without his knowledge or consent. He declined by telegraph, and was immediately and unanimously appointed and confirmed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the empire of Brazil, which post he accepted and filled for eight years. He journeyed to Brazil, via Fontainebleau, France, by request of President Lincoln, and there met Louis Napoleon by appointment, and explained to him the cause of the secession of our Southern States, the determination of the Union people to put it down, and gov-

ernmental ability to maintain the blockade of the southern coast, if not interfered with. Having been a highly prized personal friend and constant correspondent of Napoleon for over a quarter of a century, this interview, as stated by our minister to Paris, Mr. Dayton, had a most important effect upon the then state of affairs. Those years in Brazil were pregnant with constant successions of critical crises. He was at first received by a government openly expressing ill-will toward us, and by the bitter enmity of England's envoy. Conquering both by sheer force of character, Mr. Webb secured from Brazil respectful treatment, and from the English government the recall of its disgraced envoy, doing this last at the risk of his own life, through his diplomatic genius, his fearless defense of the right, which caused him to disregard all but considerations of justice and principle, even at the risk of offending Napoleon. Through his confidential intercourse with the emperor he secured the peaceful withdrawal of the French from Mexico in March, 1867, a fitting crown to his brilliant diplomatic career. In 1870 he returned to New York City and there spent the remainder of his days. He was the author of "Altowan, or Incidents of Life and Adventure in the Rocky Mountains" (two volumes, 1846); "Slavery and Its Tendencies" (1856); "National Currency" (1875).

He married, in New York City, Helen Lispenard, daughter of Alexander L. and Sarah (Lispenard) Stewart. He died in New York City, June 7, 1884.

WAYLAND, Francis,

Noted Educator and Author.

The Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D., LL. D., fourth president of Brown University, serving from 1827 to 1855, was born in New York City, March 11, 1796, eldest son of Francis and Sarah (Moore) Wayland. His parents were natives of England who had emigrated to this country in 1792, his father, a currier by trade, was licensed to preach by the Oliver Street Baptist Church of New York. At length he determined to devote his entire life to the ministry, and soon accepted a call from the church at Poughkeepsie. His busy life threw the training of the son largely upon the mother, "a woman of superior mind and a discerning judgment."

When eleven years of age, Francis Wayland came under the influence of Daniel H. Barnes, of the Dutchess Academy, Poughkeepsie, who taught him to study for the love of it, and to take pride in acquiring knowledge. Mr. Barnes prepared him for the sophomore class at Union College, from which he graduated in 1813. He then took a course in medical study at Troy, New York, but when ready to practice met with a profound Christian experience, and all the plans and ambitions of his young career were changed. In the autumn of 1816 he entered Andover Theological Seminary where in one year he learned how to study and teach the Scriptures. In the fall of 1817 he accepted a tutorship at Union College, remaining there four years, teaching nearly every branch from the classics to chemistry. In 1821 he received a call from the First Baptist Church of Boston, Massachusetts, which he hastened to accept. Although profoundly learned, his early pulpit efforts were not highly successful on account of his defective delivery, yet he finally overcame all these hindrances, and in October, 1823, delivered his memorable sermon on "The Moral Dignity of the Missionary Enterprise." This was given before the Boston Missionary Society, and, while he had become discouraged at his pulpit efforts, he was surprised to achieve a national reputation with the public upon the delivery of this one sermon. Until that day no single sermon

had so wide a circulation in America. In September, 1826, he returned to Union College to fill the chair of moral philosophy, but in December he was elected to succeed Rev. Asa Messer as president of Brown University, and he accepted that high position, assuming his new duties in February, 1827. President Wayland's administration has been termed "the Golden Age of the University." His strong personality and almost matchless talent as a teacher, with his able management, greatly increased the efficiency of the institution. His lectures and sermons to the students were characterized by the same laborious study and painstaking displayed in his Boston pulpit. His years of eventful efforts had overthrown and overcome his early faults in manner of delivery, and made him an interesting and inspiring speaker. Notwithstanding his rigid rules of class discipline, his pupils were the most attentive and his course the most popular of any in the college, all waiting anxiously to hear the "Old Doctor," as he was affectionately called. One of his eminent graduates wrote of him: "Six words he once said to the class were worth more to me than all other words I ever heard beside, they were: 'Young gentlemen, cherish your own conceptions.'" It was due to his consecration and ability that the scholarship grew rapidly, as if by magic. In 1850, after receiving his report, the management of the college and its friends raised a fund of $125,000 to put his plans into immediate operation which resulted in a complete reorganization of the college, and new buildings were provided, one of which Nicholas Brown donated, and was styled Manning Hall.

Besides his duty as president, Mr. Wayland was the pastor, friend, and confidential adviser of each one of his students who would consult him. He had the attractive manner of addressing each as "My son." He also preached to the inmates of the State prison at Providence, doing a vast amount of good in this direction. At length he was over-exhausted by ceaseless toil, and in 1855 resigned, after which he led a retired life, save a year or two as the pastor of the Baptist Church in Providence, which he took as a duty. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Union College in 1828 and by Harvard in 1829, the last named also making him LL. D. in 1852. His publications included: "Elements of Moral Science" (1835); "Elements of Political Economy" (1837); "The Limitations of Human Responsibility;" "Thoughts on the Present Collegiate System in the United States;" "Domestic Slavery Considered as a Scriptural Institution" (1845); and a dozen more equally valuable productions came from his pen. His "Political Economy" advocated free trade in the very midst of an intensely protective tariff community, and his "Domestic Slavery" demanded the immediate emancipation of the slaves. His religious toleration was very marked and sincere, although his orthodoxy was indeed unbending and complete.

Dr. Wayland was twice married; first to Lucy Lincoln, of Boston, Massachusetts, who died in 1834; and (secondly) to Mrs. Hepsy S. Sage, who died in 1872. By his first wife he had two sons—Professor Francis Wayland, of Yale College, and H. L. Wayland, D. D., who prepared a memoir of their father's life and labors. Dr. Wayland died at Providence, Rhode Island, September 30, 1865.

POTTER, Alonzo,

Distinguished Divine.

The Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., LL. D., was the Third Protestant Episcopal Bishop in Pennsylvania, and the forty-eighth in succession in the American episcopate. He was born in Beekman (now La Grange), New York, July

10, 1800, and was educated in the district schools, the academy at Poughkeepsie, New York, and Union College, from which he was graduated in 1818 with high honors. The beginning of his intellectual life is best told in his own words: "When I read the story of Robinson Crusoe, the impetus had been given, and from that time forth I took pleasure in books."

Bishop Potter was baptized at St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, soon after graduating from Union College, and was confirmed at Christ Church. Having determined to enter the ministry of the Episcopal church, he began theological studies under Dr. S. H. Turner, but was soon called to a tutorship at Union College, and within one year to its chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. He continued his study of theology in Schenectady, and was admitted to deacon's orders by Bishop Hobart, and when he was twenty-four years of age to the priesthood, by Bishop Brownell. In 1826 he succeeded to the rectorship of St. Paul's Church in Boston, Massachusetts, remained five years and resigned. In 1831 he returned to Schenectady, New York, to fill the important chair of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Political Economy in Union College. He declined the professorship of Ecclesiastical History in the General Theological Seminary of New York City in 1835. In 1838 he was elected vice-president of Union College, and held this office seven years. The same year he was chosen assistant bishop of the Eastern diocese, including Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, but respectfully declined the position. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1834, from Harvard University in 1843, and Union College gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1846. He was chosen Bishop of the Pennsylvania Diocese, May 23, 1845, and was consecrated September 23, holding this high church office until his death in 1865. Bishop Potter delivered lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston, on Natural Theology and Christian Evidences, from 1845 to 1849. He edited several important works, and was author of "Political Economy" (1840); "The Principles of Science Applied to the Domestic and Mechanic Arts" (1841); "The School and the Schoolmaster" (1842); "Hand Book for Readers and Students" (1843); "Discourses, Charges, Addresses, Pastoral Letters," etc. (1858); "Religious Philosophy" and other works. He was the author of a work on "Logarithms and Descriptive Geometry," which was used many years at Union College.

Bishop Potter's father and mother were both Friends or Quakers. The father, Joseph Potter, represented his county in the State Legislature. His library consisted of a few volumes of the standard English authors. The mother was a woman of remarkable character and powers, having a bright and ready wit and strong will, such a mother as nearly all great men have had. From his boyhood, owing, possibly, to his Quaker origin, he cherished a deep sympathy for the oppressed, and through life, in every office, he befriended the negro race. In the brief interval between his graduation and his return to Union College, he employed a portion of his time in instructing colored persons in Philadelphia, one of whom he raised from a house servant to a place in the ministry of the Episcopal Church among the African race in Baltimore, and he gathered a company of colored people together in Schenectady and taught them after he had taken his religious orders. He also took great interest in the organization of Young Men's Institutes throughout New York, and immediately upon settling at Philadelphia invoked the help of energetic laymen to establish four such fraternities in that city, and gave them his personal service. As a bishop

he was most distinguished for his great executive ability. He had a genius for administration. In his time the Episcopal Hospital was founded, built and endowed with nearly half a million dollars. The Episcopal Academy, which for a half century had no sign of existence save the charter granted to it, was provided with commodious buildings and filled with pupils under his administration. His gifts and graces fitted him in an eminent degree for the performance of his duties. He was a ready speaker; his thoughts flowed freely, gracefully and connectedly. He seemed to forget himself in the magnitude of his subject. Pastoral visiting was another element of his success. In theology he belonged to the school of Bishop White and Bishop Griswold, rather than to that of Bishop Hobart. With him, less prominence was given to the church visible, her sacraments and rites, than to direct spiritual ministries and practical helpfulness. As a teacher, Professor Potter was distinguished for his rare power of analysis, his readiness in the use of all of his resources of knowledge and his felicity of expression. He was eminently an educator—not content with mere textual recitations, but studiously developing powers of thought and expression. He met error with a bold front in an open field, and not only silenced but convinced those who ventured to become its advocates.

He wrote his "The School and the Schoolmaster" in 1842, and distributed it gratuitously in all the school districts of the State of New York. He strongly argued in that publication for the establishment of a system of normal schools for teachers. The following winter the State Legislature enacted the bill which provided for such normal schools, and doubtless his efforts had much to do with the establishment of these educational institutions. He was chosen one of the commission for such schools, June 1, 1844. As a temperance worker, Bishop Potter had few equals in his day, when it was not so popular to be a temperance worker, even in the church. When liquor was prescribed for him while living in Boston, he used it for a time, but soon abandoned it. He was a modest man, as will be seen by his note to a newspaper man of his church in Philadelphia, in which he said: "I court the shade, and you will oblige me by being as chary of commendations as may be. I say 'may be,' for I know you must take some notice of passing events, but when I am concerned I hope it will be brief and as general as possible. I am sincere in the belief that the efficiency of my labors as well as the simplicity of my own character will be in proportion to the quietness with which I can work." Of his twenty years' service as Bishop, it has been said that very rarely have such results as he brought about been accomplished in so short a period; the building of the Episcopal Hospital and Academy; the organization of the Divinity School, and the erection of thirty-five churches in Philadelphia alone. He succumbed, however, under the heavy strain. He made a sea voyage around Cape Horn in 1865, hoping to regain his health, but to no purpose. He died July 4, 1865, while still on the steamer "Colorado," anchored in San Francisco harbor. He married Maria, the only daughter of President Eliphalet Nott, of Union College. Their children were: Clarkson Nott, Howard, Robert Brown, Edward Tuskerman, Henry Codman, Eliphalet, all of whom filled important places in life; and one daughter, who married Launt Thompson, the sculptor.

HENRY, Joseph,

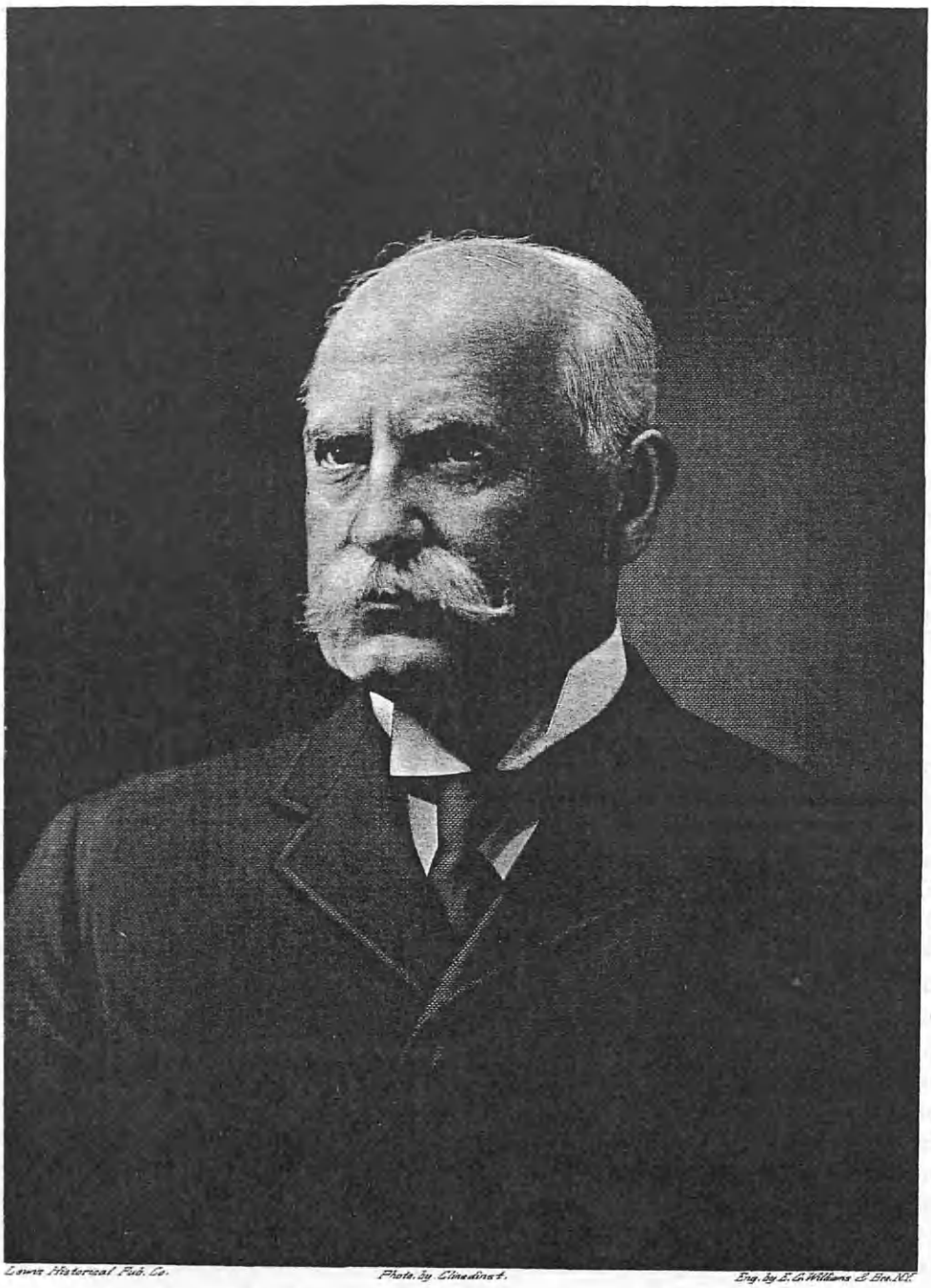
Scientist, Pioneer in Electrical Science.

This distinguished scientist, whose labors anticipated and made possible the

electric telegraph, was born in Albany, New York, December 17, 1797, or 1799, the uncertainty of the year being caused by the illegibility of the record in the family Bible. He was of Scotch ancestry, his grandparents having emigrated about the year 1775, and his father died during Joseph's early boyhood. His mother, a strict Presbyterian, was an intelligent, high-minded woman with a strongly defined character.

Having divided his time for five years between his studies in the district school and attending to the duties of clerk in a country store at Galway, near Albany, young Henry, at the age of fifteen, was apprenticed to a silversmith in the last named city. In his youth he displayed a fondness for the histrionic art, and seriously contemplated the adoption of the stage as a profession, but after reading Dr. Gregory's lectures on experimental philosophy, astronomy and chemistry, he was thenceforward attracted to the study of the sciences, and obtained evening instruction from the teachers at the Albany Academy. He subsequently acquired by teaching school the means necessary to defray the expenses of a regular course at the above named institution, and at its completion he was recommended by Dr. Theodoric R. Beck as private tutor to the children of General Stephen Van Rensselaer, the patroon, his duties as such requiring his attendance upon his pupils three hours a day. He also gained much valuable knowledge as assistant to Dr. Beck in the latter's chemical experiments, at the same time studying anatomy and physiology, and in 1825 he was engaged in laying out a public road from the Hudson river to Lake Erie. In the following year he became Professor of Mathematics at the Albany Academy, where he was given ample opportunity for investigating, by a long series of experiments, the nature, power and possibilities of electricity, and his discoveries in that branch of science, which were both numerous and important, included the "intensity" magnet, which practically made possible the construction of the electric telegraph. His claim to priority over Professor Morse, though questioned by the latter, has never been confuted, and its validity was not only, however, proven by a paper published in Silliman's "American Journal of Science" in 1831, in which he suggests the use of his discovery for the transmission of sound, but was afterwards sustained by Dr. Gale, who assisted in developing the Morse instrument. Professor Henry was also the discoverer of the secondary current, and was the first to obtain an electrical shock by purely magnetic induction.

Mr. Henry went to Princeton as Professor of Natural Philosophy in 1832, and also filled the chair of Chemistry and Mineralogy during Professor Torrey's absence in Europe, and afterward lectured on astronomy and architecture. In December, 1846, he removed to Washington City, having previously been elected first secretary and director of the Smithsonian Institution, and the development and welfare of that scientific establishment occupied his principal attention for the remainder of his life. He was for many years the scientific adviser to the various government departments, and rendered valuable services to the War and Navy Departments during the Civil War, especially to the lighthouse service, being one of the original members of the Lighthouse Board, which was established in 1852, and its chairman from 1871 until his death. He was at one time called to the chair of Natural Philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania, at a much larger salary than that paid him by the government, but he was not susceptible to pecuniary inducements, and he even declined the offer of the presidency of Princeton College, which was tendered him in 1853 and in 1867. Professor Simon



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Nelson W. Aldrich

Newcomb says of him: "He never engaged in an investigation or an enterprise that was to put a dollar into his own pockets, but aimed only at the general good of the world."

He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Union College in 1829, and from Harvard in 1851. In 1849 he was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was one of the original members of the National Academy of Science, succeeding Alexander D. Bache as its president in 1868; and belonged to other scientific societies both in the United States and abroad. He edited the annual volumes of the "Smithsonian Reports" from 1846 to 1877; wrote many papers and contributed numerous articles to the scientific journals and the American and other cyclopaedias; was the author of a series of papers on meteorology and its connection with agriculture, contributed to the "Agricultural Reports," 1855-59; and of a work entitled "Syllabus of Lectures on Physics." In 1886 two volumes of his scientific writings were published by the Smithsonian Institution, and a memorial of his life and services was published by order of Congress in 1880. He died in Washington City, May 13, 1878.

ALDRICH, Nelson W.,

Statesman.

Nelson Wilmarth Aldrich, one of the most conspicuous figures of modern public life, was a native of Rhode Island, born November 6, 1841, in Foster, a son of Anan F. Aldrich. His mother, Abby Burgess, was a descendant in the eighth American generation of Thomas Burgess, who was born 1602-03, in England, and was in Salem, Massachusetts, about 1630, removing soon after to Lynn. He received a grant of land at Duxbury, Massachusetts, July 3, 1637, which he forfeited by removing in the same year to Sandwich, Massachusetts. In the following year he was one of the original members of the Sandwich Church, and prior to his death, February 13, 1685, he filled every office in the town, and became a large land holder. His wife, Dorothy, died February 27, 1678. They were the parents of Thomas Burgess, who removed, in 1661, to Newport, Rhode Island, where he was a freeman and grand juror in 1667. His second wife, Lydia, was a daughter of Peter Gaunt, and mother of Thomas Burgess, born 1668, who resided in Little Compton, and married Martha Closson. Their son, Joseph Burgess, born August 6, 1708, settled in Cranston, Rhode Island. He married Anna Tew, and they were the parents of James Burgess, who married Dorothy Brownell, and lived in Cranston. Their son, Joseph Burgess, of Cranston, married Freelove Randall, and was the father of Samuel Burgess, of Cranston, whose daughter, Abby, married Anan F. Aldrich. The Aldrich family has been conspicuous in New England throughout the generations, and the subject of this sketch has shed lustre upon a name honored by many forbears.

The name Aldrich is of ancient English origin, and has been subjected to a great variety of spellings, among which are Aldridge and Oldridge. The founder of this family in America was George Aldrich, born about 1605, in Derbyshire, England, a tailor by trade. He married, in England, November 3, 1629, Katharine Seald, born about 1610, according to her deposition made June 8, 1670, that she was sixty years old. They came to New England in 1631, settling in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and belonged to the church there about 1636. He was admitted a freeman, December 7, 1636. In 1644 he was residing in Braintree, and sold his land in Braintree, June 9, 1663, to his friend Richard Thayer, of that place. In the latter year he was among the first seven persons to arrive in the township of Mendon,

Massachusetts, where he resided until his death, March 1, 1683, except a year or two at Swansea, 1669-70. His wife died January 11, 1691. For several generations the family was prominent in Mendon, and was also very early located in Rhode Island. Samuel Aldrich, a grandson of George, was a tanner, residing in Providence and Smithfield. Because of his Quaker tenets he refused to participate in military operations, and was fined in 1706 for failure to attend training. He possessed a large landed estate in the ancient town of Providence, which, in early times, extended to the Connecticut line. The family was represented in every town of Providence county, and nearly all its representatives were men of substantial financial worth, as well as of high moral standing.

Soon after the birth of Nelson W. Aldrich his parents removed to the adjoining town of Killingly, Connecticut, and there he attended the common schools. Later he was a student at the Providence Seminary and at East Greenwich, Rhode Island. At the age of sixteen years he left the classroom and went to Providence, Rhode Island, where he became a bookkeeper for Waldron & Wightman, wholesale grocers. For a period of eight years he filled this position, and at the end of that time became a partner in the business, the name of the firm becoming Waldron, Wightman & Company. At the age of twenty-eight years Mr. Aldrich became interested in politics. This was in the reconstruction period following the Civil War, when there were abundant opportunities for political advancement awaiting young men of energy and sagacity. Mr. Aldrich allied himself with the dominant party, and until the close of his life was a most faithful and able exponent of the principles and policies advocated by Republicans. In 1869 he became a member of the Common Council of Providence, and for six years continued his connection with that body, being especially prominent from 1871 to 1873. In 1875 he was a member of the lower house of the Rhode Island Legislature, and in that year was chosen speaker. Three years later he was elected to represent his district in the National Congress, and was reëlected in 1880, serving four years. With the coöperation of his colleagues in the Rhode Island delegation, he was enabled to secure the passage of a bill for the establishment of telegraphic connection between Block Island and the mainland. During his second term in the lower house of Congress, one of Rhode Island's representatives in the National Senate, Ambrose E. Burnside, passed away, and on October 5, 1881, Nelson W. Aldrich was elected to fill the unexpired term, which had five years to run. In 1886 he was reëlected, and in every Congress thereafter until 1911, when, at the end of a thirty years' service, he refused a renomination and retired from active part in politics.

While Senator Aldrich was not noted as an eloquent speaker, he was conspicuous for his sound judgment, application and shrewdness, and he at once took rank in the Forty-seventh Congress among his contemporaries, including such recognized leaders of his party as Allison, Ingalls, Sherman, Dawes, Hoar and Edmunds. The brilliant Conkling and the politic Blaine had retired from the Senate to enter other fields of strife. Senator Aldrich came to the Senate after an experience in the lower house, and during the first session voted for the establishment of a tariff commission, for which he had persistently cast his vote while a member of the House of Representatives. This experience in public life was supplemented by an active business career and an instinct of watchfulness, and his acquirements soon placed him in the foremost rank among the originators and moulders of legislation and public opin-

ion. He was chairman of the committee on finance, in which position he was retained during his entire term of senatorial service. Because of his industrious study of the problems placed before him, he became thoroughly familiar with all the intricate questions of finance and tariff, and when he had occasion to present his views, the senators accorded him an attentive hearing. In the Fifty-first Congress he offered an amendment to the McKinley Tariff Measure, involving the reciprocity features originated by Secretary of State Blaine, and strongly advised their acceptance. By force of his arguments and influence the amendment was passed and became a part of the bill. In his subsequent career in the Senate, Mr. Aldrich was prominent in the discussion of the great financial questions, and he was the father, the originator and organizer, of the present financial system of the nation. He visited Europe as chairman of a commission appointed by Congress to study the financial systems in vogue abroad, and after many years of study brought forward the present national banking law, substantially in the form adopted by the administration succeeding that from which he retired. Early in the McKinley campaign he was publicly described as "general business manager of the United States," and this title stuck to him through President Taft's administration. Senator Aldrich was conspicuous as an untiring advocate of monometallism. During President Taft's administration, in his desire to have the Senate pass certain legislative measures, the President sent for several senators and asked them to use their personal influence to forward these measures. The senators always shook their heads in a grave negative, and advised the President if he wished the matter carried to fruition to send for Senator Aldrich, as the one man of that body who could successfully pilot the legislation to a successful issue. The measures with which Senator Aldrich's name is most conspicuously associated are known as the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Law and the Vreeland-Aldrich Emergency Currency Act of 1908. As chairman of the monetary commission he achieved fame, but he was always busy with every legislative programme which affected the tariff or the national finances.

In private life Senator Aldrich was conspicuously identified with the largest business interests of his native State. He was a director of the Roger Williams Bank, president of the First National Bank of Providence, and one of the corporators of the Mechanics Savings Bank. He was president of the Providence Board of Trade, and a member of its executive committee; a trustee of the Providence, Hartford & Fishkill railroad; a life member of the Franklin Lyceum, of which he was secretary in 1864, vice-president in 1866, and a member of the lecture committee. A large part of his personal fortune which placed him in the multimillionaire class, was derived from his interest in the International Rubber Company. In this corporation he was an active director, and was accused of fostering the interests of this industry through legislation and governmental influence. However, as a man passes into the unknown, the curtain of oblivion should be drawn, and he should be judged not by the expressions of his enemies, but by his acts and works for humanity.

He died April 16, 1915, at his New York home on Fifth avenue, and his body was interred in Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, on the eighteenth. Senator Aldrich married, October 9, 1866, Miss Abby P. Greene, of Providence, a descendant of another old Rhode Island family, which had been made conspicuous in American history by many able representatives. Their children were: Abby Greene, wife

of John D. Rockefellow, Jr.; William Truman; Stewart; Richard S.; Winthrop; Edward B.; Lucy T., and Elsie, wife of Stephen Maurice Edgell.

MORGAN, Edwin D.,

Philanthropist, Statesman.

Edwin Dennison Morgan, the twenty-first chief executive of the State of New York, and supremely distinguished for his patriotic service as "war governor," was born at Washington, in the mountain region of western Massachusetts, February 8, 1811. He was the son of Jasper and Catherine (Copp-Avery) Morgan, grandson of William Avery and Lydia (Smith) Morgan, and a descendant of James and Marjory (Hill) Morgan—New London, 1650. He removed with his parents, in childhood, to Windsor, Connecticut, where he worked on the farm and attended the Free Academy; and, in 1826, pursued his studies in Bacon Academy, Colchester. He became a clerk in the wholesale grocery store of his uncle, Nathan Morgan, in Hartford, in 1828, and was admitted into partnership, in 1831. Early interested in local affairs, he was a member of the Hartford common council in 1832. He married, August 19, 1833, Eliza Matilda, daughter of Captain Henry and Lydia (Morgan) Waterman, of Hartford; and, three years later, established himself in New York City on a larger scale, in the same line of business that he had conducted in Connecticut. Sagacious and enterprising in his undertakings and honorable in his dealings, he was notably successful, from the start, accumulated a fortune and, in a few years, was accounted "a merchant prince" in the land.

He was of princely port as well—stately in stature, stalwart of frame, with a countenance every lineament of which was stamped with power. He was an impressive figure in whatever movement he was associated—commercial, social or political—to whom his fellow-citizens looked for leadership and upon whom they naturally bestowed preferment. To the vindication of the political principles he professed, he gave freely of his time, energies and means. He was at the first a Whig and as such served as an alderman in 1849, and as a state senator, 1850-54. He was in no sense an orator—even in conversation a man of few words, sententious and weighty. He was, however, of such clear judgment, business ability and strong character as to make him especially efficient and influential as a legislator. Incidentally, he was Commissioner of Emigration, 1855-59. As slavery or freedom in the territories became the burning issue between the North and South, involving the dissolution of the Whig, the rupture of the Democratic and the constitution of the Republican parties, Morgan promptly identified himself with the last-named, was distinctly one of its founders and an earnest promoter of its vital principle. He was vice-president of the Republican National Convention of 1856 and chairman of the Republican National Committee from 1856 until 1864, prominent and persuasive, therefore, in the management of three memorable national political campaigns.

In 1858, Morgan was the Republican nominee for governor, receiving 247,953 votes, Amasa J. Parker (Democrat) 230,513, and Lorenzo Burrows (American) 60,880. He was reëlected by an overwhelming majority, in 1860, with 358,272 in his favor to 294,812 for William Kelly (Douglas Democrat) and 19,841 for James T. Brady (Breckinridge).

Governor Morgan made an admirable record as a financial administrator, guarding the departments from extravagance, reducing the public debt, increasing the canal revenues and conserving the credit of the State, despite the extraordinary war expenditures during his second term. History writes with glowing pen of the

heroic services to the Union cause of four northern executives — Andrew, Curtin, Morton and Morgan—and certainly not the least of these were those of Morgan as chief magistrate of the richest and most populous State. In inspiring Union sentiment; in the enlistment, quartering and provisioning of troops, in furthering liberal appropriations for their benefit by the legislature, in placing the metropolis in a state of defence, and in meeting all requisitions of the President for the national defence, he bore a conspicuously helpful part; and to the equipment of New York soldiers of whom 223,000 went to the front during his incumbency and the relief of their families, he personally contributed large sums. He was appointed a major-general of volunteers, assigned to the command of the Federal Military Department of the State, refusing pay for his services in this regard. He was elected to the United States Senate, February 5, 1863, for the term ending March 4, 1869, and served the country honorably and efficiently throughout. He was temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention at Baltimore, in 1864, which renominated Lincoln. In 1865, he declined the portfolio of the treasury tendered him by the President. He was a delegate to the Loyalists Convention in 1866 at Philadelphia. He was a candidate for reëlection to the Senate in 1869; but, after a spirited canvass, ominous of the factional strife in the Republican party, soon to become virulent, he was defeated by Governor Fenton who secured the Republican caucus nomination, by a slight majority, and consequently the election. An earnest supporter of President Grant, he was chairman of the Republican National Convention in 1872, and was active in the campaign that resulted in Grant's reëlection. In 1876, he was once more the Republican candidate for Governor; but Tilden's reform administration and his nomination carried the day for the Democracy in New York and Morgan with the entire Republican ticket was beaten. He declined the secretaryship of the treasury in President Arthur's cabinet in 1881, the second offer of that portfolio being renewed evidence of the high esteem in which his financial ability was held.

The last two years of his life were passed quietly, in declining health, and he died in his home in New York City, February 14, 1883, having just completed his seventy-second year. He gave more than $200,000 to the Union Theological Seminary and to Williams College library buildings and to the latter institution $100,000 for a dormitory. His philanthropic bequests totalled $795,000; and his estate was estimated at millions. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Williams in 1887, and was a trustee of Cornell University from 1865 until 1869.

HALL, John,

Divine, Author.

The Rev. John Hall was born in County Armagh, Ireland, July 31, 1829, son of William and Rachel (Magowan) Hall. His ancestors were natives of Scotland.

He was graduated in arts from Belfast (Ireland) College in 1846, and in theology in 1849, having been matriculated in 1842, and won repeated prizes in proficiency in church history and Hebrew scholarship. He was licensed to preach in 1849, and was a missionary in the province of Connaught, Ireland, 1849-52; pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Armagh, 1852-58; and of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, 1858-67, where he edited the "Evangelical Witness," built the Rutland Square Church, and under appointment by the Viceroy of Ireland was made Commissioner of National Education, and received from Queen Victoria the honorary appointment of Commissioner of Education for Ireland.

He visited America in 1867 as delegate to the Old School Presbyterian Assembly of the United States at Cincinnati, Ohio. During his visit he preached for the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, then worshipping on Nineteenth street, and received a call as pastor which he accepted after his return to Ireland. His work in this church resulted in a new church edifice erected in 1873 at a cost of over $1,000,000, the largest Presbyterian church in New York City; the Romeyn chapel on Seventy-fourth street; a mission on Sixty-third street; a Chinese mission on East Fifty-ninth street, and numerous other missions and charitable institutions supported by annual contributions from the parent church of over $100,000. In January, 1898, he resigned the pastorate on account of increasing age, but withdrew his resignation upon the earnest demand of the congregation, which promised him such assistance as might be required. He was chancellor of the University of the City of New York, 1881-91; a member of the council, 1875-98; a trustee of Princeton Seminary, 1859-83; of the College of New Jersey, 1868-98; of Wells College, Aurora, New York, and of Wellesley College, Massachusetts. He was a member of the Presbyterian Board of Church Erection; chairman of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and chairman of the committee on church extension, New York Presbytery. He was a member of the New York Historical Society. He received the degree of A. B. from Belfast in 1846; of D. D. from Washington and Jefferson College in 1865; of LL. D. from Washington and Lee University, and from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1885, and from Trinity College, Dublin, in 1890; and of S. T. D. from Columbia in 1886.

His published works include "Family Prayers for Four Weeks" (1868); "Prayers for Home Reading" (1873); "God's Word Through Preaching" (1875); "Familiar Talks to Boys" (1876); and "A Christian Home" (1883). Dr. Hall died at Bangor, County Down, Ireland, September 17, 1898, and the remains were returned to America and buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City.

He was married, June 15, 1852, to Emily, daughter of Lyndon Bolton, of Dublin, Ireland, and of their children, Robert William, became Professor of Analytical Chemistry in the University of the City of New York; Richard John, Professor of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, died in Santa Barbara, California, January 23, 1897; Thomas Cuming, became Professor of Theology in Union Theological Seminary, New York City; Bolton, was graduated at Princeton in 1875; Emily C. was the only daughter.

VANDERBILT, Cornelius,

Man of Large Affairs.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, who displayed masterly abilities in the establishment and conduct of transportation lines both on land and sea, was born in Port Richmond, Staten Island, New York, May 27, 1794, son of Cornelius and Phoebe (Hand) Vanderbilt. His first ancestor in America, Jan Aertsen Ven der Bilt, emigrated from Holland, and settled on a farm near Flatbush, Long Island, New York, about 1650. His father removed to Stapleton, Staten Island, and Cornelius attended the common schools and worked on the farm until 1811, when, with one hundred dollars borrowed from his mother, he purchased a boat and engaged in ferrying the laborers at work on the government fortfications between Staten Island and New York. In 1815 in partnership with his brother-in-law, Captain John De Forest, he built the schooner "Charlotte," and in 1817 became captain of a steamboat plying between

New York and Philadelphia on the canal. He removed to Elizabethport, and later to New Brunswick, where he conducted the hotel in connection with the steamboat, and in 1827 leased the Elizabethport and New York ferry, which he successfully managed.

He gradually extended his operations, and came to be the foremost of his day in water transportation. He established steamboat lines on Long Island sound and on the Hudson river, and in July, 1851, established a route to San Francisco *via* Nicaragua. In 1853 he sold his steamers to the Nicaragua Transit Company, and in 1855 established a line of steamers between New York and Havre. In May, 1862, when the government was in need of fast steamers for cruising the Atlantic in search of Confederate commerce destroyers and blockade runners, he offered to sell to it the "Vanderbilt," the fastest steamer afloat, which had cost him $800,000 and when the Navy Department hesitated to make an offer for the vessel, owing to the fact that the machinery was placed above deck, he suggested in a letter to W. O. Bartlett dated May 14, 1863, that Commodore Robert F. Stockton, retired, and two active commanders in the United States navy, determine a valuation, adding: "If this will not answer, will the government accept her as a present from their humble servant?" He received no reply to his communication, and subsequently, when long-range cannon came into use, the government accepted "the gift." In 1864, when the State Department, through J. C. Derby, dispatch agent to New York, delivered to Mr. Vanderbilt a resolution which had been passed "presenting the thanks of Congress to Cornelius Vanderbilt for a gift of the steamship 'Vanderbilt,'" approved, January 28, 1864, by President Lincoln, Speaker Colfax and Vice-President Hamlin, Mr. Vanderbilt, after carefully reading the resolutions, is reported to have said, "Congress be ——! I never gave that ship to Congress. When the government was in great straits for a suitable vessel of war, I offered to give the ship if they did not care to buy it; however, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Welles think it was a gift, and I suppose I shall have to let her go." The gold medal ordered to be struck to "fitly embody an attestation of the nation's gratitude for the gift" was delivered in 1865.

Mr. Vanderbilt sold all his steamboat interests in 1859, when sixty-five years of age, and engaged in speculation in Wall street, purchasing shares in the New York & Harlem and New York & New Haven railroads at low prices. He successfully operated a corner in Norwich & Worcester railroad stock; was elected president of the New York & Harlem railroad in 1863, and in 1864 managed a corner in the stock of the Hudson River railroad, uniting it with the Harlem railroad. In 1867 he became president of the New York Central railroad, and in 1869 of the consolidated New York Central & Hudson River railroad. He placed one thousand miles of track; established new fast trains; built new stations; adopted a four-track system; and made the railroads under his control one of the great trunk line systems of the country. He endeavored to corner the stock of the Erie railway, and thus gain complete control of the railroad system in the State, but failed, and the road passed into the hands of Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr. In 1868 he organized and consolidated his railroad interests between New York and Chicago. He was also interested in the Western Union Telegraph Company and other valuable stocks, and at the time of his death, his fortune was estimated variously at from $60,000,000 to $100,000,000. He gave $50,000 for the property and buildings of the Mercer Street Church, which became the Church of the Strangers, New York City, and presented the same

to the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, in trust, and soon after, probably through the suggestion of Dr. Deems and Bishop McTyeire, he founded the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, at a cost of $1,000,000, which gift was liberally supplemented by gifts from his son and grandsons.

Mr. Vanderbilt was married (first) in 1813, to Sophia Johnson, who died in 1868; he was married (second) in 1869, to Frances Crawford, of Mobile, Alabama. By his will he bequeathed to his eldest son, William Henry Vanderbilt, nine-tenths of his entire fortune, leaving $11,000,000 to the latter's four sons, and $4,000,000 to his own daughters. In selecting names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York University, October, 1900, the name of Cornelius Vanderbilt (1794-1877), was one of the six named in "Class B, Business Men," and received twenty-nine votes, the largest number in the class. He died in New York City, to which he removed in 1813, January 4, 1877.

CULLUM, George W.,

Military Engineer, Author.

General George Washington Cullum, perhaps the most distinguished military engineer of the Civil War period, was born in New York City, February 25, 1809, son of Arthur and Harriet (Sturges) Cullum, and grandson of Arthur and Rebecca Cullum.

He was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1833, the third in his class, and was assigned to the engineer corps by reason of his high standing. He was successively promoted, reaching the rank of captain July 7, 1838. His first engineering service was in the construction of government works at New London, Connecticut, and Boston, Massachusetts. He organized pontoon trains for use in the Mexican War, and was instructor of practical military engineering at West Point from 1848 to 1855. He then superintended government works at New York City, Charleston, South Carolina; New Bedford, Massachusetts; Newport, Rhode Island; and New London, Connecticut, 1855-61. He was ordered to Washington, April 9, 1861, as aide-de-camp to General Winfield Scott, then commander-in-chief of the army, and was promoted to major of engineers, August 6, 1861. Upon the resignation of General Scott, October 31, 1861, Major Cullum was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and assigned to duty as chief engineer of the Department of the Missouri. On November 18, 1861, he was made chief of staff to General H. W. Halleck, commanding the Department of Missouri. Here his chief found him invaluable in directing engineering operations on the western rivers, preparatory to offensive operations into Kentucky and Tennessee, in order to throw the Union forces between the eastern and western armies of the Confederacy. He commanded at Cairo, Illinois, at the junction of the Ohio river with the Mississippi, and directed the construction of the works in the siege of Corinth, and accompanied General Halleck to Washington, July 23, 1862, when that officer was made general-in-chief of the United States armies. Here he was employed in inspecting and studying fortifications, and examining engineering devices, and served on various engineer boards. He also served on the United States Sanitary Commission, 1861-64. In 1864 when Nashville became a base of operations for the western army in the campaign against Atlanta, he projected the necessary fortifications. On September 8, 1864, he was ordered to West Point as superintendent of the Military Academy. He received brevets, March 13, 1865, as colonel, brigadier-general and major-general in the regular army, for meritorious services during the war, and was mus-

P. L. Brown

tered out of the volunteer service September 1, 1866.

He left West Point, August 28, 1866, and served on various boards for national defence, 1867-74. On January 13, 1874, he was retired from active service on account of age, and thereafter devoted himself to literary, scientific and military study. He was vice-president of the American Geographical Association, 1874; president of the Geographical Literary Society, 1880-92, and a member of various other organizations including the Century Association and the Union Club of New York City. He prepared "A Memoir of Military Bridge with Indian Rubber Pontoons" for the United States army in 1847-48. He published a translation of Duparcq's "Elements of Military Art and History" (1863); "Systems of Military Bridges" (1863); "Sketch of Major-General Richard Montgomery of the Continental Army" (1876); "Campaigns and Engineers of the War of 1812-15" (1879); "Historical Sketch of the Fortification Defences of Narragansett Bay since the Founding in 1638 of the Colony of Rhode Island" (1884); and "Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, from its establishment, March 16, 1802, to 1890, with an Early History of the United States Military Academy" (3rd edition, 3 vols., 1891).

He was married, September 23, 1875, to Elizabeth, daughter of John C. Hamilton, and widow of General Henry Wager Halleck. In conjunction with his wife, Mr. Cullum gave to the New York Cancer Hospital, New York City, $200,000, and made liberal benefactions to other charities. By his will he bequeathed over a quarter of a million dollars to the United States Military Academy, to build the fine memorial hall, now known by his name. He died in New York City, February 29, 1892.

VROOM, Peter D.,

Lawyer, Jurist, Governor.

Hon. Peter D. Vroom, LL. D., was born in the township of Hillsborough, Somerset county, New Jersey, December 12, 1791. He was of Dutch extraction. His father, Colonel Peter D. Vroom, an old and highly respected citizen of Somerville, was born in 1745, lived in New York during early life, and married Elsie Bogert, also of Dutch origin. At the commencement of the Revolutionary War, Colonel Vroom was among the first to raise a military company, and served throughout the struggle rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He held various county offices, such as clerk of the pleas, sheriff, and justice of the peace, and served a long term in the Assembly and in the Council. An honored elder in the Dutch church, he lived to see his son Governor of the State, and died in 1831, full of years and honors.

Peter D. Vroom received his preparatory education at Somerville Academy, and became a student in Columbia College, New York, in 1806, graduating two years later. He read law with George McDonald, of Somerville; was licensed as an attorney in May, 1813, and as counsellor in 1816; twelve years later he was called to be a sergeant. He began practice at Schooley's Mountain, Morris county, but after eighteen years removed to Hackettstown, where he remained two years then transferring his office to Flemington. In these places he enjoyed a fair practice, and laid the foundation of his subsequent reputation. During his residence at Flemington he married Miss Dumont, a daughter of Colonel Dumont, of Somerset county, whose sister was the wife of Frederick Frelinghuysen. In 1820 he made another removal, returning to his native county and opening his office in Somerville, where he lived for more than twenty years.

Politically a Federalist, he did not participate actively in political movements until 1824, when he became an ardent supporter of General Jackson, being especially attracted to that statesman by his famous letter to President Monroe deprecating partisanship in the selection of a national cabinet. During the years 1826, 1827 and 1829 he served as a member of the Assembly from Somerset county, and in the last named year he was elected Governor. At that time the Governor was also Chancellor and Ordinary. He was reëlected in the two succeeding years, but in 1832 was defeated by Mr. Southard. In 1833, 1834 and 1835 he was again elected, but in 1836 declined renomination on account of impaired health. His decisions in the Court of Chancery during these years tended to establish securely the character imparted to the court by his predecessor, Chancellor Williamson, and, for most part, stand unquestioned to the present day. After retiring from the gubernatorial chair he resumed practice at Somerville, but in 1837 he was absent for several months in Mississippi, having been appointed by President Van Buren one of three commissioners to adjust land reserve claims under the Choctow Indian treaty. In 1838 he became a candidate for Congress and was elected, but owing to irregularities in some of the returns failed to receive the Governor's commission. The matter was long and bitterly contested, and eventually a decision was rendered in his favor, Congress going behind the broad seal of the State, and ascertaining that Mr. Vroom had received a clear majority. This contest is known as the "broad seal war." At the expiration of his congressional term he made Trenton his home, and, his first wife having died, he married a daughter of General Wall. When, in 1844, a convention assembled to revise the State constitution, he sat as a delegate from his native county, served as chairman of the committee on the legislative department, and labored conspicuously throughout the work of revision. In 1848 he was associated with Henry W. Green, Stacy G. Potts and William L. Dayton in bringing the statutes into conformity with the new constitution, and in consolidating the numerous supplements. Chief Justice Green's term expiring, Mr. Vroom was nominated by Governor Fort as his successor, and the Senate promptly confirmed the nomination, but he declined.

In 1853 he accepted the mission to the Court of Prussia, and resided in Berlin until 1857, when he was recalled at his own request and returned to the practice of his profession. A difficult question with which he was called upon to deal while in Prussia was the claim of certain Prussian subjects who after naturalization as American citizens had returned to their native country, for protection against the military law of Prussia. Our government refused protection on the ground that if such citizens returned voluntarily to the jurisdiction of the country whose laws they had broken prior to naturalization as Americans, they must suffer the consequences of their unlawful acts. To convince those who had fallen under punishment and looked to him for relief of the justice of this principle, was no easy matter, but Mr. Vroom managed the difficult task with great judgment and success. In 1860 he was placed upon the electoral ticket by the Breckinridge and Lane party, but was defeated. While earnestly opposed to the measures of the northern Abolitionists, he was just as strongly opposed to the secession doctrines of the southern extremists. In the Peace Conference which met at Washington on February 4, 1861, he was one of the nine representatives from New Jersey, and was a member of the committee composed of one representative from each State, to which were referred the various

propositions for the restoration of harmony and preservation of the Union. This committee, after many long and protracted sessions, at which Mr. Vroom was a punctual, faithful and active attendant, reported on February 15th, but only failure resulted. The causes of this failure were thus stated by him in an address to the voters of New Jersey, published in 1862:

> Radical politicians everywhere opposed the adjustment. The Union men in the border States were earnest in their entreaties. They foresaw and foretold with almost prophetic distinctness what would be the results of a failure. The Crittenden resolutions, the propositions of the Peace Convention, either, if agreed to by Congress, might have saved the country. But secessionists in the South opposed them. The radicals of the North and East opposed them. The great Republican party, everywhere, with some honorable exceptions, were unwilling to abandon their platform. They insisted it should be carried out to the letter, no matter what might be the consequences. Some assured the people that there was no danger; that everything would be quieted in thirty days, or a few weeks; others did not hesitate to say that bloodletting would be of service to the nation.

Herein appear the grounds upon which he opposed the measures of the Lincoln administration. During the excitement over the compulsory draft in July, 1863, he made a speech to a large assembly in Somerset county, which was the means of calming passion and promoting obedience to the law, urging with great eloquence and force that the people were not the judges of the constitutionality of a law. He was a supporter of General McClellan for President in 1864, and his able and earnest efforts contributed greatly to the success of that ticket in New Jersey. In 1868 he was an elector on the Seymour and Blair ticket. Upon the death of his eldest son he took up his office of State Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court. For several years he was one of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund. In religious faith he was of the Dutch Reformed church, in which for many years he was a ruling elder. He was a vice-president of the American Colonization and Bible Societies. His degree of LL. D. he received from the College of New Jersey in 1850. Possessing vigorous constitution and iron frame, he continued to prosecute his profession with undiminished powers until within a very short period of his death, which occurred November 18, 1874.

BELMONT, August,

Financier, Diplomat.

August Belmont was born in Alzey, in the Palatinate Rhenish Prussia, December 6, 1816. His father was a wealthy landed proprietor, and gave his son an excellent education. The boy, when he was fourteen years old, went into the service of the Rothschilds at Frankfort-on-the-Main, beginning without a salary, and his first duties being to sweep out the offices. Under the tutelage of the princely bankers he developed a remarkable aptitude for financial affairs, and after three years he was transferred to the branch house at Naples, where he successfully carried on important negotiations with the papal government. He gave his leisure time to studying paintings in the galleries and palaces of Naples. After remaining in Naples three years, he went to Havana to look after the Rothschilds' interests in Cuba, and from Havana he went on to New York City to assume charge of the interests of the Rothschilds in America, and established himself in business as a banker.

In 1837 Mr. Belmont rented a small office in Wall street, and laid the foundation of the banking house of August Belmont & Company. He was then twenty-one years old, with six years business experience, and a boundless ambition. He met with rivalry and opposition, but as

his bills of exchange were on the Rothschilds, he maintained his stand. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States, joined the Democratic party, and voted for Polk and Dallas in 1844. In the same year the Austrian government appointed him consul-general of that empire for the United States, and he held this post until 1850, when he resigned, owing to his disapproval of the manner in which Austria treated Kossuth and the Hungarians. He was sent to Holland in 1853 as Charge d'Affairs, and the next year was appointed resident minister by President Pierce, and made for himself a reputation as a diplomat by securing to the United States the privilege of sending consuls to the colonies of the Dutch East Indies. At the close of President Pierce's administration Mr. Belmont returned to New York City.

During the controversy that preceded the Civil War, Mr. Belmont counselled peace and compromise. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, at Charleston, in 1860, and there supported Senator Stephen A. Douglas, for the presidential nomination, later he was elected chairman of the National Democratic Committee by the convention that met at Baltimore and nominated Douglas and Johnson. He declared that the election of Lincoln was no excuse for dissolving the Union, and he used all his influence with the moderate statesmen of the Southern States, begging them not to follow the example of South Carolina; he also proposed compromise measures to the Republican leaders. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, Mr. Belmont became as strongly interested in prosecuting the war as he had previously been in endeavoring to prevent it. He aided in recruiting the first German regiment in New York, and on May 15, 1861, presented it with a flag. In opening the Democratic National Convention of 1864, he spoke strongly in favor of a change in the administration, but even more strongly in favor of prosecuting the war for the maintenance of the Union. Mr. Belmont continued as chairman of the Democratic National Committee after the campaign of 1864, and opened the convention of 1868 which nominated Seymour and Blair. In 1872, when Horace Greeley, the nominee of the Liberal Republicans, was accepted by the Democrats as their candidate, Mr. Belmont resigned from the committee and retired from active political life, and thereafter gave his principal attention to literature and art. In 1850 he expended $200,000 for a collection of paintings by old Dutch and Spanish masters.

Early in his residence in New York, Mr. Belmont was the challenged party in a duel brought about by his championing a lady, an entire stranger, in whose behalf he resented a real or fancied insult. Duelling was then in fashion, and Belmont accepted the challenge. He was wounded in the left leg below the knee, and his opponent was shot through the heart. The young banker, in 1849, was married to the innocent cause of the duel, Caroline Slidell Perry, a daughter of Commodore Matthew C. Perry, and niece of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, the hero of Lake Erie. They had four sons: Perry, August, Oliver Hazard Perry, and Raymond; and one daughter, who married S. S. Howland. He died in New York City, November 24, 1890.

DALY, Charles P.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Charles Patrick Daly was born in New York City, October 31, 1816, the son of a master carpenter who emigrated from Omagh, in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1814, and settled in New York City.

He was educated in a parish school, and upon the death of his father came to the United States, settling in Savannah,

Georgia, where he served as a clerk. Becoming discontented by reason of ill treatment, he shipped before the mast and followed the sea for three years. Upon returning to New York he became apprenticed to a quill manufacturer, and while serving his time devoted his evenings to study. His connection with a debating society led him to form the acquaintance of William Soule, a well-known lawyer, who induced him to take up the study of law, offering him a clerkship in his office and a salary of $150 the first year. Within three years he passed a successful examination and, the seven-year rule being suspended by the court, he was admitted to practice in 1839 and formed a partnership with Thomas L. McElrath, afterward a partner with Horace Greeley in the founding of the New York "Tribune."

In 1843 Mr. Daly was elected to the State Assembly, and he declined a nomination as representative in the Twenty-ninth Congress, in the following year. The same year he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was successively reappointed as his own successor until 1846, when the position was made elective and the voters continued him on the bench. In 1857 he was elected first judge, and in 1871, when the term was lengthened to fourteen years, all parties placed his name on their respective tickets and he was unanimously elected, and served until 1885, when he was obliged to retire under the law of age limit. He served as Chief Justice of the court during the last twenty-eight years of his service. The bench and bar of New York made the occasion of his retirement a public ovation, and presented him with appropriate resolutions and the gavel he had so long wielded, encased in gold and duly inscribed. Upon retiring from the bench he established himself in chambers and had a large and lucrative practice.

He was a firm friend and judicious advisor of the Lincoln administration during the Civil War, and was consulted on important legal state matters, including the rendition of Mason and Slidell, the Confederate Commissioners, who had been taken from a British vessel by Commodore Wilkes. He was lecturer on law in Columbia College, 1860-75; president of the American Geographical Society from 1866; an honorary member of the Royal Geographical Society of London, England, of the Berlin Geographical Society, and of the Imperial Geographical Society of Russia, and aided efficiently in promoting exploration and polar research. He was also a member of the New York State Constitutional Convention of 1867; of the New York Historical Society; of the Philosophical Society of Pennsylvania; of the Century Association, and of St. Patrick's Society, of which he was president for many years. In 1895 he was chosen to respond on behalf of the delegates to the address of welcome to them by the president, the Duke of York, at the opening of the World's Geographical Congress at London, England. In 1860 Columbia College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D.

He published "Historical Sketch of the Judicial Tribunals of New York from 1623 to 1846" (1855); "History of Naturalization and of Its Laws in Different Countries" (1860); "Are Southern Privateersmen Pirates?" (1862); "Original History of Institutions for the Promotion of Useful Arts by Industrial Exhibitions" (1864); "When was the Drama Introduced in America" (1864); "Reports of Cases in the Court of Common Pleas, City and County of New York" (13 vols., 1868-87); "First Settlement of the Jews in North America" (1875, revised 1893); "What We Know of Maps and Map Making before the time of Mercator" (1879); "The History of Phy-

sical Geography; and The Common Law; its Origin, Sources, Nature and Development, and What the State has done to Improve Upon It" (1894). He died at Sag Harbor, New York, August 19, 1899.

CHAPIN, Edwin H.,

Leader for Social Betterment.

The Rev. Edwin Hubbell Chapin whose name is commemorated in that beautiful charity, the Chapin Home for Aged and Indigent Men and Women, was born in Washington county, New York, December 29, 1814. During his boyhood his parents removed to Burlington, Vermont, and he obtained an excellent education in the schools of that city. Later he removed to Troy, New York, where he pursued a course of study in law, after which he took up his residence in Utica, New York.

At Troy, having decided upon a ministerial instead of a legal career, he accepted a position as editor of a periodical publication established in the interests of the Universalists, in whose faith he had become interested. During his leisure periods he devoted his attention to the study of theology and ecclesiastical history, and was ordained a Universalist clergyman in the year 1837. His first pastorate was in Richmond, Virginia, and at the expiration of three years he was called to a pastorate in Charlestown, Massachusetts, which he served faithfully for six years. In 1847 he was associated with Hosea Ballou in ministering to the congregation of a Universalist church in Boston, but the following year was offered the pastorate of the Fourth Universalist Church of New York City, which he accepted, and which pulpit he filled until the close of his life. The church at that time was in the neighborhood of the City Hall, but this site not being perfectly satisfactory to the parishoners, and not proving adequate to accommodate the increasing number of people who came to hear Mr. Chapin preach, they secured the building known as the Dusseldorf Gallery, on Broadway, near Bleecker street, where Mr. Chapin preached to large audiences, and proved a wonderful power for good. A number of years later another removal was necessary, owing to the fact that at every service people were standing, unable to secure seats, and in 1866 the congregation removed to the Church of the Divine Paternity, at Forty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, where Dr. Chapin continued to preach until his death.

As an author, he possessed powers that distinguished him from other preachers, and his sermons evidenced intellectual study and culture. He was eloquent, brilliant and forceful, possessed the magnetism that drew men to him, and was an active factor in the saving of many souls. As a citizen, he was public-spirited and progressive, and was a keen and interested worker in various undertakings of a benevolent, patriotic or religious character. He was a member of many important societies and public organizations, a trustee of Bellevue Medical College and Hospital, and for a long time editor of the "Christian Leader." He published a number of works, including the following: "Hours of Communion" (New York, 1844); "Discourses on the Lord's Prayer" (1850); "Characters in the Gospels" (1852); "Moral Aspects of City Life" (1853); "Discourses on the Beatitudes" (1853); "True Manliness" (New York, 1854); "Duties of Young Men" (1855); "The Crown of Thorns—A Token for the Suffering" (1860); "Living Words" (Boston, 1861); "The Gathering," which was the memorial of a meeting of the Chapin family (Springfield, Massachusetts, 1862). A most beautiful charity, the Chapin Home for Aged and Indigent Men and Women, reared in

his memory, became a monument to the esteem and honor in which he was held. His death occurred in New York City, December 27, 1880, his health having been feeble during the latter years of his life.

DURYÉE, Abram,

Civil War Soldier, Municipal Official.

General Abram Duryée, born in New York City, April 29, 1815, came of soldierly stock. His father and two uncles were officers in the United States army in the War of 1812, and his grandfather was a soldier in the War of the American Revolution, and one of the prisoners confined for a time in the old sugar house on Liberty street, when New York was in possession of the British.

Abram Duryée received a high school education, engaged in business, and became wealthy through dealing in mahogany. When eighteen years old he joined the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment New York State Militia, and in 1838 transferred his membership to the Twenty-seventh (afterward Seventh) Regiment. In 1849 he had risen from private to the rank of colonel of the Seventh Regiment, which position he held for fourteen years, commanding the regiment in five desperate riots. He was wounded in the Astor Place riot, and his prompt action suppressed a serious outbreak, but not without the loss of some lives.

In 1861 he was among the first to recruit volunteers for the suppression of the rebellion and as early as April had raised the Fifth Regiment New York Volunteers ("Duryée's Zouaves") within a week. He at once led his command to the front, participating in the first important battle of the war at Big Bethel, Virginia, June 10, 1861. After the disastrous defeat, he superseded General Pierce as commander of the brigade. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers in August, 1861, and was in command of his brigade at Cedar Mountain, Thoroughfare Gap, the second Bull Run, and Chantilly. At South Mountain and Antietam he commanded Ricketts's division, when General Ricketts succeeded Hooker in command of the corps. After this he was absent for a time on furlough, and on returning to the army he resigned in January, 1863, upon finding an officer of inferior rank assigned to his command, and his request for reinstatement not regarded. At the close of the war he was brevetted major-general of volunteers for distinguished services. He was afterward elected colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment, National Guard State of New York, and brigadier-general in command of the Fourth Brigade, New York State Militia, but declined both commissions.

He was appointed Police Commissioner of New York in 1873, and commanded the police force in its action against the assembled communists in Tompkins Square in 1874, when they were driven from the public streets and subsequently thoroughly quelled.

He was dock-master, 1884-87. His pension of thirty dollars per month granted by the Federal government was increased by act of Congress to one hundred dollars per month in February, 1890. He was a member of the New York Historical Society, and of the St. Nicholas Society. He died in New York City, September 27, 1890.

BRACE, Charles L.,

Philanthropist, Newsboys' Friend.

Charles Loring Brace, who was deeply interested in all philanthropic movements, but who believed that the most fruitful field in which the reformer and philanthropist could labor was among the children of the poor, and whose interest in the problem to which he devoted the best efforts of his life was awakened somewhat by chance, was born at Litchfield,

Connecticut, June 19, 1826, son of John Pierce Brace, principal of the Hartford Female Seminary, and afterward editor of the Hartford "Courant," one of the oldest and best of New England journals, which reached its highest reputation under his management. It was said of John P. Brace that few men of the time exerted a wider influence than he in all that was best in the lives of American women.

Charles Loring Brace was graduated at Yale College in 1846, at the age of twenty, studied theology at the Yale Divinity School and at the Union Theological Seminary, and entered the ministry. Four years after his graduation, when twenty-four years old, he made a pedestrian tour in the company of Frederick Law Olmsted, afterward the eminent landscape architect, through Great Britain and Ireland, and visited Paris, Belgium, and the Rhine, and under the title of "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England," an account of this journey was published by Mr. Olmsted. Mr. Brace spent a winter in study in Berlin, and afterward visited Hungary. He was the first American to pass through the interior of that country, and he had an experience in the course of his visit which proved embarrassing. Arrested on suspicion of being a secret agent of the Hungarian revolutionists in America, he was imprisoned, and it was only by accident that he was able to communicate with the American chargé d'affaires at Vienna and procure his release. On a journey which he afterward took through Switzerland, Italy, England and Ireland, he began a special study of the conditions of the masses in European countries and of the schools, prisons and reformatory institutions.

Returning to the United States when he was twenty-six years old, his attention was called to the miserable condition of the poorest classes in the city of New York, especially the immigrants, and, in coöperation with Mr. Pease, Mrs. Olin and others, set out to aid them. Five Points was then the most degraded district of the city, and good work was done there by Mr. Brace and his associates. He also labored among the prisons, hospitals and almshouses, on Blackwell's Island, where the criminal and unfortunate were sent. It was not long, however, before he discovered that much of the work among the adults was hopeless, and that little could be accomplished of permanent benefit to New York in any labor which did not especially include the children of the poor. Among the children he believed the most effective work could be done, and he joined with others in forming the Children's Aid Society. This was in 1853, when he was twenty-seven years old, and he was made the secretary and principal executive officer. A year later he founded, outside of this society, the first newsboys' lodging house in America, which, in fitting memory of its founder, is known as the "Brace Memorial Lodging-House." Through the means of the Children's Aid Society up to the time of his death, seventy-five thousand homeless, friendless children had been transplanted from the streets of New York to homes in the far west; three hundred thousand children had been trained in its industrial schools; and in its lodging house for boys, and girls' temporary homes, two hundred thousand boys and girls found a refuge, and were helped to employment and homes. In 1856 Mr. Brace attended the International Convention of Children's Charities in London, and made a third visit to Europe in 1865, to investigate the sanitary methods of the great cities. His fourth visit was as a delegate to the International Prison Congress, which met in London in 1872.

During all the subsequent years of his life he maintained his interest in philanthropic endeavor, while traveling much and writing many books, namely; "Hun-

gary in 1851" (1852); "Home Life in Germany" (1853); "The Norse Folk" (1857); "Short Sermons to Newsboys" (1861); "Races of the Old World" (1863); "The New West" (1868); "The Dangerous Classes of New York, and Twenty Years' Work Among Them" (3d. ed., 1880); "Free Trade as Promoting Peace and Good-will Among Men" (1879); "Guesta Christa, or, a History of Humane Progress under Christianity" (3d. ed., 1885), and "The Unknown God" (1889).

He died at Campfer, Switzerland, August 11, 1890. Shortly after his death an endowment fund, in connection with the Children's Aid Society, was established to his memory, known as the "Brace Memorial Fund."

PIERREPONT, Edwards,

Lawyer, Jurist, Diplomat.

Edwards Pierrepont, a distinguished New York lawyer and jurist, was a native of Connecticut, born at North Haven, March 4, 1817, son of Giles Pierrepont and Eunice, daughter of Jonathan Munson, and great-grandson of Joseph Pierrepont, who settled in North Haven, his father having given a valuable property to the town for public use. The progenitor of the family in this country, John Pierrepont, was the younger son of a great family in Nottingham, England, and came to the United States in 1650, settling at Roxbury, now a suburb of Boston, Massachusetts. Six years after coming to America, he purchased three hundred acres of land in Roxbury, and there married Miss Stow, of Kent, England, who was the mother of his son James, one of the chief founders and promoters of Yale College.

Edwards Pierrepont was prepared for college by the Rev. Noah Porter (afterward president of Yale College), and entered that institution and graduated with the class of 1837, receiving one of the highest class honors, that of class orator. In 1840 he was graduated from the New Haven Law School. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Columbus, Ohio, in partnership with P. C. Wilcox of that city. In 1846 he permanently located in New York City, where he had resided for some time. In 1857 he was elected judge of the Superior Court of that city, and resigned in 1860 in order to resume his practice. Judge Pierrepont took a deep and patriotic interest in the Civil War. His first speech, and which brought him prominently before the public, was made a year and a half before the outbreak of hostilities, in which he forecast the dreadful struggle. He was one of the most active members of the noted Union Defence Committee, and, when the Massachusetts troops were attacked in Baltimore, in April, 1861, and all communication with the national capital cut off, Judge Pierrepont was selected as one of a committee of three to make their way as best they could to Washington, his associates being William M. Evarts and Thurlow Weed. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln, in connection with General John A. Dix, to act as a commissioner to try the prisoners of state that were confined in the different forts of the United States. In 1864 he took a prominent part in the effective alignment of the War Democrats who favored the reëlection of Abraham Lincoln.

In 1867, Judge Pierrepont was elected a member of the convention for framing a new constitution for the State of New York, and served on the judiciary committee with great efficiency. He was also in the same year employed by Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, and Henry Stanbury, Attorney-General, to conduct the government prosecution against John H. Surratt, indicted for being a party to the murder of President

Lincoln. In 1868, President Grant appointed Judge Pierrepont to the position of United States Attorney for the District of New York, which he occupied until 1870, when he resigned. He at once became one of the most active members of the Committee of Seventy, formed to take action against the "ring frauds" in the New York City municipal government. In 1871, when the Texas & Pacific railroad was organized under charter by the United States, he was made a director, counsel, and treasurer of the road, and the following year visited Frankfort and London on business for the company. Judge Pierrepont was proffered the appointment of Minister to the Court of Russia by President Grant in May, 1873, but declined the honor. In 1875 he accepted the portfolio of Attorney-General of the United States in President Grant's cabinet. While filling this position he argued for the government all the more important cases, among which were the noted Arkansas Hot Spring case, and the Pacific railway case. He was also called upon by Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, to give an opinion upon a great question of international law in which were discussed the questions of nationality and acquired nationality, and his opinion gave him a wide reputation both in Europe and America. In 1876 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James. When President Grant visited Europe during the second year of Judge Pierrepont's mission, the latter named urged upon the Queen's ministers the propriety of according the same precedence to the former President of the United States that had been given to the ex-ruler of France. This was gracefully acceded to, and other countries followed the precedent set by Great Britain. While abroad, Judge Pierrepont devoted much attention to the financial system of England. He returned to the United States in 1878, and at once resumed the practice of his profession, at the same time taking an active interest in financial questions, and writing considerably upon the subject. In 1887 he wrote an article advocating an international treaty, claiming that by convention the commercial value of the silver dollar might be restored. He also published various orations and addresses. Judge Pierrepont was awarded the honorary degree of LL. D. from Columbian College, Washington, D. C., in June, 1871, and in 1873 Yale College conferred upon him the same degree. During his residence in London, Oxford bestowed upon him the degree of D. C. L., the highest honor the university confers. He died in New York City, March 6, 1892.

HARRIMAN, Edward Henry,

Capitalist, Financier.

Edward Henry Harriman was born at Hempstead, Long Island, February 25, 1848, son of Rev. Orlando and Cornelia (Neilson) Harriman, grandson of Orlando and Anna (Ingland) Harriman, and great-grandson of William Harriman, a native of Nottingham, England, and a member of the Worshipful Company of Stationers in London, who came to America in 1795 and settled in New York City. His father was a man of broad education, and as a young man served as junior principal of the academy at Ossining, New York. He took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, was assistant rector at Tarrytown, New York, and for five years was rector of old St. George's Church, at Hempstead, Long Island; his later years were passed in Jersey City, New Jersey.

Edward H. Harriman was educated at Trinity School, New York City, and in Jersey City, New Jersey. He began his business career as a clerk in a broker's office in Wall street, New York City. He manifested great aptitude for the details

of the business, and soon realized the possibilities of large financiering. At the age of twenty-two he opened a brokerage office in his own name and made his appearance on the floor of the Stock Exchange as a member and trader. In 1872, two years later, he founded the banking firm of Harriman & Company, with James and Lewis Livingston as partners, and his younger brother, William M. Harriman, subsequently became identified with the firm. Shortly after the year 1890 Mr. Harriman began to give his entire time and abilities to railroad interests, committing the banking business to his brother, William M. Harriman, with Nicholas Fish and Oliver Harriman (a cousin) as partners. From the outset, Edward H. Harriman was successful in his enterprises, and was recognized as an operator of remarkable foresight and judgment. His first active interest in railways grew out of his acquisition of stock in the Sodus Bay & Southern and the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain railroads, two small lines in northern New York, in both of which he became director. In 1883 he was elected a director of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and with which his service continued until his death. He was elected vice-president of the company in 1887, but resigned the position in 1890. In 1893 he participated in a reorganization of the Erie Railroad Company, undertaken by J. Pierpont Morgan, and his signal success in this transaction led him to devote his activities toward the constructive reorganization of other lines. Having made a thorough study of railways and railway management, he came to the conclusion that there was urgent necessity for their expansion and improvement—an enlargement of their capacity to serve the public. Many important roads were then in a demoralized financial condition, and some of them practically bankrupt. They were poorly equipped, and various western roads particularly were without adequate traffic on account of crop failures and a general paralysis of business. Mr. Harriman was made a director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in December, 1897, was elected chairman of its executive committee, May 23, 1898, and president, June 7, 1904, which offices he held until his death. The Union Pacific system was soon brought to comprise the Union Pacific, the Oregon Short Line, and the Oregon Railway & Navigation roads. After the death of Collis P. Huntington in 1900, the Union Pacific resources were used to secure the controlling interest in the Southern Pacific Company, this carrying control of the Central Pacific railway, the Oregon & California railroad, the Southern Pacific railroad, the South Pacific Coast railway, and Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad & Steamship Company, as well as many short feeder roads. Mr. Harriman became a director and chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific Company in April, 1901, and president on September 6, offices he also held until his death. The Southern Pacific Company also operated a line of boats from Galveston and New Orleans to New York. The services rendered by Mr. Harriman to the great region served by the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems directly, and indirectly to the entire country, are incalculable. While managing the immense interests of his systems so as to make them profitable, Mr. Harriman also devoted them to the service of the public, frequently without compensation. When San Francisco was visited by an earthquake and conflagration, he at once realized that the sufferers could be removed from hunger and suffering more quickly than they could be relieved by gathering and carrying supplies to them, and accordingly he removed two hundred thousand people and their belongings to the surrounding country. Besides a gen-

erous personal contribution, he ordered his railways to transport without cost the gifts of food and supplies which the American people sent to the stricken city, and in this way his railroads gave probably about a million dollars in free freight service.

In 1899, while planning an outing to Alaska for his family, Mr. Harriman conceived the idea of making it a scientific expedition. After consultation with the officers of the Washington Academy of Sciences, a number of noted scientists were made members of the party, among them five biologists and zoologists, three ornithologists, five botanists, three geologists, a glaciologist, an anthropologist, an entomologist, three artists, two physicians, a mining engineer, a forester, a geographer, two taxidermists and two photographers. Mr. Harriman bore the entire expense of the expedition, and published a record of its results in three sumptuous volumes. In 1903-04 Mr. Harriman was president of the New York State Commission appointed by Governor Odell to participate in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and in that capacity delivered one of the opening addresses. He was very fond of children, and the most conspicuous illustration of the practical character of this interest is the Boys' Club of New York, the oldest and largest club of its kind in the world, of which he was president from the time he organized it in 1876 until his death. He erected a club house at a cost of nearly $250,000, and habitually paid its financial deficits, at times amounting to more than a thousand dollars a month. In the club rooms ten thousand boys from the so-called slums of New York find free facilities for giving expression to their talents and ambitions, absolutely without any formal attempt at religious or moral instruction.

Unquestionably Mr. Harriman will be remembered as one of the most notable financiers and railroad men of the world. In boldness, broadness and accuracy of conception and in vigor and success of execution, he had no equal in contemporary business, and in the short span of years that his activities covered, no single individual in the world's financial and industrial history ever accomplished greater results or rendered more substantial public service in the development and administration of private enterprise. His brilliant achievements brought great honor to his name, but their price to him was death, for in the fullness of his success he died a martyr to labor and responsibility. No man of such character and accomplishments could escape opposition and criticism, but these to Mr. Harriman were but spurs to greater and better endeavors, and the great good he did in the promotion of commerce and the development of the resources of the West will be the measure by which his life's work will be tested. Personally Mr. Harriman was a congenial companion, a great favorite among his associates, and always a leader in whatever was going on in the club and social life of New York City.

Mr. Harriman married, at Ogdensburg, New York, September 10, 1879, Mary W., daughter of William J. Averell, who bore him six children. He had an intense love for the family circle, and he inculcated in his children a proper regard for the conventionalities of fine breeding, a due observance of their responsibilities towards the various charitable institutions of the metropolis. To carry out one of the plans initiated by him, Mrs. Harriman, within a few months after his death, conveyed to the State of New York from the Harriman estate ten thousand acres and the sum of $1,000,000 for the extension and development of a State park, which was designed through the assistance of other large gifts to preserve as a public park along the west bank of the Hudson river, one of the most picturesque landscapes in the world, extending from Fort Lee to

Theo. L. Cuyler

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Newburgh, over a distance of sixty miles. While Mr. Harriman maintained a city residence in New York, his country home was an estate of 25,000 acres at Arden, in the Ramapo Hills, Orange county, New York, where his death occurred, September 9, 1909.

CUYLER, Theodore L.,

Distinguished Divine.

From early manhood the Rev. Theodore Ledyard Cuyler, D. D., LL. D., devoted his labor, his thought and his energy to the uplifting of his fellow men, and his name and work formed the most important chapter in the history of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, New York.

He was born in Aurora, New York, January 10, 1822, and traced his descent from Huguenots and Hollanders who came to the shores of the New World at an early day. Members of the family were particularly prominent at the bar. His grandfather practiced with success in Aurora for many years, and his father, B. Ledyard Cuyler, also attained to an eminent position in the legal profession, but died at the early age of twenty-eight years. The care of the son fell to the mother, a woman of strong Christian character, who had marked influence upon the life of her son. She always cherished the hope that he might enter the ministry, and a little pocket Bible which she gave him he learned to read when four years of age. Others of the family hoped that he would become a lawyer, believing that he could attain distinction in that profession, and, while he had the mental ability to become eminent therein, he determined to enter a calling that led him into close contact with his fellow men. At the age of sixteen he became a student in Princeton College, and three years later was graduated with high honors. The following year was spent in Europe, where he formed the acquaintance of Thomas Carlyle, William Wordsworth and Charles Dickens, and his visits to those celebrated English writers were among the most pleasant memories of his life. Travel broadened his knowledge, and his mind was stored with many interesting reminiscences of the sights and scenes which he viewed when abroad. Upon his return, his father's family again urged him to become a member of the bar, but his mother's influence and other agencies in his life were stronger. When a young man he was asked to address a meeting in a neighboring village. Several inquirers professed a religious belief that evening, saying that the young man had made the way plain to them. This brought to him a recognition of his influence and power, and he resolved to devote his activities to the cause of the Master. His preparatory studies for the ministry were pursued in the Princeton Theological Seminary, where, on the completion of a three-years' course, he was graduated in May, 1846.

His first ministerial services after being licensed to preach was as supply to the church at Kingston, Pennsylvania, where he remained for six months. Not long afterward he accepted the charge of the Presbyterian church in Burlington, New Jersey, where his labors were so successful that it was felt he should be employed in a broader field. Accordingly, he left Burlington to take pastoral charge of the newly organized Third Presbyterian Church in Trenton, New Jersey, where he remained until the summer of 1853. In May of that year he received a call from the Shawmut Congregational Church in Boston, but declined it, and accepted a call from the Market Street Reformed Dutch Church in New York City, where he felt his field would be broader and more congenial by reason of the greater demands it would make

upon him. His work there at once attracted public attention. His earnestness, his clear reasoning, his logical arguments and his brilliant gifts of oratory, attracted large audiences, and his work among young men was particularly successful. For seven years he continued as pastor of that congregation, and in 1860 entered upon his important work in connection with the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, New York. The exodus from New York to Brooklyn was beginning to be felt about this time, and the need for better church accommodations in the latter city had long been so pressing as to engross the attention of many earnest Christians. A conference on the subject was held May 16, 1857, by a number of gentlemen connected with Dr. Spear's "South" Church, and it was decided to form a "new-school" church. Soon after its organization, Professor Roswell D. Hitchcock, of the Union Theological Seminary of New York, supplied the pulpit, and during his ministry there the church society, first numbering but forty-eight souls, increased so rapidly that the little brick chapel was found inadequate to contain the audiences. It was a season of spiritual awakening all over the land—the revival of 1858—and Park Church (as it was then known) shared in the general improvement and met the demand upon its accommodations by building an addition. In January of the following year (1859) Professor Hitchcock resigned, and was succeeded as pulpit supply by the Rev. Lyman Whiting, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, who six months later also resigned, and for an additional six months the congregation was without a regular minister.

About this time Dr. Cuyler was offered the pastorate, but the outlook of his own church was then so promising that he declined the call. Shortly afterward, however, the Dutch church began to falter in its project of planting its new edifice in the new and growing part of the city. With keen foresight, Dr. Cuyler anticipated the rapid change that was soon to transform unpopulated districts of Brooklyn, and believed that it would prove a splendid field for Christian labor. It was then he took into consideration the offer of the pastorate of the Park Church. He visited the Fort Greene section of Brooklyn, and then informed the committee which waited on him that if their congregation would purchase the plot at the corner of Lafayette avenue and Oxford street and erect thereon a plain edifice large enough to accommodate about two thousand people, he would accept the call. It seemed a great undertaking for the little congregation, with its membership of only one hundred and forty people, but the committee agreed to the proposition, and within ten days the purchase of the land was effected, at a cost of $12,000. At an additional cost of $42,000 there was erected a splendid stone structure, modeled after Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church, and having also the same seating capacity. Work began on the new edifice in the fall of 1860, and on March 12, 1862, the completed church was dedicated. This was practically the work of Dr. Cuyler, who in April, 1860, was formally installed as pastor.

He entered upon his work with an enthusiasm born of strong determination, firm convictions and noble purpose. His brilliant oratory soon attracted the attention of Brooklyn citizens, and his forceful utterances, showing forth the divine purpose, appealed to the understanding of thinking people. The church grew with marvelous rapidity, and as rapidly as possible Dr. Cuyler extended the field of his labors. In 1866 there were more than three hundred additions, and he felt that its growing strength justified the establishment of a mission. Accordingly, in

Warren street, the Memorial Mission School was organized, the direct outcome of which was the Memorial Presbyterian Church, which became one of the strongest and most prosperous in that section of the city. The Fort Greene Presbyterian Church also had its origin in one of Dr. Cuyler's mission schools which was established in 1861, with a membership of one hundred and twelve. The Classon Avenue Church was also another direct branch of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. In the twenty-five years following its incorporation, Dr. Cuyler's congregation contributed $70,000 to city missions, and its gifts as reported for the year 1888 exceeded $53,000. The Sunday school, the Young People's Association and the various charitable and benevolent organizations became important adjuncts of the church work. The church membership in 1890 was nearly 2,400, and the Sunday school numbered 1,600 ranking the third largest in the General Assembly.

With all these extensive and important undertakings under his supervision, Dr. Cuyler also did the work of pastor as well as of teacher and leader, and perhaps no man in the Christian ministry ever more endeared himself through the ties of love and friendship to his parishioners. For thirty years he remained pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, and then voluntarily severed his relations therewith. A feeling of the greatest sorrow was manifest throughout the congregation, many of whom had grown up under his active pastorate. On April 16, 1890, in the church parlors, a farewell reception was held, on which occasion a purse of $30,000 was presented to Dr. Cuyler—one thousand dollars for each year of his service as pastor, the gift indicating in unmistakable manner the love which his congregation bore for him.

However, his friends were not limited to his own congregation, for through his writings he had become known throughout the civilized world, and he had many admirers among those who have been helped by his earnest and inspiring words. He was a constant contributor to the religious journals of the country, including the "Christian Intelligencer," "Christian Work," "The Watchman," "Christian Endeavor World," "Evangelist" and "Independent." He prepared about four thousand articles for the press, and wrote seventy-five tracts, many of which were republished in English, German and Australian newspapers. In 1852 he published a volume entitled "Stray Arrows," containing selections of his newspaper writings. He was the author of eighteen published volumes, of which "Cedar Christian," "Heart Life," "Empty Crib," "Thought Hives," "Pointed Papers for the Christian Life," "God's Light on Dark Clouds" and "Newly Enlisted" were reprinted in England, where they had a large sale. The "Empty Crib" was published after the death of a beloved boy, nearly five years of age, and the subsequent loss of a beautiful and accomplished daughter was the occasion of his writing a marvelously touching production entitled "God's Light on Dark Clouds." In addition to the works mentioned, he was author of the following: "How to be a Pastor," "The Young Preacher," "Christianity in the Home," "Stirring the Eagle's Nest" and other sermons, and "Beulah Land." A selection from his writings, entitled "Right to the Point," was published in Boston. Six of his books were translated into Swedish and two into Dutch.

To a man of Dr. Cuyler's nature the needs of the world were ever manifest and elicited his most hearty, earnest and devoted coöperation. The great benevolent movements and reform measures received his aid, and he labored earnestly

in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association mission schools, the Children's Aid Association, the Five Points Mission, and the Freedmen; while his work in the National Temperance Society was a most potent influence in promoting temperance sentiment among those with whom he came in contact as teacher and preacher. He served as president of the National Temperance Society of America. In 1872 he went abroad as a delegate to the Presbyterian Assembly in Edinburg, Scotland, on which occasion he won the warm friendship of many eminent Presbyterian divines of Great Britain. His friends were drawn from the most cultured and intelligent, and these included Spurgeon, Gladstone, Dean Stanley, Dickens, Carlyle, Neal Dow, Lincoln, Horace Greeley and John G. Whittier.

In 1853 Dr. Cuyler was united in marriage to Annie E. Mathiot, a daughter of the Hon. Joshua Mathiot, a member of Congress from Ohio. Her labors ably supplemented and rounded out those of her husband. She was in hearty sympathy with him in all of his church work and in his efforts for the upbuilding of man, and in a no less forceful, but in a more quiet way, her influence was exerted for the benefit of God's children. From the time of his retirement from the ministry until near the close of his life Dr. Cuyler devoted his time to preaching and lecturing in colleges and to literary work. A monument to his splendid accomplishments is found in the Cuyler Chapel of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, which was named in his honor by the Young People's Association of that organization in 1892. A large mission church, seating one thousand people and erected in 1900 by the Lafayette Avenue Church, in Canton, China, was named the Theodore L. Cuyler Church. He died February 26, 1909.

ABELL, Arunah S.,

Old-Time Journalist.

Arunah S. Abell, one of the founders of the "Baltimore Sun," was born at East Providence, Rhode Island, August 10, 1806. His ancestors, who were of English extraction, were among the earliest settlers of the town of Seekonk. His grandfather, Robert Abell, served with distinction in the War of the Revolution, and Caleb, son of Robert Abell, and father of Arunah S. Abell, was quartermaster in the War of 1812, and upon his return to civil life at the close of the war, filled many positions of honor and trust.

After completing his short career in school Arunah S. Abell became clerk in a store, which he left at the age of sixteen to become an apprentice in the office of the Providence (Rhode Island) "Patriot." Later on he was foreman of a large printing office in Boston, and there mastered all the details of the business, his ambition being to become manager of the printing department of some public journal. Believing that New York would give him better opportunities, he went to that city with letters of introduction to newspaper owners, and secured employment. In New York he met two fellow-printers, William M. Swain and Azariah H. Simmons, who were also desirous of establishing themselves in the newspaper business as partners. The three decided upon Philadelphia, and on February 29, 1836, they brought into existence the Philadelphia "Public Ledger." At first the venture appeared to promise only failure, and some of the partners were discouraged, but Mr. Abell never faltered in the belief of ultimate success. Matters soon came to be more encouraging, and at the end of the year the proprietors began to look forward to the establishment of a similar paper in Baltimore. It is with the founding of the "Sun," of Baltimore, that Mr. Abell's name is particularly identified,

for from the first the management of it was put under his sole personal control. The first number was issued on May 17, 1837. Its success was assured from the beginning, and in a few years the firm erected its own building, and which was the first iron structure in this country. In 1864 the Philadelphia "Ledger" was sold by the surviving partners, Swain and Abell, and in 1868 Mr. Abell, by purchase, became sole proprietor of the Baltimore "Sun." Mr. Abell was noted for a clear, calm judgment in business matters; he had a genius for every-day affairs, and was almost infallible in the quickness of his comprehension and the accuracy of his conclusions. From the time he defined the policy of the "Sun" in its first issue, it never varied a hair's breadth from its character as an exponent of independent, non-partisan, clean, honest journalism, and free from sensationalism. The "Sun" has always been distinguished for its enterprise in the legitimate fields of news, and for the energy with which it surmounted all obstacles. Its manager always kept abreast of the times. He adopted the rotary press after the New York papers had rejected it. During the war with Mexico the "Sun" aided in establishing the pony-express, thus obtaining news from the seat of war often in advance of the official despatches, and Mr. Abell was also among the early promoters of the telegraph. He was largely interested in real estate in Baltimore and vicinity, and at the time of his death had built and owned a large number of business houses on leading commercial thoroughfares.

Mr. Abell died April 19, 1888. Unusual tributes of respect were paid to his memory by the mayor and city council, which adopted resolutions eulogizing in the strongest terms the useful and honorable career which had just been brought to a close. Fortunately for the cause of higher journalism, Mr. Abell's death did not leave the "Sun" in inexperienced or unworthy hands. For years before his death he had shared the labors and responsibilities of his position with his sons, Edwin F., George W. and Walter R. Abell, who had been carefully trained in the business from boyhood, and who for some time previous to his demise had been practically in charge of it.

DANA, Richard Henry,

Author.

Richard Henry Dana was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 15, 1787, son of Francis (1743-1811) and Elizabeth (Ellery) Dana. Richard H. Dana entered Harvard College in the class of 1808, but his participation in the "Rotten Cabbage Rebellion" of 1807 caused his dismissal, and he received a tardy A. B. degree in 1866. He continued his studies for two years at Newport, and then entered upon the study of law in the office of Francis Dana Channing, in Boston, and later with Robert Goodloe Harper, in Baltimore, Maryland. He was admitted to the bar in 1811, and opened an office in Cambridge, where he also engaged in politics as a Federalist, and was elected to the State Legislature.

In 1814 Mr. Dana joined the Anthology Club, and in 1815 became a contributor to the first numbers of the "North American Review," of which he was editor, with Professor E. T. Channing, in 1818-19. He established "The Idle Man" in New York, and published six numbers, 1821-22, when it was discontinued for want of support. "The Dying Raven," his first poem, written in 1825, was published by William Cullen Bryant in the "New York Review," and his first book, "Poems" (1827) was a literary, but not a financial success. In 1833 a volume of his "Poems and Prose Writings" appeared, and was partially republished in London in 1844 under the title of "The Buc-

caneer, and Other Poems." "The Buccaneer" was translated into German in 1856. He was brought up a Trinitarian Congregationalist, but afterward joined the Protestant Episcopal church. During the trinitarian agitation he contributed vigorous articles against Dr. Channing to "The Spirit of the Pilgrims," 1825-35. A new edition of "Poems and Prose Writings," in two volumes, including his principal contributions to the "North American Review," and making a complete collection of his works, appeared in 1850. He delivered courses of lectures on Shakespeare and the English poets in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other places, which have never been published. Notable among his prose writings are the stories "Tom Thornton" and "Paul Felton," and his essay on Kean's acting, which was first published in "The Idle Man," 1821-22. He received from Williams College the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1867.

He was married, in 1813, to Ruth Charlotte, daughter of John Wilson Smith, of Taunton, Massachusetts. She died in 1822, leaving four children, of whom Richard Henry was the second. His health not being strong, he lived a retired life, spending his winters in Boston and his summers at his country seat on Cape Ann. He died in Boston, Massachusetts, February 2, 1879.

ROEBLING, John A.,

Distinguished Civil Engineer.

John A. Roebling was one of the world's most famous civil engineers of his day, particularly famous as a projector and builder of wire bridges, and whose principal monuments are the great suspension bridges at Niagara Falls and that over the East river, connecting the cities of New York and Brooklyn.

Mr. Roebling was a native of Prussia, born in the city of Mulhausen, province of Thuringia, July 12, 1806. He received a thorough academic education, and then entered the Royal Polytechnic School in Berlin, from which he was graduated as a civil engineer. It is a noteworthy fact that during his student days he devoted much of his attention to the construction of suspension bridges, and made his investigations and theories the subject of his graduating thesis, a paper which attracted much attention, and no little adverse criticism on account of his venturing upon what was considered then an impracticable innovation. In compliance with the stern requirements of the Prussian government he served upon public works for three years following his graduation.

He came to the United States at the age of twenty-five, and located near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. At this time engineering effort was largely devoted to the improvement of inland transportation by means of a system of canals and slack water navigation of the rivers. Mr. Roebling directed his attention to this subject, and he began his labors on the Beaver river, a tributary of the Ohio. He subsequently became interested in a project for navigable water connection between the Ohio river and Lake Erie, but the project was abandoned because of the competition set in operation by the extensive building of railroads then begun. For a time Mr. Roebling was engaged in the service of the State of Pennsylvania in the location of a feeder for the Pennsylvania canal in the upper Allegheny river, and he was subsequently occupied surveying and locating the route of the Pennsylvania Central railway from Harrisburg across the mountains from Pittsburgh.

It was about this time that Mr. Roebling began to give his attention particularly to that department of engineering which soon made his name famous throughout the world. As early as 1844-45 he had successfully constructed an

aqueduct across the Allegheny river, on the principle of a suspension bridge with wire cables, encountering from its beginning to its completion and successful inauguration the determined opposition and contemptuous opprobrium of the engineering profession. During his residence in Pittsburgh he engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel wire, and there developed his wonderful knowledge of the nature and capabilities of wire which proved so important a factor in enabling him to work a revolution in bridge construction. His success in the aqueduct project instilled confidence, and to him was committed the construction of the suspension bridge over the Monongahela river at Pittsburgh, and he followed its successful completion with the building of four of the suspended aqueducts for the Delaware canal. He then (in 1851) began the building of the great railroad bridge over the Niagara river, and which at the time of its completion attracted the admiration and astonishment of the engineering talent of Europe as well as of America, as the longest suspension bridge in the world. This he followed equally successfully with the suspension bridge over the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh, and that over the Ohio river at Cincinnati, the latter, with a span of nearly two hundred feet greater length than that of the Niagara river bridge, marking another great advance step in the science of bridge building. The excellence of the Ohio river structure impressed upon engineers throughout the country the conviction that the problem of bridge construction had been solved and had much to do in pointing to Mr. Roebling as the chief engineer of the great Brooklyn-New York bridge.

The building of a bridge over the East river to connect Brooklyn with New York, had been suggested shortly after Mr. Roebling had built his first bridge at Pittsburgh, but did not pass the stage of discussion in the newspapers, and for years the project had passed out of sight. Its resurrection was in all probability due to Mr. Roebling more than to any other. It is a well authenticated fact that in February, 1853, he had an unpleasant experience on a ferry boat in the ice-choked East river, which caused him to take a personal interest in the necessity for a bridge, and he published a letter setting forth the feasibility of such an undertaking. However, it was difficult to make a beginning, and eleven years were to pass before a legislative commission was appointed (in 1864) to examine into and report upon the expediency and practicability of a bridge, and a building company was not organized until 1867. On May 23 of that year, and one month after the passage of the act of incorporation, Mr. Roebling was appointed engineer. He completed his report of survey, plans and estimates, on September 1, following. The incorporators, after a careful examination, expressed entire confidence in Mr. Roebling's judgment, experience and ability; yet in view of uncertainty and opposition on the part of various elements of the public, deemed it advisable to call in a board of consulting engineers, composed of Horatio G. Allen, of New York; Alfred W. Craven, engineer of the Croton Aqueduct; H. B. Latrobe, builder and chief engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and chief engineer of the Reading railroad; James P. Kirkwood, W. J. McAlpine, John J. Serrell, and Colonel Julius W. Adams. This board devoted nearly five months to an exhaustive study of Mr. Roebling's plans, and at the close of their labors reported favorably upon them in every respect. Meantime, in order to safeguard marine interests under the provisions of existing acts of Congress, the War Department appointed a commission of United States engineers—Major-General Horatio G. Wright, Major-General John Newton and Major Wright

—to ascertain whether or not the proposed bridge would be a menace to navigation. The commission carefully viewed the bridges at Pittsburgh, Niagara, Cincinnati and elsewhere, critically examined Mr. Roebling's plans, and in its report gave cordial and appreciative endorsement and approval, except in a single particular—recommending that the height of the central span be 135 feet above the middle of the river, instead of 130 feet, as proposed. No man could have had ampler appreciation than came to Mr. Roebling from these two boards of exacting scientists—the incorporators' committee and the government commission.

It is reasonable to believe, in view of the magnitude of his labors and his advanced age, that Mr. Roebling expected the Brooklyn bridge to be crowning achievement of his long and useful career. And, in a larger way, such it was, though he was not destined to witness much more than its beginning. In the summer in which the work was begun on the bridge (1869), while engaged in determining the location of the bridge tower on the Brooklyn side of East river, he experienced an accident which resulted in his death. A ferry boat entering its slip dislodged the timbers upon which he was standing, in such manner as to catch and crush his foot, and sixteen days later he died, lockjaw having set in. His untimely loss was severely felt, and the tributes to his memory were fervent and sincere, from press and pulpit, from municipal and scientific bodies, and from the general public. The mechanical bent of his mind was such that exactness was his cardinal principle, and he was most exacting in all professional matters, toward himself as well as toward his colaborers. At the same time he was of kindly and benevolent disposition, and in his family and social relations he was most lovable. He held to the loftiest ideals of personal and civic life, and during the Civil War was one of the staunchest upholders of the Union cause.

TALMAGE, Thomas DeWitt,

Noted Divine and Lecturer.

Rev. Thomas DeWitt Talmage was born at Bound Brook, Somerset county, New Jersey, January 7, 1832, the youngest of twelve children—five girls and seven boys. His father, David T. Talmage, was a farmer, whose predominant traits were geniality, firmness and decision of character. His mother was a woman of marked amiability, gentleness and keen wit. In the son's character these traits seemed to be very nearly united. For more than a quarter of a century the Talmage ancestry were members of the Reformed Dutch church in which David T. Talmage was a leading official.

Thomas DeWitt Talmage's preliminary studies were made in the grammar school at New Brunswick, New Jersey, under Professor Thompson. In his early life he showed the possession of acute powers of observation and a retentive memory. Endowed with great bodily vigor, he was enthusiastic in all that he undertook. His entrance into the church was undoubtedly on account of the fact that two of his uncles, one brother-in-law, and three brothers had become ministers of the Gospel. At the age of eighteen he joined the church, and the following year entered the University of the City of New York. Here he did not exhibit any great brilliancy, but displayed a talent in oratory and dramatic ability which made him notable and attracted attention on exhibition days. It is said of him, also, that as a scholar in *belles lettres* he was without a rival among the students of his period in the university. He was graduated in May, 1853, the exercises being

held in Niblo's Garden, New York City, and his oration aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Its subject was, "The Moral Effects of Sculpture and Architecture," and it was published in full in one of the New York daily papers, being the first literary article of Mr. Talmage's ever printed. At the close of his college studies DeWitt imagined himself interested in the law, and became a student in a law office, where he remained three years. He then perceived that he had made a mistake, and prepared himself for the ministry at the Reformed Dutch Church Theological Seminary in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and was ordained by the Reformed Dutch Classis of Bergen.

Just after his ordination the young minister received two calls—one from Piermont, New York, the other from Belleville, New Jersey. He accepted the latter, filled that charge for three years, and was then called to Syracuse, New York, where his talents for preaching frequently crowded the church, and began to be noted. About this time Mr. Talmage married Miss Avery of Brooklyn, by whom he had two children, a boy and a girl. Afterward he became pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch Church of Philadelphia, where his sermons were first published, and gained almost immediate recognition and popularity. Here Mr. Talmage had the misfortune to lose his wife by a drowning accident on the Schuylkill river. Two years later he married his second wife, Susan C. Whittemore, of Brooklyn, by whom he had several children.

Mr. Talmage remained in Philadelphia seven years, during which period he first entered upon the lecture platform, and laid the foundation for his future reputation. At the end of this time he received calls from Chicago, San Francisco and from the Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn. The latter church comprised only nineteen members, with a congregation of about thirty-five. He was offered a salary of $7,000, and accepted the call. He went to Brooklyn in March, 1869, and his congregation increased from the first Sunday. After preaching for fifteen months in the old church, he induced the trustees to sell the property and erect a new edifice, to be known as the Brooklyn Tabernacle, offering to give up his salary until the new plan proved a success. Work upon the church was begun in 1870, and while it was being erected, Mr. Talmage made a visit to Europe, staying chiefly in England, Scotland and Ireland. The tabernacle was completed the same year, the ground site resembling a horse shoe, large enough to enclose within its sides half an acre of ground. On the morning of Sunday, December 22, 1872, the building was burned to the ground. Prompt sympathy and general liberality, however, soon gave promise of a new church, and meanwhile Mr. Talmage preached to vast audiences in the Academy of Music. The cornerstone of the new tabernacle in Schermerhorn street was laid on Sunday, June 7, 1873, and it was formally opened in February of the following year. It contained seats for 4,650, but when the church was crowded, nearly 7,000 persons could be accommodated within its walls. Mr. Talmage had previously introduced the innovation of abolishing the choir, and establishing congregational singing, with a precentor leading and the entire congregation joining in the hymns. In this new tabernacle Mr. Talmage's individuality most prominently manifested itself, his dramatic capacities and peculiar methods of driving home the forcible words of his sermons, giving rather a theatrical character to his preaching. Nevertheless he succeeded in holding a large body of earnest people together, and interesting them in practical religion. Meanwhile the church was in debt to the

amount of $72,000 and he was obliged to call upon an individual known as the "great church debt raiser." With his assistance, Mr. Talmage putting his name down for $5,000, the congregation pledged themselves to raise $42,000, and the remainder was soon after secured from private subscription. In October, 1878, the pastor's salary was raised from $7,000 to $12,000. In the autumn of 1889 the second tabernacle was destroyed by fire. It was just at the time when Mr. Talmage was about starting on a trip to Palestine and the East. At first he announced his determination of giving up his tour on account of this misfortune. This, however, the trustees and the congregation would not listen to, and as it became evident that the disaster would only be of temporary character, Dr. Talmage started at the time he originally designed, and went first to London, where he had a very flattering reception, thence to Greece and to the Holy Land, becoming enthusiastic as he traversed the memorable places, and sending home brilliant descriptions of what he saw and the thoughts inspired. After his return home in 1890, while the new structure was in process of erection, Dr. Talmage divided his time on Sundays between New York and Brooklyn, preaching in the Academies of Music of those two cities. The new tabernacle was completed in time for the Easter service of 1891.

The University of New York conferred the degree of A. M. upon him in 1862, and he received that of D. D. from the University of Tennessee in 1884. Dr. Talmage published numerous lectures and addresses in the magazines, and was the author of "Crumbs Swept Up," (1870); "Sermons," (4 vols., New York, 1872-75); "Abominations of Modern Society," (New York, 1872; 2d ed., 1876); "Old Wells Dug Out," (1874); "Sports that Kill," (New York, 1875); "Night Sides of City Life," (1878); "The Brooklyn Tabernacle; a Collection of 104 Sermons," (1884); "The Marriage Ring," (1886). Dr. Talmage also supplemented his clerical duties by editing the "Christian at Work" (1873-76); "The Advance" (Chicago, 1877-78), and "Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine."

GRANT, Gen. Frederick D.,

Soldier.

General Frederick Dent Grant was born in St. Louis, Missouri, May 30, 1850, son of General Ulysses S. and Julia (Dent) Grant. He attended school at Covington, Kentucky, and in 1863, a lad of thirteen, joined his father, who was then engaged in the operations looking to the reduction of Vicksburg, and the opening of the Mississippi river, and, accompanying him on the gunboat "Benton," Admiral Porter's flagship, was an eyewitness of the bombardment and siege of the famous Confederate stronghold. After the surrender of Vicksburg he accompanied the pursuit of the Confederates to Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, and was among the first to enter the city.

Entering the United States Military Academy at West Point, he was graduated in 1871, the year in which he attained his majority, and was commissioned second lieutenant and assigned to the Fourth United States Cavalry Regiment. In the same year he was assigned to duty as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Philip H. Sheridan, and also was engaged in engineering on the Union Pacific and Colorado Central railroads. Later the same year he accompanied General Sherman to Europe, during the Franco-Prussian War, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Until 1879 he was then engaged in frontier service, and that year accompanied his father in his famous trip around the world. Returning home, he resigned from the army in 1881. In 1885 President Harrison appointed him Minis-

ter to Austria, and he was police commissioner of New York, 1894-98, appointed by Mayor Strong, and resigning in 1897.

On the declaration of war between the United States and Spain, Governor Black commissioned him colonel of the Fourteenth New York Regiment, which he accompanied to Camp Black, New York, and thence to Chickamauga, Tennessee. On May 27, 1898, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and was discharged as such April 15, 1899, and was commissioned brigadier-general in the regular army February 18, 1901, and major-general February 6, 1906. He served in the Philippines, and as military commandant there and at Luzon. He subsequently commanded the military departments at home—of Texas, 1902-04; of the Lakes, 1904; and of the East, later, until his death at Hotel Buckingham, New York City, April 12, 1912. Funeral services were held at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, and the remains were interred at West Point, in the military cemetery. The remains were in immediate charge of former officers of General Ulysses S. Grant's original western army, the Army of the Tennessee.

General Grant married Ida M., daughter of Henry Hamilton Honore, of Chicago, Illinois. Their son, Ulysses S. Grant (3rd), in 1898 was appointed by President McKinley to the United States Military Academy, on a letter written by General Ulysses S. Grant in 1885, addressed to the President serving at such time, and endorsed by General Sherman. He is now a captain in the regular army.

VEST, George G.,

Soldier, Statesman.

George Graham Vest was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, December 6, 1830, son of John J. and Harriet (Graham) Vest, both Virginians.

He was educated at the high school of that eminent educator, B. B. Sayre, and entering the junior class of the Presbyterian Center College at Danville, Kentucky, was graduated in 1848. He read law under James Harlan, Attorney-General of Kentucky, and father of Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, and was graduated in 1852 from the Transylvania Law School in Lexington, Kentucky. He settled in Georgetown, Pettis county, Missouri, and was engaged in successful law practice in that and adjoining counties until 1856, when he removed to Booneville, Missouri. In 1860 he was chosen Democratic elector and State representative in the General Assembly. At the outbreak of the Civil War he espoused the cause of the South, and served during the summer of 1861 in the army of General Price, as Judge-Advocate General. He was elected by the Missouri Legislature, which assembled at Neosho in the fall of 1861, a member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States for two years, and was afterward appointed by Governor Reynolds, of Missouri, Confederate States Senator, serving for one year. After the war he returned to Missouri and resumed his law practice at Sedalia, Pettis county, Missouri, in partnership with Colonel John F. Philips, afterward judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri. He was elected United States Senator in 1878, and was reëlected without opposition in his party, in 1885, 1890 and 1897. Mr. Vest was one of the ablest and most eloquent statesmen in the country, and an unquestioned leader in national councils. To the highest legal ability and most powerful grasp of constitutional principles and questions he added a broad, bold and yet conservative statesmanship.

His location in Georgetown, Missouri, was the result of a tragic incident that evinced his courageous conscientiousness and influenced the course of his whole

life. While en route to California an accident to the stage stopped him at Georgetown, and July 4, 1853, a man named France employed him to defend his negro boy, accused of murdering a white woman and her two children. He cleared the boy before the examining court, but the mob seized the negro, held the county two weeks under a vigilance committee, and burned his client publicly before fifteen hundred negroes assembled to witness the execution. Threats were made against him because he defended the negro, and in consequence of which he determined to remain and face the results, and he thus became a citizen of Missouri. Senator Vest was an orator of national fame, and could not only deliver addresses on great themes and large occasions, but was a ready and powerful hand-to-hand debater, quick, intense and resourceful, and an aggressive antagonist. He performed valuable committee work, and made strong and exhaustive speeches upon all the great national questions that agitated the country during the twenty years in which he served in the Senate. He was chairman of the committee on public health and national quarantine, and a member of the committees on finance, commerce, public buildings and grounds, transportation and sale of meat products and international expositions. In 1854 Senator Vest was married to Sallie E. Sneed, of Danville, Kentucky. He died at Sweet Spring, Missouri, August 9, 1904.

SCHLEY, Winfield Scott,

Naval Officer in Spanish-American War.

Admiral Winfield Scott Schley was born in Frederick county, Maryland, October 9, 1839, son of John Thomas and Georgiana Schley. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1860, and was assigned to the frigate "Niagara." In 1861 he was made master, and sent to the store-ship "Potomac," at Ship Island. In 1862-63 he served in the West Gulf blockading squadron, and fought a field battery on the Mississippi river at Port Huron, Louisiana, and during this time was promoted to lieutenant. In 1864-66 he was with the Pacific squadron, distinguishing himself during an insurrection of Chinese coolies on the Chincha Islands, and in San Salvador in the protection of American persons and property during a revolution. In 1866 he was made lieutenant-commander, and for three years was an instructor in languages at the Naval Academy. In 1870 and for three years he was on the China station, and led the assaulting column against the forts on the Sulee river. In 1873-76 he was again on the instructional staff at the Naval Academy, meantime being advanced to the rank of commander. In 1877, commanding the "Essex," he rescued a shipwrecked company on Tristan d'Acunha Island. He was lighthouse inspector, 1880-83, and in the latter year was attached to the bureau of equipment.

Perhaps the most notable achievement of Commodore Schley was his search for Greely and his exploring in the Arctic regions, in 1884. Greely, with twenty-five men, had sailed from St. Johns, Newfoundland, in June, 1881, and disappeared from view. Two ineffectual attempts had been made to find the party, when Schley (then a commander) volunteered to make an attempt, and on May 12, 1884, he sailed from St. Johns with three vessels, and overcoming what would have been regarded by a less courageous soul as insuperable difficulties, in the last part of June he found seven of the survivors, in an awful condition, their only sustenance for weeks having been water in which had been boiled strips of their sealskin garments. The survivors were safely brought home, and also the bodies of nine of their dead companions. In honor of his humane and hazardous achievement, Commander Schley received from the

John I. Blair

State of Maryland the thanks of its Legislature, and a gold watch, and from the Massachusetts Humane Society a gold medal of the first class, and the land near which he had made the rescue was named Schleyland. From 1885 to 1889, Schley (now captain) was at the head of the bureau of equipment and recruiting. In 1889-91 he commanded the "Baltimore" during the difficulties with Chili; and later was sent to Sweden with the remains of the famous John Ericsson, and for this service receiving from King Oscar a gold medal. In 1892 he served again as lighthouse inspector, and commanded a cruiser from 1895 to 1897, when he became chairman of the lighthouse board. In February, 1898, he was promoted to commodore.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Commodore Schley was ordered to the "Brooklyn," as commander of the Flying Squadron. Then followed the operations about Cienfuegos and Santiago, and Schley's discovery of the Spanish fleet in the latter harbor, and the conflict, in which the four Spanish vessels were run aground under the fire from the Americans. Commodore Schley was absent at the outset, but arrived before the action was over. Schley's early movements were criticized in some quarters, but he was exculpated by an examining board, and the popular verdict was most favorable to him. Promoted to rear-admiral, at the close of war he was made a member of the military commission in Porto Rico, and, this duty discharged, he returned home and was received in several principal cities with the highest honor, and was made the recipient of various valuable gifts—a gold and jeweled sword at Philadelphia, from the people of Pennsylvania; and another by citizens of New York; and a gold medal set with jewels, by the people of Maryland, the Governor of the State making the presentation. In 1885, in collaboration with Professor James R. Soley, U. S. N., he wrote "The Rescue of Greely."

Commodore Schley married, at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1863, Anna Rebecca, daughter of George E. Franklin, and to them were born three children: Lieut. Thomas Franklin Schley, U. S. A.; Virginia Wortley; and Dr. Winfield Scott Schley. He died suddenly on the street in New York City, October 2, 1911, and his remains were interred at Washington, D. C.

BLAIR, John I.,

Ironmaster, Railroad Magnate.

The Blair family of New Jersey had its ancestral home for many centuries in the northern part of Perthshire, Scotland, where for six centuries or more it had an honored place in the annals of that country, many of its members winning a worldwide fame. Among these should be mentioned Rev. Dr. Hugh Blair, the distinguished rhetorician; Lieutenant Blair, R. N., after whom is named one of the best harbors in Asia; and Rev. Robert Blair, Jr., the poet. The Blairs were zealous covenanters, and at different times members of various branches emigrated to this country, and became distinguished in early American colonial history as eminent divines and educationists. Among the first of these were the two brothers, Rev. Samuel and Rev. John Blair, who emigrated about 1720 and became prominently identified with the history of Presbyterian institutions in this country. Both were early trustees of the College of New Jersey, and the Rev. Samuel Blair, after teaching a classical school at Neshaminy and preceding Dr. Witherspoon, serving for a year as acting president of the college, became vice-president of the College of New Jersey, and the first professor of theology of Princeton Theological Seminary. His brother declined an election as president

of the college in favor of Dr. Witherspoon. Elizabeth Blair, sister of these two, married Rev. Robert Smith, D. D., for many years the Presbyterian pastor at Pequea, Pennsylvania, and became the mother of Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, seventh president of Princeton College, and grandmother of Mrs. T. W. Pintard, Mrs. Thomas Callender, Mrs. D. C. Salomans, and Mrs. Joseph Cabell Breckenridge, the mother of Hon. John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, vice-president of the United States in 1856, and the defeated opponent of Lincoln in the presidential campaign of 1860.

Two cousins of the above mentioned clergymen, the sons of a Samuel Blair, and curiously bearing the same names, John and Samuel, also emigrated to America between 1730 and 1740, and settled in what was then Greenwich township, Sussex county, New Jersey. Samuel Blair married a daughter of Dr. Shippen, of Philadelphia, and settled on property belonging to his wife at Scott's Mountain. His brother, John Blair, was born in 1718, and died May 20, 1798. He was a man of great force of character; engaged in local preaching, taught school and became the owner of much land near Scott's Mountain, and of the Beaver Brook land of about five hundred acres between Hope and Belvidere. He married Mary Hazlett, born about 1735, died January 18, 1819. Children so far as known: John, Samuel, Robert, James, referred to below; William, married Rachel Brands.

James Blair, son of John and Mary (Hazlett) Blair, was born on Scott's Mountain, New Jersey, August 5, 1769, and died at Beaver Brook, New Jersey, August 5, 1816. He married Rachel, daughter of John Insley, of Greenwich township, New Jersey, who was born about 1777, and died August 23, 1857, aged eighty years. Children: Samuel, Mary, William, John Insley, referred to below; Robert, James, Catharine, D. Bartley, Elizabeth, Jacob M.

John Insley Blair, son of James and Rachel (Insley) Blair, was born near Foul Rift, on the Delaware river, about three miles below Belvidere, New Jersey, August 22, 1802, and died December 2, 1899. Until he was eleven years of age he lived on his father's farm and attended in winter the neighboring district school. He then entered the store of his cousin, Judge Blair, of Hope, New Jersey, where he remained about three years learning the mercantile business, until the sudden death of his father called him back to the farm to be the mainstay of his mother. Shortly afterwards, still continuing to manage the farm, he returned to Hope and entered the store of Squire James Dewitt, where he busied himself learning the forms and proceedings of law, the method of collecting debts, compromise suits, the drawing of legal papers, and familiarizing himself with a practical knowledge of business life. In 1819 he located at Gravel Hill (now Blairstown), New Jersey, where in connection with his cousin, Mr. John Blair, he established a general country store. Two years later this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Blair continued the business by himself. He remained here for forty years, attending closely to business and constantly extending his trade, establishing branch stores at Marksboro, Paulina, Huntsville and Johnsonburg, in some of which his brothers were associated—James, Jacob M. and Robert, and his brother-in-law, Aaron H. Kelsey, as well as Mr. John M. Fair, all of them successful merchants, were partners.

During this long period of mercantile life Mr. Blair was constantly enlarging his business connections and unconsciously laying the foundations of his future extensive and far-reaching business life. He was largely interested in flour mills,

the manufacture of cotton, in the general produce of the country around, and wholesaled a great many goods to other stores, and was postmaster at Blairstown for many years. It is not surprising that the growing business relations of Mr. Blair to the general commercial world should gradually have drawn him into intimate business relations with some of the largest enterprises of the country. His acquaintance with Colonel George W. Scranton and Seldon T. Scranton commenced as early as 1833 or 1834, when he assisted these gentlemen to lease the mines at Oxford Furnace, New Jersey, which had been operated before the Revolutionary War. Circumstances made it necessary for both to remove to Slocum's Hollow (now Scranton), Pennsylvania, where on October 1, 1846, was organized the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company, of whose mills Mr. Blair was one of the proprietors, the others being the Scranton brothers, William E. Dodge, Anson G. Phelps, Roswell Sprague, L. L. Sturges, Dater and Miller, and George Buckley. From that day, when these men of strength laid the foundations of Scranton and set in operation the furnaces and the railroad mills there, until now, they have continued to be among the largest and most successful works of their kind in the country. The same company bought and rebuilt the road from Owego to Ithaca, New York, and opened it for business on December 18, 1849. In 1850 and 1851, they built the road from Scranton to Great Bend, then called the Legget's Gap railroad, which was opened for business in October, 1851, thus securing by means of their New York and Erie connection an outlet for their coal and iron. In the fall of 1852 Mr. Blair and Colonel Scranton had a conference of several days length at Scranton, during which a plan was formed to separate the Legget's Gap, or western division of their road, from the iron company, and consolidate the former with a new company to be organized which was to construct a road to the Delaware river. The latter was called the Cobb's Gap railroad. At the suggestion of Mr. Blair the appropriate and characteristic designation of the "Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad" was given to the consolidated road. Mr. Blair located and procured the right of way for the road, and the line, including the Warren road, with its Delaware river bridge, the Voss Gap tunnel, and a temporary track through Van Ness Gap, was opened for business May 16, 1856. The Warren road and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad now own the Morris & Essex railroad, which having been doubled tracked and improved as to the grades and curves, and almost entirely rebuilt by the purchasers, is doing a business such as was never dreamt of by its projectors. It is a part of a chain of roads nearly seven hundred miles long, operated by one company, reaching from New York City to Lake Ontario, with branches to various points in New York and Pennsylvania, the combined capital and cost of which was probably one hundred millions of dollars, and which transports nearly four hundred millions of tons of coal every year.

The organization and construction of the Warren railroad in 1853, in the face of strong opposition by the Morris & Essex railroad, evinces the great business capacity and tact of Mr. Blair as a railroad manager. Books of subscription were opened by the commissioners, the requisite amount of stock subscribed for, directors and officers chosen, the survey of the route adopted, and the president authorized to file it in the office of the secretary of state, full power delegated to the president to construct the road and to make contracts or leases for connecting with other roads, and the right of way through important gaps secured, all within the space of two hours. Mr. Blair

was chosen president, and the next day but one found him in Trenton filing the survey about one hour in advance of the agents of the Morris & Essex railroad. The succeeding day saw him on the Delaware securing the passes. One day later the engineers and agents of the Morris & Essex railroad came to the same place on the same errand. The former had already secured all the passes below the Water Gap. The latter struck for those in and above the Gap on the New Jersey side, and paid exorbitant prices for farms, right of way and two river crossings. Their vigilant competitor, however, caused the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad to be constructed through the Gap on the Pennsylvania side, and, crossing the river several miles below, cut them off with their high priced passes and crossings on their hands. A contest in the courts and legislature of New Jersey resulted in sustaining the Warren road. It would be beyond the scope and limits of a work of this kind to pursue in further detail the various railroad and business enterprises of Mr. Blair, who was one of the railroad magnates of America, and the controlling owner in a large number of wealthy corporations. He was president of the Warren, the Sussex, and the Blairstown railroads of New Jersey, and a large stockholder in the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. He was the main stockholder of ten different railroads in Nebraska, Iowa and Wisconsin, comprising about two thousand miles in extent, and was the veritable railroad king of the West. He obtained two million acres of land from the government for railroads in that section, and became a director of six land and town lot companies in the West. He was a member of the first board of directors of the Union Pacific railroad, and a member of the executive and finance committees, and constructed the first railroad through the State of Iowa to connect with the Union Pacific at Omaha, employing ten thousand men for eight months. He also purchased the Green Bay railroad to Winona, some two hundred miles long, for two million dollars. He was a director of the Lackawanna Coal & Iron Company; president of the Belvidere (New Jersey) National Bank, almost since its organization in 1830, and main stockholder of the First National Bank of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and a director in the Scranton Savings Institution, besides being interested in different directions, in silver mining and smaller business ventures.

In all his business transactions, though comprising millions of dollars, no one ever questioned the integrity of Mr. Blair, nor successfully challenged his honesty of motive and purpose. He ever manifested great concern for the interests and rights of others, and was the donor of large gifts to private and public institutions. His personal donations were simply enormous, including the sum of about $70,000 to the College of New Jersey at Princeton, of which he was one of the trustees, and $50,000 to Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, including the endowment of the chair of president. The Blair Academy of Blairstown, New Jersey, has cost, including buildings, grounds and endowment, about $300,000, and was donated by Mr. Blair to the presbytery of Newton in trust. The various buildings of modern construction and design, are of the handsomest of their kind in the State; are heated throughout by steam, and supplied with pure spring and artesian well water, and have every modern convenience. Provision is made in the endowment of the institution for the education of the sons and daughters of ministers of the presbytery free of charge for board and tuition. Mr. Blair's other contributions to the cause of education and religion throughout the country have comprised hundreds of thousands of dol-

lars. He ever assisted liberally in supporting church institutions of various denominations, and in the eighty towns that he laid out in the West more than one hundred churches have been erected largely through his liberality.

In politics Mr. Blair was a staunch supporter of Republican principles but found little leisure to indulge in office-holding, or to mingle in the affairs of political life. His sphere was a higher one, ministering alike to the prosperity of the whole people and to the material and commercial growth of the country. He was the candidate of the Republican party for governor of New Jersey in 1868. Mr. Blair married, September 20, 1826, Nancy Locke, born November 30, 1804, died October 12, 1888. Her grandfather, Captain Locke, was killed at the battle of Springfield, during the Revolution. Children: 1. Emma Elizabeth, married, June 13, 1848, Charles Scribner, founder of the distinguished publishing firm of New York City. 2. Marcus Lawrence, born 1830, died 1874, unmarried. 3. DeWitt Clinton. 4. Aurelia Ann.

Mr. Blair died in Blairstown, New Jersey, December 2, 1899.

STODDARD, Richard H.,

Poet.

Richard Henry Stoddard was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, July 2, 1825. His father was a sea captain, and was lost at sea when Richard was a small boy. In 1835 the son, a lad twelve years old, went with his mother, who had married again, to New York, and was apprenticed to the trade of iron-moulding. While thus engaged, he spent his spare time reading the best literature, especially poetry, and began early to write for newspapers and magazines, his verses almost from the first bringing him recognition as a young man of genius. He was fortunate enough to form intimate acquaintance with some of the most prominent literary men of the day, and particularly with Bayard Taylor, who became his life-long friend.

In 1849 he privately published his first volume, "Footprints," and which he afterward suppressed. His second volume of poems, "The Castle by the Sea," etc. (Boston, 1852), was a more finished production than "Footprints," and contained several fine odes and songs which have become classics. The next year he published "Adventures in Fairy-Land; A Book of Verses for Young People." Mr. Stoddard, however, was desirous of escaping the constant demands of an entirely literary life, and, through a friend, Nathaniel Hawthorne, he obtained in 1853 a position in the custom house, which he retained until 1870. But during this time his pen was not idle. In 1857 he brought out another child's book, "Town and Country, and The Voices in the Shells" (New York). This was followed in the same year by "Songs of Summer" (Boston), and in 1860 by "Life, Travels, and Books of Alexander von Humboldt," which contained an introduction by Bayard Taylor, and was reprinted in London in 1862. In 1861 he published an important work, "The Loves and Heroines of the Poets," which brought him warm commendations from critics and the press. Next came "The King's Bell," one of the best narrative poems ever written by an American—a story told in pentameter verse, and remarkable for epigrammatic force and dramatic quality (Boston, 1862; London, 1864; New York, 1865). "The Story of Little Red Riding Hood," a poem for children, was published in New York in 1864, and "The Children in the Wood," also in verse in 1865. In the same year came out his "Abraham Lincoln, an Horatian Ode," which, though not up to the level of Dryden's "Cromwell" or Marvel's "Charles I.," is yet a vigorous and impressive composition. "Putnam the Brave," with illustrations

by Alfred Fredericks, came out in a popular boy's series (1869), and "The Book of the East," containing much of his best poetry, in 1867. After leaving the custom house, Mr. Stoddard became confidential clerk to General George B. McClellan, which position he held for three years. During this period he revised Rufus W. Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America," enlarging it with a supplement, and bringing it down to date (1872). During the year 1874 he held the office of city librarian of New York. In this year he reëdited Griswold's "Female Poets of America," and the "Bric-a-Brac Series," a number of biographies of clerical literary men and painters. From 1860-70 Mr. Stoddard was literary reviewer of the "World," and since 1880 held the same position on the "Mail and Express." The amount of his critical work has been large, and his editorial labors far-reaching. Besides the works mentioned he edited: "The Last Political Writings of General Nathaniel Lyon" (1861); "John Guy Vassar's Twenty-One Years Around the World" (1862); "Melodies and Madrigals, Mostly from the Old English Poets" (1865), and a number of annuals, monographs, prefaces, and translations. Worthy of special mention are his monographs on William Cullen Bryant and Edgar Allan Poe, and his preface to Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of the World." In 1890 Mr. Stoddard issued a new book of verse, "The Lion's Cub, and Other Poems," which, like his other volumes, is distinguished by originality and grace. As a lyrist and writer of odes, Mr. Stoddard stands second to no American poet. His songs have the charming simplicity of the Elizabethan poets, and a grace peculiarly his own. Some of his odes, as "The Hymn to the Beautiful," "Spring," "Autumn," etc., are characterized by an affluent fancy, resembling Keats, and at times by a striking sublimity. Some of his blank verse has a chaste grandeur not seen in any other contemporary poetry of its kind, except in the "Sohrab and Rustum" of Matthew Arnold, and the "Idyls of the King." Among the finest of Mr. Stoddard's blank verse poems are "The Fisher" and "Charon." He died in New York City, May 12, 1903.

DREXEL, Anthony Joseph,

Accomplished Financier.

Anthony Joseph Drexel was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1826, second son of Francis Martin Drexel, who was born in Dornbion, Austrian Tyrol, April 7, 1792, immigated to America in 1817, followed his vocation of portrait painter in Philadelphia, Peru, Chili and Mexico, and in 1837 founded the banking house of Drexel & Company in Philadelphia. He died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1863.

Anthony J. Drexel, after completing a common school education, entered his father's banking house in his thirteenth year, and with his elder brother, Francis A., and his younger brother, Joseph Wilhelm, succeeded to the business on the death of his father. In 1864 he joined George W. Childs in the purchase of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger," and their partnership and close friendship was ended only by the death of Mr. Drexel. They formed the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Company, New York City, and Drexel, Horjes & Company, Paris, France. In 1876 they united with the Rothschilds and others in a syndicate which marketed $300,000,000 of 4½ per cent. United States bonds, and $50,000,000 additional in 1878. In 1879 the house bought outright $15,000,000 worth of New York Central Railroad stock, and in 1886 managed the sale of $20,000,000 bonds of the Nashville & Louisville Railroad Company. They purchased $40,000,000 of the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and in 1891, with Brown Brothers, nego-

tiated a loan of $9,500,000 for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. Mr. Drexel established in Philadelphia the Drexel Institute of Art, Science and Industry, dedicated December 17, 1891, at a cost of $750,000, and endowed it with a fund of $1,000,000, to which sum he subsequently added another million. The institute was built to accommodate 2,000 pupils. He also founded, in connection with George William Childs, the Childs-Drexel Home for Aged Printers, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, dedicated May 12, 1892.

He married a daughter of John Roset, of Philadelphia, and had three sons: Anthony Joseph, Jr., John R. and George W. Childs Drexel; and one daughter, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer. Mr. Drexel died in Carlsbad, Bohemia, June 30, 1893.

ARMOUR, Philip D.,

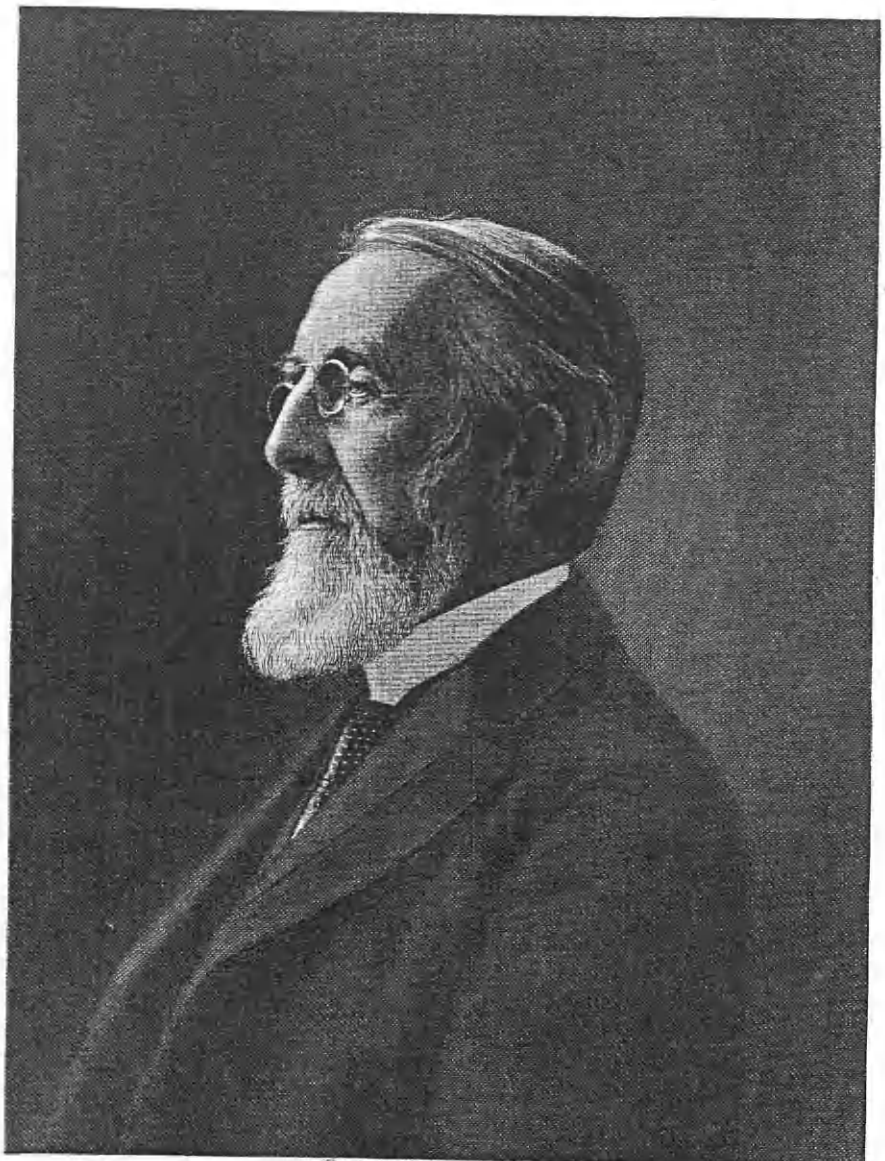
Merchant, Philanthropist.

Philip Danforth Armour was born at Stockbridge, Madison county, New York, May 16, 1832, son of Danforth and Julia Ann (Brooks) Armour. His father, who was a grandson of James Armour, a Scotch-Irishman, who emigrated to this country about the middle of the eighteenth century, removed from Connecticut to New York State in 1825, and became a prosperous farmer.

To the training he received from his parents and especially from his mother, who had been a schoolteacher, Philip D. Armour was indebted for the development of those traits that he exhibited in marked degree throughout his life — integrity, thrift, energy, strong common sense, economy of time and speech, and benevolence of heart. Aside from home instruction, he had the few opportunities afforded by a district school, later attended a seminary at Cazenovia. As a scholar he showed unusual vigor of mind, and on the playground he was distinguished for spirit and strength. While at the academy a strong attachment sprang up between himself and one of his fellow-students, and led to his eager desire to have a home of his own. Meantime California gold discoveries were stirring the ambition of many people, among them young Armour. Being without means to defray the expenses of a voyage, he set out overland, in company with several other sons of farmers. The journey consumed six months, and was attended with many privations, much of it being performed on foot, through a route of mountain ranges, across desert wastes, and regions inhabited by Indians. A year after reaching the gold fields, Philip's companions returned east, but having purchased and developed a ditch to supply some placer mines, he decided to remain, and he engaged in similar enterprises until he was in prosperous circumstances. In 1856 he returned home but farm duties had become distasteful. Therefore, after making his parents a short visit, he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where an old friend, Frederick S. Miles, was engaged as a wholesale grocery and commission merchant. The two became partners and the firm became very prosperous; in 1863 it was dissolved, Mr. Armour having determined upon another business—the transportation on a large scale of the food stuffs of the West. Having bought the largest grain elevator in the city, he became interested in wheat shipments, and also in the pork-packing industry, in which he became associated with Mr. John Plankinton, of Milwaukee. This firm was soon dissolved at Mr. Plankinton's suggestion, and a new one organized under the style of Armour, Plankinton & Company, with branches in Chicago and New York, and later in Kansas City, each headed by one of Mr. Armour's brothers. In 1865 Mr. Herman O. Armour, who had in 1862 established himself in the grain commission business

in Chicago, removed to New York to manage the branch there, and Joseph F. Armour took his place as head of the house, which still retained its old title of H. O. Armour & Company. Ten years later Joseph Armour's health gave way, and his brother, Philip, removed to Chicago to take his place, leaving Mr. Plankinton in charge in Milwaukee. The business increased with rapidity, department after department being added, until the products of the firm became known in nearly every quarter of the globe. Their transactions for the year ending April 1, 1893, exceeded in value $102,000,000. To transport their goods more than four thousand cars and more than seven hundred horses were required. The employes numbered eleven thousand, and received in wages nearly six million dollars, while over fifty thousand persons were supported from the wages paid in the meat-packing department alone. Some of the heads of the department were paid salaries of $25,000 each. It was said that Mr. Armour owned more grain elevators than any other man in the world.

The profits derived from his great enterprises were put to good use, the improvement, physically, mentally and morally, of his fellow-men. His private charities were large; while the Armour Mission, the Armour Flats and the Armour Institute of Technology, all wisely planned, completely equipped, and ably managed, testified to his wisdom as well as his beneficence. The first named was established by Joseph Armour, who left by his will $100,000 for that purpose, which sum was more than doubled by his brother, Philip, who was the executor. It was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois and is governed by a board of five directors. It combines an unsectarian Sunday school attended by nearly two thousand children, a free kindergarten and a free dispensary. Adjoining the mission building is another, designed for working men and their families, containing two hundred thirteen apartments, each with six or seven rooms, built around a large grass-plot; this is called the Armour Flats. Each occupant of an apartment pays a monthly rental of from seventeen to thirty-five dollars, and the net proceeds go to support the mission, to all of whose advantages he is entitled. The building is provided with the best sanitary appliances obtainable, and the tenants are obliged to maintain a high standard of neatness and cleanliness. Another exemplification of his unselfish interest in mankind in general, is the Armour Institute, a five-story fire-proof building on the corner of Armour avenue and Thirty-third street. This offers to young men and women an opportunity to fit themselves for every department of business life, for entrance to college, or for the best performance of their duties as housekeepers, including as it does commercial, technical and academic courses, and one of domestic arts. Mr. Armour gave over $1,500,000 to found this institution, and placed at the head of it as president his pastor, Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, of Plymouth Congregational Church, of Chicago, who carried out the founder's plans in the most efficient manner. The building contains, in addition to its class-rooms, a large gymnasium and a fine library. It was opened in September, 1893, with six hundred pupils, and its progress was followed with the keenest interest and pleasure by its generous creator. It is interesting to note that in all his business and philanthropic enterprises, Mr. Armour profited by the advice or suggestions of his mother, who was gifted with unusual business judgment, and followed the transactions of the firm with almost as close attention as any of her sons.



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Andrew D. White

Mr. A[illegible] was married, in 1862, to Malvina Belle Ogden, of Cincinnati, and had several children, who inherited the sterling qualities of their father. He died January 6, 1901.

WHITE, Andrew D.,

Educator, Author, Diplomat.

Andrew Dickson White was born in Homer, New York, November 7, 1832, son of Horace and Clara (Dickson) White, grandson of Asa and Clara (Keep) White, and of Andrew and Ruth (Hall) Dickson.

He attended the Cortland Academy at Homer, New York, of which his maternal grandfather was one of the founders, and, his parents having removed in 1839 to Syracuse, New York, he continued his education in the public schools there, and in Syracuse Academy. He was a student in Hobart College, 1852; and was graduated from Yale College, A. B., 1853, A. M., 1856, where he received the De Forest and Yale literary gold medals and the first Clarke prize. He was a post-graduate student in history at the universities of Paris and Berlin, 1853-55, serving meanwhile as attaché to the United States legation at St. Petersburg, Russia. He was Professor of History and English Literature in the University of Michigan, 1857-63, and lecturer on history, 1863-67. He returned to Syracuse, New York, in 1863, and served as State Senator 1863-67, introducing bills codifying the school laws of the State, creating a new system of normal schools and incorporating Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, and made a report establishing a health department in the city of New York. He served as first president of Cornell University, 1867-85, and visited Europe in 1867-68, to purchase books for the university and to investigate the organization of foreign schools of agriculture and technology. He personally contributed $300,000 toward the equipment fund of the institution, and in 1887 founded the new school of history and political science, bearing his name, giving to it his historical library, numbering over 40,000 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets and manuscripts.

He was United States commissioner to Santo Domingo in 1871; president of the State Republican Conventions of 1872 and 1884; a presidential elector on the Grant and Wilson ticket of 1872; chairman of the jury of public instruction at the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1876; and honorary United States commissioner to the World's Exposition at Paris, serving on the jury of appeals, 1878. He was absent from Cornell University as United States Minister to Germany, 1879-81; was United States Minister to Russia, 1892-94; a member of the Venezuelan Commission, 1896-97; and a second time appointed Ambassador to Germany in 1897. He was a member of the Peace Commision at the Hague, and president of the delegation to the same, 1899. In November, 1902, he resigned his ambassadorship in order to devote his entire attention to literary work, making his residence in Ithaca, New York. Dr. White received the honorary degree of LL. D. from the University of Michigan, 1867; from Cornell, 1886; from Yale, 1887; from St. Andrews, Scotland, 1902; and from Johns Hopkins University, 1902; that of L. H. D. from Columbia University, 1887; that of Ph. D. from the University of Jena, 1889, and that of D. C. L. from Oxford, England, 1902. He was a trustee of Hobart College, 1866-77, and of Cornell from 1866, a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington; a trustee of the Carnegie Institution, Washington; first president of the American Historical Society; honorary member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society; an officer of the Legion of Honor of the French Republic; and honorary member of Royal Academy of Sci-

ences at Berlin, and of various foreign organizations. He also received the "Royal Gold Medal of Prussia for Science and Art" for the year 1902. He is the author of "Outlines of Lectures on History" (several eds., 1860-83); "A Plan of Organization for Cornell University" (1865); "A Report Upon the Admission of Women to the University" (1870); "A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology" (1876, enlarged ed., 1895); "Paper Money Inflation in France" (1876, and various eds.); "A Syllabus of Lectures on General History" (several eds.); "The New Germany" (various eds.); "A Report upon European Schools of History" (various eds.), and several public addresses upon education and political questions, besides many contributions on historical subjects to leading publications.

Dr. White was twice married, (first) in 1859, to Mary A., daughter of Peter and Lucia (Phillips) Outwater, of Syracuse, New York, who died in 1887; and (second) in 1900, to Helen, daughter of Dr. Edward Hicks and Eudora (Behan) Magill; she was graduated from Swarthmore College, A. B.; Boston University, M. A., and afterward pursued her studies at Newnham College, Cambridge, England, and became a Greek scholar of note, and was principal of West Bridgewater Academy, Massachusetts, and preceptress of Evelyn College, Princeton, New Jersey.

ELIOT, Charles W.,

Educator, Litterateur.

Charles William Eliot, twenty-second president of Harvard College, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 20, 1834, only son of Samuel Atkins Eliot, mayor of Boston, Massachusetts, representative in the United States Congress, 1850-51, and treasurer of Harvard College from 1842 to 1853. Through his mother's family he is allied to the Lyman family, which has held a distinguished position in New England history.

Charles W. Eliot was prepared for college at the Boston Public Latin School, entered Harvard in the class of 1853, and was graduated with high honors. In 1854 he was appointed tutor in mathematics, and while filling the position he continued the study of chemistry in the laboratory of Professor Cooke. In 1857 he delivered a course of lectures in chemistry at the Medical School in Boston. In 1858 he was made Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry, the grade of assistant professor being then first created. In 1861 he was placed in charge of the chemical department, of the Lawrence Scientific School. In 1863 he spent two years in visiting the public institutions of France, Germany, and England, making himself acquainted with their organization, plans of study, and government, and at the same time devoted much of his leisure to the study of chemistry. While in Vienna, in 1865, he received from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, then in course of organization under the direction of Professor W. B. Rogers, the offer of the chair of analytical chemistry, which he accepted. After holding the chair until 1868, he again visited Europe, studying in France during most of his vacation of fourteen months. Upon his return to America he was elected president of Harvard University, to succeed President Hill, who had resigned in 1868, and was duly inducted in the office in the spring of 1869. His administration during the years that have passed has been one of extraordinary brilliancy and the university has enjoyed a prosperity heretofore unknown. The fame of the institution has become thoroughly national, and the name of its illustrious president is known and honored throughout the civilized world. "The light first kindled by the munificence of

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L. Q. C. Lamar

Harvard has spread onward to our own time, illuminating the course of our fathers, and concentrating a brighter radiance on the paths of the children."

Mr. Eliot's accession marked an epoch in the history of the Harvard University. The chief aim of the faculty and governing boards had been to perfect it as a college of the normal New England type; the elective system had been introduced reluctantly for the latter half of the academic course; and the established curriculum had admitted only side-paths closely parallel with the main track. Mr. Eliot's determination from the first was to build upon the ancient foundation a veritable university, open to real learners of every sort, and of every grade above that of schoolboys. The system which may be called his is at once strict and broad, imperative in its requirements, yet beyond all precedent liberal in the extension of its privileges. No student can receive a degree in the academical department without having passed a thorough examination in a prescribed number of carefully planned courses; but the candidate for an academic degree has an unrestricted range of choice among courses, comprising every department that can be regarded as belonging to a liberal education. At the same time, special courses may be pursued apart from the regular classes by all persons who are able to avail themselves of them. A more healthful system of discipline has been introduced, petty details of conduct are no longer subjected to rigid rule, and while there is less tolerance than ever before for disorder and immorality, large classes of college offenses have ceased to exist because no longer prohibited. These changes have so far met the demands of the outside public that from the time that Mr. Eliot commenced his work of reformation, while the number of undergraduates has been much more than doubled, there has been a perpetual inflow of funds from private benefactions into the college treasury, so that more new buildings have been erected than were built in the whole of the previous century, many old foundations have been increased, and several new endowments created.

As a writer, Mr. Eliot has been known chiefly by educational reports, essays and addresses, which have the merit of concise and vigorous statement, of reasoning based whenever possible on admitted facts, of directness of aim, and of close adaptation to the specific end in view. On other occasions and subjects he shows himself master of a style pure, clear and strong, of easy and graceful flow, and indicative of conversance with the best models of classical English, a style distinctively his own, but enriched and colored by large and generous culture. As a speaker he has none of the arts but a rare wealth of the best gifts of the practiced orator, always commanding close attention, and impressing not himself, but his thoughts, arguments, and feelings, forcibly upon his hearers. In private and social life he has the entire respect and confidence of all who know him, and the affectionate regard of all who enjoy his friendship and intimacy.

Dr. Eliot has been president *emeritus* of Harvard since 1909. He has received the LL. D. degree from Williams, Princeton, Yale, Johns Hopkins, Tulane University, the University of Missouri, Dartmouth, Harvard; and that of Ph. D. from Breslau University, Germany; and has received the following foreign decorations: Officier Légion d'Honneur (France), Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, first class (Japan), Royal Prussian Order of the Crown, and Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy. He is a corresponding member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences of the Institute de France; fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Philo-

sophical Society, and of the General Education Board; and honorary president of the National Conservation Association. In addition to his monographs on scientific and educational topics, he has written several brochures: "The Happy Life," "Four American Leaders," and "The Durable Satisfactions of Life." He married (first) Ellen Derby Peabody, of Boston, who died in 1869; and (second) Grace Mellen Hopkinson, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

OLNEY, Richard,

Lawyer, Cabinet Official.

Richard Olney was born in Oxford, Worcester county, Massachusetts, September 15, 1835, son of Wilson and Eliza (Butler) Olney. His original American ancestor was Thomas Olney, who emigrated from St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, in 1635, and settled at Salem, Massachusetts. From thence in 1637 he accompanied Roger Williams in his exile to Rhode Island, and in course of time his descendants formed one of the most important families in the State. One of his descendants was Richard Olney (1770-1841), who removed to Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1811, and became prominent as a merchant and cotton manufacturer. His eldest son was William Olney (1802-74), a successful merchant and banker, who married Eliza L. Butler, of Oxford, daughter of Peter Butler and granddaughter of James Butler. James Butler's wife was Mary Sigourney, great-granddaughter of Andrew Sigourney, a Huguenot, who fled from France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled in Oxford in 1687.

Richard Olney received his preliminary education at Leicester (Massachusetts) Academy, and graduated with high honors from Brown University in 1856. He began legal studies at the Harvard Law School, where he was recognized as a student of unusual acumen and industry, and was graduated in 1858. Admitted to the bar of Suffolk county, he entered the office of Judge Benjamin F. Thomas, with whom for twenty years the relations were exceedingly close, owing to their sympathy and congeniality of mind, and which produced striking results in the preparation and presentation of their joint cases. Mr. Olney adopted as specialties the law of wills and estates and the law of corporations; and, possessed of clearness of perception and soundness of judgment, coupled with a profound knowledge of legal principles, he was soon recognized as one of the best equipped lawyers at the bar of Boston. His grasp of all the aspects of a case was so exhaustive that his ultimatum has repeatedly been taken as the basis of a compromise, by opposing counsel, who recognize the futility of appearing in court with a certainty of defeat. Moreover, his indefatigable industry in the preparation of a case is always evidenced in an accumulation of facts, and a careful marshaling of evidence, which enable him to keep the whole case within easy reach. In recent years, Mr. Olney has carried on extensive practice as counsel for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Boston & Maine, Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe, and other large railroads, and other corporations, and he is one of the best known authorities on all points of corporation law. He has repeatedly been solicited to accept a judgeship in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and has as invariably declined, preferring practice at the bar. In 1874 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In 1893 he was offered the portfolio of Attorney-General in the cabinet of President Cleveland, and after much serious deliberation accepted it. In this exalted position he amply justified his brilliant record as a practicing attorney, and in the various important issues which

arose during his tenure of office he made many important restatements of points in dispute in Federal jurisprudence. He counselled the action of President Cleveland in calling out the Federal troops in July, 1894, to resist the riotous demonstrations at Chicago of the American Railway Union in its attempted boycott of the Pullman Car Company, on the ground that, under the provisions of the interstate commerce and other laws, the national government must protect the mails and must prevent interference with the general railroad transportation of the country. In March, 1895, he successfully defended that action in an argument before the Supreme Court in the *habeas corpus* proceedings brought in behalf of Eugene Debs, who had been convicted of inciting the strikers to disorderly acts. In November, 1894, he made a notable argument upon the legality and propriety of labor organizations in a case before the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Pennsylvania, which he presented as "suggestions as *amicus curiae* by express leave of the court," and in which he took the ground that labor organizations are of the utmost value to both capital and labor in the adjustment of their disputes. Upon the death of Walter Q. Gresham, Mr. Olney succeeded him as Secretary of State, appointed by President Cleveland, and took the oath of office June 10, 1895. Mr. Olney's administration of this important office was characterized by a wise moderation in all important moves, although by a vigorous policy of activity when the right time had arrived, as was brilliantly exemplified in the Venezuelan imbroglio. He was tendered the ambassadorship to Great Britain by President Wilson, but declined. Mr. Olney is an extensive reader, and possesses the happy faculty of digesting and turning all things read to practical account. He is possessed of a vigorous constitution, which permits a high tension of activity and produces the best results. He is a fellow of Brown University, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and of the American Philosophical Society, and a regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

He was married, in 1861, to Agnes Park, daughter of Judge Benjamin F. Thomas, of Boston. They have two daughters, both married.

CANNON, Joseph G.,

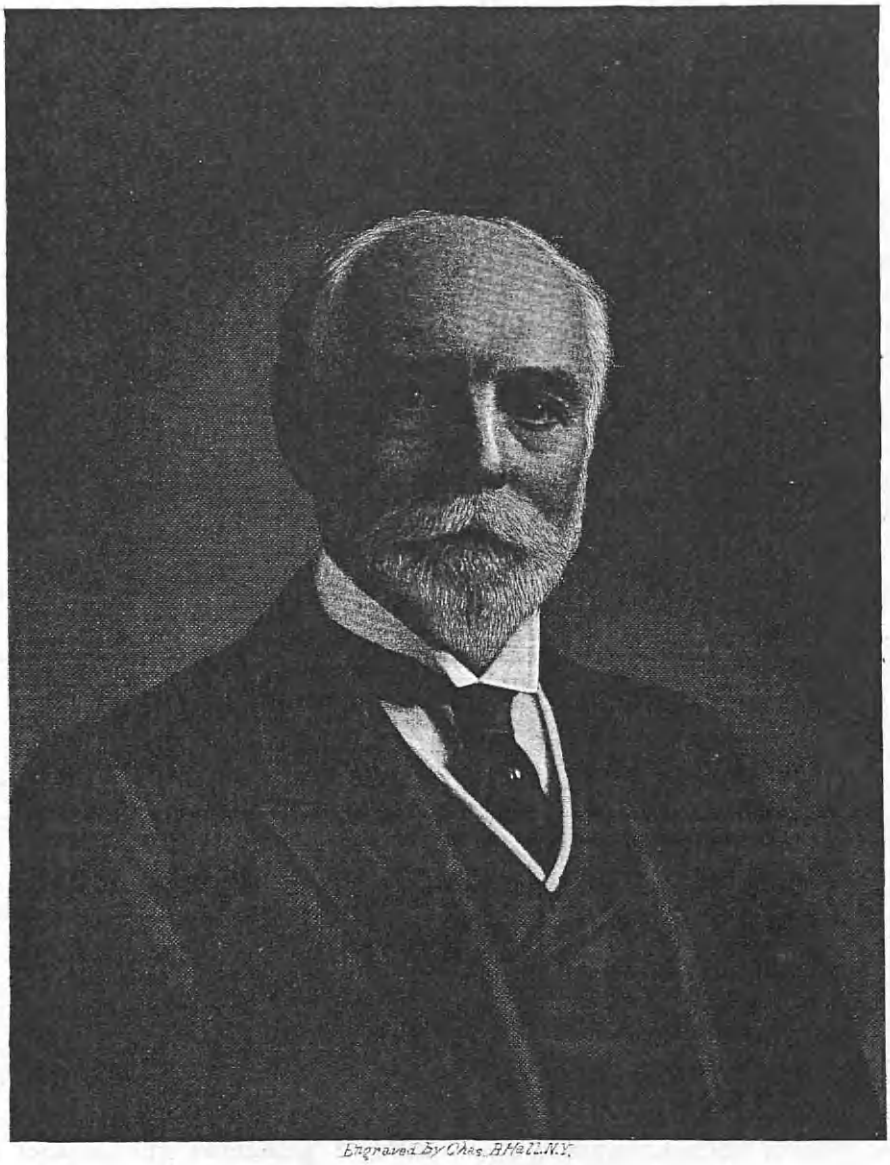
Long-Time Congressman.

Joseph Gurney Cannon was born in New Garden, a Quaker settlement, near Greensboro, North Carolina, May 7, 1836, son of Dr. Horace C. Cannon. The family moved to Bloomingdale, Indiana, when the son was a child, and there he obtained his education. He was fourteen years old when his father died, and he left school to work in a country store, remaining there until he was nearly of age, and then he began the study of law in the office of Usher & Pattison.

He was admitted to practice at Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1858, and in 1859 he removed to Tuscola, Douglas county, Illinois, subsequently removing to Danville, Illinois, which has since been his place of residence. In March, 1861, he was elected State's Attorney for his district, which office he held until December, 1868. A sturdy Republican, in 1873 he was elected to the Forty-third Congress against a strong Democratic candidate, and he has been continuously elected to every Congress since with the exception of the Fifty-fourth, having gone down in the great reactionary election of 1890 which engulfed so many Republican leaders in the west and northwest. In his experience as a member of the House Mr. Cannon has been one of the most conspicuous national figures in the public

eye almost from the time of his first election. As a member of the committee on postoffices and postroads he advocated the change in the laws whereby postage on second class matter is prepaid according to weight. He was largely responsible for placing sugar on the free list in the McKinley tariff law of 1890. But it was as chairman of the committee on appropriations (Fifty-first, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses) that Mr. Cannon achieved his greatest fame. Before his election to the speakership of the House, he was a member of that committee for twenty-two years, and for ten years he was its chairman, the responsibility of which is always very great, exceeding in importance any other known to either of the law-making bodies at Washington. The constant assaults on the Treasury which come in the form of petitions, appeals, amendments and recommendations from various quarters must come before the committee on appropriations in the House of Representatives; the needs of the government must be judged there, and just expenditures sorted out from the unjust. For years it has been the custom to speak of the chairman of this committee as "the watch dog of the treasury." In this exceedingly trying position Mr. Cannon made a record for carefulness, shrewdness, farsightedness, and sterling integrity, not surpassed if equalled by any of his predecessors. It was as chairman of this committee that he was called upon to pass on the appropriations needed for the army and navy at the time of the Spanish-American War. In every other emergency in the events occurring during the time of his chairmanship, Mr. Cannon has ever been a conspicuous figure before the country; and he has also been prominent in the discussion of reforms of government, currency, tariff, internal improvements, shipping, increase of the navy, reorganization of the army and the Nicaragua canal, and he was a member of the committee on insular affairs organized to adjust the relations of the United States with the islands acquired by the Spanish-American War. In November, 1903, he was elected to succeed Hon. David B. Henderson as speaker of the House of Representatives.

According to a character sketch in the "Review of Reviews," the personality of Mr. Cannon is described as "unique, peculiar, most interesting and admirable. 'Uncle Joe' Cannon he is to all who know him * * * a nature that is brimming full of sunshine, of kindliness, of good feeling, of quaint humor, and above all of what we Americans know as plain, common 'horse sense' * * * He knows the United States as a chess player knows his board and his pieces. He is sagacious, honorable, faithful. He will make a good speaker because he will keep his party together and secure results." As illustrating his sense of humor and his aptness in the art of ridicule, the same writer recalls this instance: A newspaper having reported the disappearance from the White House of a sideboard which had been presented to the wife of President Hayes, "a Democratic member introduced a formidable and formal resolution instituting solemn inquiry into this most dreadful affair. This was too much for the common sense of the coming speaker. He knew his house better than to be serious. Rolling up his coat sleeves after his wont in mock appreciation of the solemnity of the moment, with the faint suggestion of a smile playing about the corners of his mouth, he exclaimed: 'Mr. Speaker, it is right and proper that this house should carefully guard all the property of the government. We must do our duty, sir, no matter at what cost of trouble. History tells us that a century ago Abigail Adams hung out her laundry to dry in



Engraved By Chas. A. Hall, N.Y.

Whitelaw Reid.

the East room of the White House. Good God, Mr. Speaker, where is that clothes line now?"

He was married, in 1862, to Mary Reed, and has two daughters. His residence is in Danville, Illinois.

DEWEY, George,

Naval Hero of Manila Bay.

Admiral George Dewey was born in Montpelier, Vermont, December 26, 1837, son of Julius Yemans and Mary (Perrin) Dewey, and eighth in descent from Thomas Dewey, who came from England to Dorchester, Massachusetts, about 1633.

Young Dewey as a lad was a ringleader of his companions in sports and pranks. He was educated in the schools at Montpelier and Johnson, at Norwich University, and at the United States Naval Academy, from which he was graduated with honor when twenty-one, with a class noted for the after-distinction of many of its number. For a year after, he served on the "Wabash," in the Mediterranean. A few days after the Civil War broke out, he was commissioned lieutenant, April 19, 1861, and sent to the steam-sloop "Mississippi," in which and under Farragut he took part in the reduction of the forts defending New Orleans; and it was his ship which was rammed by the Confederate "Manassas," set on fire, and destroyed by the explosion, Dewey and others escaping by swimming to other vessels. Dewey was engaged on the Mississippi river until 1864, when he was attached to the gunboat "Agawam," of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and participating in two attacks on Fort Fisher, and for his gallant behavior in the latter he was promoted to lieutenant-commander. After peace was restored, he was for three years on duty in European waters, and then for two years was an instructor at the Naval Academy. In 1870-71 he was on sea duty, and in the latter year was commissioned commander, and later served as lighthouse inspector, and as secretary of the board. In 1884 he was promoted to captain, and given command of the "Dolphin," of the White Squadron, and next year commanded the "Pensacola," flagship. In 1888 he was ordered home, and made chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, with the rank of commodore. In May, 1893, he was made a member of the lighthouse board. In 1896 he was commissioned commodore and made president of the board of inspection and survey, and served as such until January, 1898, when he was given command of the Asiatic station.

Ten days after the "Maine" had been blown up in Havana harbor, Commodore Dewey was ordered to concentrate his forces, and be prepared for action against the Spaniards in the Philippines. Assembling his fleet at Hong Kong, he there received from the Navy Department the instructions of President McKinley, April 21, 1898: "Proceed at once to the Philippine Islands. Commence operations, particularly against the Spanish fleet. You must capture or destroy the vessels." Arriving at the entrance to Manila Bay, the fleet entered under cover of night, without lights, and with entire disregard of torpedoes, and a biographer has said that "Commodore Dewey's feat is, for dash and gallantry, worthy to rank with Farragut's immortal defiance of the forts below New Orleans." However, some sparks from the funnel of one of the ships betrayed their presence, and the enemy's batteries opened fire. Leading in his flagship, the "Olympia," Dewey headed for the city, and when the moment came he gave his historic order, "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley." The action began at once, and in little more than two hours the Spanish ships, twelve in

number, were hopeless wrecks—burned, sunk or run ashore. The American loss was seven wounded, while the Spaniards lost two hundred, killed and wounded. Dewey did not bombard the city, but maintained a stiff blockade until the arrival of General Merritt with troops permitted its occupancy. Meantime Dewey's situation was beset with difficulties—the defiance of the Spanish authorities, and the threatened interference of German war vessels—but which he encountered with diplomatic skill and entire success. Commodore Dewey was now the one hero of the nation, and in response to popular demand, on the recommendation of President McKinley, Congress revived for him the rank of admiral, which to that time had been enjoyed only by Farragut and David D. Porter, and he was nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate on March 3, 1899; and also received the thanks of Congress. After the war he displayed firmness and ability in maintaining the authority of the United States in the Philippines, and in holding down the insurgents under Aguinaldo.

Returning home in his flagship, Admiral Dewey was greeted with wonderful enthusiasm in every city he visited, and for a time was widely spoken of as a presidential candidate. Since 1900 he has been at the head of the General Naval Board, his relation to the navy being similiar to that of the chief-of-staff of the army. His residence is in Washington City. He was married at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, October 24, 1867, to Susan B. Goodwin, daughter of Governor Ichabod Goodwin, of that State. She died in December, 1872, leaving a son, George Goodwin Dewey, who graduated from Princeton, and became a business man in New York City. Admiral Dewey married (second) shortly after his return from his victory, Mrs. Mildred (McLean) Hazen, of Washington City.

REID, Whitelaw,

Journalist, Diplomatist.

Whitelaw Reid was born near Xenia, Ohio, October 27, 1837, son of Robert Charlton and Marian (Ronalds) Reid, and a grandson of James Reid, a Scotch covenanter, who emigrated to America in 1783, and after residence until 1800 in Western Pennsylvania and Fayette county, Kentucky, became a founder of the town of Xenia, Ohio. Whitelaw Reid was graduated at Miami University, A. B., 1856, A. M., 1859; taught school, 1856-58; edited the Xenia "News," 1858-59; was correspondent for the Cincinnati "Gazette" and Cleveland "Herald" in Columbus, Ohio; city editor of the Cincinnati "Gazette" in 1861; war correspondent, 1861-62; served as aide-de-camp on the staffs of Thomas A. Morris and W. S. Rosecrans in the two western Virginia campaigns, and was with Grant at the battle of Shiloh. He was Washington and war correspondent of the "Gazette," 1862-68; and finally one of its proprietors and editors; served as clerk of the military committee of the Thirty-seventh Congress, 1862-63; was librarian of the United States House of Representatives, 1863-66, and engaged in cotton planting in Concordia Parish, Louisiana, 1866-67. He became an editorial writer on the New York "Tribune" by invitation from Horace Greeley in 1868; managing editor in 1869, editor-in-chief in 1872, and chief proprietor on the death of Mr. Greeley. He declined the office of United States Minister to Germany tendered by President Hayes in 1877, and by President Garfield in 1881; served as United States Minister to France by appointment from President Harrison, 1889-92; was chairman of the New York Republican State Convention in 1892, and was the Republican nominee for Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with Benjamin Harrison in 1892. He was appointed by President McKinley

special ambassador of the United States to Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897; was a member of the Peace Commission to Paris, negotiating the treaty with Spain in 1898, and special ambassador of the United States to the coronation of Edward VII., of England, in 1902. He was chosen a life regent of the New York University by the Legislature in 1876, and its vice-chancellor in 1892; was president of the Lotus Club for fourteen years, and a member of the Century Association, the University, Grolier, Metropolitan, Union League, Republican, Tuxedo and Riding clubs, and of the Ohio, New England, St. Andrew's and American Geographical societies. He was also a director of numerous financial and charitable corporations, an honorary member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, and a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum. He was married, April 26, 1881, to Elizabeth daughter of Darius Ogden and Jane Templeton (Cunningham) Mills, of New York. He is the author of: "After the War, a Southern Tour" (1867); "Ohio in the Civil War" (1868); "Schools of Journalism" (1870); "Newspaper Tendencies" (1874); "Town Hall Suggestions" (1881); "Two Speeches at the Queen's Jubilee" (1897); "Some Consequences of the Last Treaty of Paris" (1899); "Our New Duties" (1899); "Later Aspects of our New Duties" (1899); "A Continental Union" (1900); "Our New Interests" (1900); "Problems of Expansion" (1900); "A Biographical and Memorial Sketch of Horace Greeley," and many other published speeches and contributions to periodical literature. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from the University of the City of New York in 1872, and from Dartmouth in 1873, and LL. D. from Miami in 1890, from Princeton in 1899, from Yale at the bicentennial in 1901, and from the University of Cambridge, England, in 1902. He died March 28, 1912.

IRELAND, John,

Roman Catholic Prelate.

The Right Rev. John Ireland was born in Ireland, September 11, 1838. His parents emigrated to America in 1849, and settled in St. Paul, Minnesota, where the son was educated at the Cathedral School. In September, 1853, he entered the Petit Seminaire, of Meximieux, France, and where he proved himself a most assiduous student, completing an eight-year course in four years. In 1857 he commenced his theological course at the Grand Seminaire at Hyères, and was graduated in 1861.

Returning to America, he received ordination at the hands of Bishop Thomas L. Grace, in St. Paul, Minnesota, December 21, 1861, but the War for the Union was now on, and, strongly attached to his adopted country, he accepted appointment as chaplain of the Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, and with it went to the front. After a service of two years, during which time he was present at several battles, notably those of Corinth and Iuka, bitterly contested engagements, he returned to St. Paul and was appointed rector of the Cathedral of St. Paul, and also secretary of the diocese, and held both these positions until his consecration as titular bishop of Maronea and coadjutor to the Rt. Rev. Thomas L. Grace, December 1, 1875. He organized the first total abstinence society in Minnesota, in 1869, and founded a regular system of temperance societies in connection with the various parishes. In 1870 he was the accredited representative of Bishop Grace at the Vatican Council in Rome. The death of the Rt. Rev. James Michael O'Gorman, vicar apostolic of Nebraska, July 4, 1874, led to Father Ireland's appointment as his successor in February, 1875. Bishop Grace appealed to Rome for the cancellation of the appointment, and asked that Father Ireland be made his coadju-

tor. He was consecrated at the cathedral by Bishop Grace, assisted by Bishops Seidenbush and Heiss, December 21, 1875, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, of Rochester, Minnesota, afterward Bishop of Sioux Falls, Dakota. Bishop Ireland at once undertook the colonization of the northwest through the National Colonization Association, of which he was a director. In 1876 he made large purchases of land in Minnesota, and settled thereon over nine hundred Catholic colonists, and in 1877 he bought fifty thousand acres from the St. Paul & Pacific railroad, which he sold to settlers. In this last purchase he was involved in some litigation, which was not settled until January, 1899, when his rights were maintained by the courts. He succeeded to the see of St. Paul on the resignation of Bishop Grace, July 31, 1884, and on May 15, 1888, he was consecrated archbishop, his diocese having been raised to a metropolitan see, May 4, 1888. In the troubles with Spain, in April, 1898, Archbishop Ireland went to Washington and used his best endeavors to avert a declaration of war by the United States. He then expressed himself as follows: "I have labored for peace, but if the will of the nation is for war, I pray that victory alight on the banners of my country."

Archbishop Ireland was president of the Minnesota State Historical Society for several years. He is very popular among the veterans of the Civil War, and has been a speaker at some of their most notable gatherings. He is author of "The Church and Modern Society." He lives in St. Paul, Minnesota.

MILES, Nelson A.,

Distinguished Soldier.

Lieutenant-General Nelson Appleton Miles was born at Westminster, Massachusetts, August 8, 1839, son of Daniel and Mary (Curtis) Miles. His earliest American ancestor was Rev. John Miles, a Baptist minister and educator, who emigrated from Wales in 1662 and settled at Swansea, Massachusetts; he served in King Philip's War.

Nelson A. Miles was reared on his father's farm, and received a district school and academic education. At the age of seventeen he went to Boston, and took a position in a crockery store. He had studied military science at the school of Colonel Salignac, a French officer, and at the outbreak of the Civil War he recruited a company and vounteered for service. In September, 1861, he was appointed a captain in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment, but was considered too young for such responsibility, and he accepted a lieutenant's commission. On May 31, 1862, he was commissioned by Governor Morgan lieutenant-colonel of the Sixty-first New York Regiment; was promoted to colonel, September 30, 1862; was made a brigadier-general, May 12, 1864, and major-general, October 21, 1865, in the volunteer establishment. He became colonel of the Fortieth United States Infantry, July 28, 1866; was transferred to the Fifth Infantry, March 15, 1869; promoted to brigadier-general in the regular army, December 15, 1880, and to major-general, April 5, 1890. He saw severe active service during the seven days' fighting on the Virginia Peninsula and before Richmond in the summer of 1862, and was severely wounded at Fair Oaks. During the period between the battle of Fair Oaks and the change of base to Harrison's Landing, Miles acted as adjutant-general to the First Brigade, First Division, Second Corps; but at Fredericksburg he led his regiment, the Sixty-first New York. In the battle of Chancellorsville he was so severely wounded that he was not expected to recover, and was brevetted brigadier-general "for gallant and meri-

torious services" in that engagement; and August 25, 1864, was brevetted major-general "for highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign, and particularly for gallantry and valuable services in the battle of Ream's Station, Virginia." He fought in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, with one exception, up to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

After the war General Miles, in command of his regiment, was engaged against the Indians, and defeated the Cheyennes and Comanches on the Staked Plains in 1875, and in 1876 broke up the hostile Sioux and other tribes in Montana. His successes on the plains were so conspicuous that General Miles became known as the "Indian fighter." He drove the celebrated chief Sitting Bull across the Canadian frontiers, and dispersed extensive bands led by Crazy Horse, Lame Deer, Spotted Eagle, Broad Trail, and other chiefs well-known in the far west. In June, 1876, General Custer's party was defeated and massacred on Little Big Horn river, an event which was followed by the prompt and decisive campaigns of General Miles. In September, 1877, an outbreak of the Nez Perces Indians under Chief Joseph was met by Miles and speedily overcome, and in 1878 he captured a party of Bannocks near Yellowstone Park. His most difficult campaign was that against the fierce Apache chief Geronimo, head of the most bloodthirsty and cruel tribe of Indians in North America. After various Indian depredations and raids, General Sheridan sent out an expedition under General George Crook, in 1886, but it was unsuccessful, and General Crook asked to be relieved, when General Miles succeeded him with the result that after one of the longest and most exhausting campaigns known to Indian warfare, the Apaches were forced to yield, Miles and his troopers giving them not an hour of rest. The entire band was captured, and Geronimo and his principal followers were sent to Fort Pickens, Florida. Following these successes, General Miles received the thanks of the legislatures of Kansas, Montana, New Mexico and Arizona, and on November 8, 1887, the citizens of Arizona presented him, at Tucson, with a sword of honor. In 1890-91 General Miles suppressed a fresh outbreak of Sioux and Cheyennes. In 1894, under orders from President Cleveland, he commanded the United States troops sent to Chicago to suppress the rioting incident to the railroad strike, which difficult duty he accomplished with the celerity and completeness which always characterized his conduct. General Miles commanded the Department of the Columbia, 1880-85; from July, 1885, to April, 1886, the Department of the Missouri; in April, 1886, was assigned to the command of the Department of Arizona, and in 1888 he was given command of the Division of the Pacific. General Miles represented the United States at the jubilee celebration of Queen Victoria in London, and also visited the seat of war between Turkey and Greece. On his return he published a volume on "Military Europe," having previously given to the public a volume of "Personal Recollections" (1897).

On the retirement of General Schofield, in 1895, General Miles became commander-in-chief of the United States army. On April 9, 1898, war with Spain being imminent, he recommended the equipment of fifty thousand volunteers, and on April 15th recommended that an additional force of forty thousand be provided for the protection of coasts and as a reserve. In a letter to the Secretary of War, April 18th, he asserted his belief that the surrender of the Spanish army in Cuba could be secured "without any great sacrifice of life," but deprecated the sending of troops thither in the sickly season to cope with an acclimated army.

War having been proclaimed, on April 26th, he addressed a letter to Secretary Alger, declaring that the volunteer troops called into service ought to be in camp in their respective States for sixty days approximately in order to be thoroughly equipped, drilled and organized. When information came that Cervera's fleet was closed up in the harbor of Santiago, and General Shafter was ordered to take his troops to the assistance of the navy in capturing the fleet and harbor, General Miles, then at Tampa, expressed to the Secretary of War his desire to go with this army corps or to immediately organize another and go with it to join this and capture position No. 2 (Porto Rico). On the following day he was asked by telegram how soon he could have an expeditionary force ready to go to Porto Rico, large enough to take and hold the island without the force under General Shafter, and replied "within ten days." On June 24th he submitted a plan of campaign for Cuba; on the 26th was ordered to organize an expedition against the enemy in Cuba and Porto Rico, to be composed of the united forces of Generals Brooke and Shafter, and to command the same in person. He was not sent to Cuba, however, until two weeks later, arriving opposite Santiago with reinforcements for Shafter on July 11th, at the time Sampson's fleet was bombarding the Spanish position. After conferences with Sampson and Shafter, the troops were disembarked; on the 13th General Miles, with Generals Gilmore, Shafter, Wheeler and others, held a conference between the lines with General Toral. The Spanish commander was notified that he must surrender or take the consequences, and on the same day Secretary of War telegraphed General Miles "to accept surrender, order an assault, or withhold the same." On the morning of July 14th, General Toral surrendered to General Miles. General Miles authorized General Shafter to appoint commissioners to draw up articles of capitulation and instructed him to isolate the troops to keep them free from infection by yellow fever. On the same day Secretary Alger advised General Miles to return to Washington as soon as matters at Santiago were settled, and go to Porto Rico with an expedition that was being fitted out; but after some delay Miles obtained permission to proceed from Cuba. On July 21st he sailed from Guantanamo with an effective force of little more than three thousand men, while the Spanish regulars and volunteers in Porto Rico aggregated seventeen thousand. Proceeding to Guanica, near Ponce, there, on the 25th, troops were landed; Ponce surrendered to General Miles without resistance on the 27th, and the soldiers were received with enthusiasm by the citizens. A proclamation by General Miles, issued on the following day, assured the inhabitants of Porto Rico that the American forces came not to devastate or oppress, but to give them freedom from Spanish rule and the blessings of the liberal institutions of the United States government. Town after town was occupied, as the army proceeded northward. General Brooke with his command arrived on August 3d to aid in occupying the island. On the 25th General Miles was intructed to send home all troops not actually needed, and soon after he returned to Washington, where he has resided to the present time.

General Miles was married, in 1868, to Mary, daughter of Judge Sherman, of Ohio. They have one son and one daughter.

BALDWIN, Simeon E.,

Jurist, Governor, Author.

Simeon Eben Baldwin was born in New Haven, Connecticut, February 5, 1840. He was a son of Roger Sherman and Emily (Perkins) Baldwin, grandson

of Simeon and Rebecca (Sherman) Baldwin, and a descendant of John Baldwin, the emigrant, and one of the original thirty proprietors of the town of Norwich.

Simeon E. Baldwin was prepared for college in the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, and was graduated at Yale, A. B., 1861; A. M., 1864. After pursuing a course of law in the law schools of Yale and Harvard, he was admitted to the bar of Connecticut in 1864. He at once began the practice of law in New Haven, and was instructor in law at Yale University, 1869-72, and Professor of Constitutional Law, of law governing mercantile transactions, corporate bodies and wills, and of private international law, accepting the chair in 1872 and holding it continuously to the present time. He was made a member of the commission to revise the general education laws of the State in 1872, the revised statutes of the State of Connecticut in 1873 and in 1874, and a member of the commission to consider the subject of taxation as existing in the State, in 1885 and 1887. As chairman of that commission he drew up the report outlining a more equitable system of taxation, which became operative through the passage of an act embodying the report of the committee, and which added largely to the revenues of the State. In 1893 he was elected an associate judge of the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut, and he was advanced to the position of chief justice of the court in 1907, the highest judicial position in the gift of the State. He was the originator of the movement made before 1878 to introduce code pleadings into Connecticut, and the legislature appointed him a member of the commission that put the plan in shape for legislative action. His standing as a jurist learned in the law was recognized by the American Bar Association, of which he was a member, by electing him president of the association in 1890. In the councils of the International Law Association he was recognized by being made its president, 1899-1901. The Association of American Law Schools also honored him with the presidency of the association in 1905. The learned societies likewise recognized the value of his membership and he was elected president of the American Social Science Association in 1897; the New Haven Colony Historical Society, 1884-96; the American Historical Association, 1905; the Connecticut Society of Archaeological Institute of America, 1905; the American Political Science Association, 1910; director of the Bureau of Comparative Law of the American Bar Association, 1907. The National Institute of Arts and Letters and the International Law Association of London elected him to membership; the Massachusetts Historical Society made him a corresponding member and the American Antiquarian Society a life member. The Yale Club of New York and Yale Graduates Club of New Haven elected him to membership, and Harvard University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1891. He has enriched the law libraries of his State and nation by authorship as follows: "Baldwin's Connecticut Digest"; "Baldwin's Cases of Railroad Law" (1896); "Modern Political Institutions" (1898); "Two Centuries Growth of American Law" (1901), of which valued work he was co-author; "American Railroad Law" (1904); "American Judiciary" (1905). Judge Baldwin preserves in a remarkable degree both physical and mental vigor. Having been retired from the bench by the age limit in 1910, he was made the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor of the State in that year, was elected after a hard campaign, and was inaugurated in January, 1911; and was reëlected to a second term.

Governor Baldwin married, October 19, 1865, Susan, daughter of Edmund and

Harriet (Mears) Winchester, of Boston. Children, born in New Haven, Connecticut: 1. Florence, died in 1872. 2. Roger Sherman, A. B., Yale, 1891, LL. B., 1893. 3. Helen Harriet, wife of Warren Randall Gilman, M. D., of Worcester, Massachusetts.

FISKE, John,

Educator, Historian, Lecturer.

John Fiske was born in Hartford, Connecticut, March 30, 1842, son of Edmund Brewster and Mary Fiske (Bound) Green; grandson of Humphreys and Hannah (Heaton) Green, of Delaware, and of John and Mary (Fiske) Bound, of Middletown, Connecticut, and a descendant from Phineas Fiske, of Fressingfield, Suffolk, England, who came to America to Wenham, Massachusetts.

John Fiske's name was originally Edmund Fiske Green, and in 1855, on the marriage of his widowed mother to Edwin W. Stoughton, he took the name of his maternal great-grandfather, John Fiske. He was brought up by his maternal grandmother, who lived at Middletown, Connecticut. He displayed great precocity as well as diligence in preparing himself for college; he had mastered Euclid, alegbra, trigonometry, surveying and navigation at twelve; could read Plato and Herodotus and had begun German at fifteen; could read Spanish, French, Italian and Portuguese at seventeen; and made a beginning in Sanscrit and Hebrew at eighteen, meanwhile continuing an incessant course of reading. He was graduated at Harvard College in arts in 1863, and in law in 1865, having been admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1864. He never practiced law, devoting himself to literature, gaining position as an author from the publication of his first article in the "National Quarterly Review" in 1861, a review of Buckle's "History of Civilization," which won for him the consideration of editors of both American and English periodicals, and he became a frequent contributor to the leading magazines and reviews. He was university lecturer at Harvard, 1869-71, his subjects being "Positive Philosophy" and the "Doctrine of Evolution." He was instructor in history there, 1870; assistant librarian, 1872-79; and overseer, 1879-91. He was non-resident lecturer on American history in the University College, London, England, 1879, at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, 1880, and in Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, 1881-85; and from 1885 non-resident Professor of American History in that institution. After 1880 he gave his entire time to writing and lecturing. He delivered in 1890, 1895 and 1898 three series each of twelve lectures on "The Discovery and Colonization of America"; "Old Virginia"; and "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies" before the Lowell Institute, Boston. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the Historical societies of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, California, Oneida county, New York; the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, the Essex Institute, the American Antiquarian Society, the American Geographical Society and the American Folklore Society; was given the degree of LL. D. by Harvard in 1894, and that of Litt. D. by the University of Pennsylvania the same year. He composed a Mass in B minor, and several hymns and songs, and was president of the Boylston club of singers, Boston, Massachusetts, from 1876 to 1881. He was joint editor with James Grant Wilson of Appletons' "Cyclopaedia of American Biography" (6 vols., 1887-89). His published works include: "Tobacco and Alcohol" (1868); "History of English Literature, abridged from Taine and edited for Schools" (1872); "Myths and Myth-Makers"

(1872); "Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy based on the Doctrine of Evolution" (2 vols., 1874); "The Unseen World" (1876); "Darwinism and Other Essays" (1879; new edition, 1885); "Excursions of an Evolutionist" (1883); "The Destiny of Man viewed in the Light of his Origin" (1884); "The Idea of God as Affected by Modern Knowledge" (1885); "American Political Ideas Viewed from the Standpoint of Universal History" (1885); "Washington and His Country" (1887); "The Critical Period of American History," 1783-1789 (1888, illustrated edition, 1897); "The Beginnings of New England; or the Puritan Theocracy in its Relation to Civil and Religious Liberty" (1889, illustrated ed., 1898); "The War of Independence, for Young People" (1889); "Civil Government of the United States, considered with some reference to its origins" (1890); "The American Revolution" (2 vols., 1891, illustrated ed., 1896); "The Discovery of America, with some Account of Ancient America and the Spanish Conquest" (2 vols., 1892); "Franz Schubert" (in Millet's "Famous Composers," 1892); "Edward Livingston Youmans, Interpreter of Science for the People" (1894); "History of the United States, for Schools" (1894); "Old Virginia and Her Neighbours" (2 vols., 1897); "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America" (2 vols., 1899); "Through Nature to God" (1899); and "Japanese Translations of The Destiny of Man and The Idea of God," published at Tokyo in 1894-95.

He was married, in 1864, to Abby, daughter of Aaron Brooks, of Petersham, Massachusetts. He died at East Gloucester, Massachusetts, July 4, 1901.

PAGE, Carroll S.,

Financier, Governor, Senator.

Hon. Carroll S. Page, of Hyde Park, Vermont, former Governor of the State and favorably known throughout its bounds for his persistent and successful efforts in the encouragement and development of local industrial enterprises, was born in Westfield, Vermont, January 10, 1843. His parents, Russell S. and Martha Malvina (Smalley) Page, were both natives of Hyde Park. His grandparents on both parental sides were among the first settlers of that town. His mother's grandfather, Captain Jedediah Hyde, came to Hyde Park soon after the Revolutionary War, in which he served as captain, surveyed and chartered the town and gave to it his name "Hyde" Park.

Mr. Page was educated in the common schools of Hyde Park, at the People's Academy in Morrisville, Vermont, the Lamoille County Grammar School at Johnson, Vermont, and the Lamoille Central Academy at Hyde Park, Vermont. Among the public positions held by him may be mentioned that of Representative from Hyde Park to the Legislature of Vermont, 1869-72; member of the Vermont State Senate, 1874-1876; member of Republican State Committee, 1884-1888; chairman of Republican State Committee, 1884-1888; Inspector of Finance of Vermont, 1884-1888; Governor of Vermont, 1890-1892. In 1908 he was elected United States Senator to fill out the unexpired term of Redfield Proctor, deceased; and was reëlected in 1910, as a Republican, but receiving the vote of every Democrat in Legislature which chose him.

Mr. Page has been quite extensively interested in banking and has been director of the Lamoille County National Bank since 1874, and its president for the last ten or more years. He organized the Lamoille County Savings Bank and Trust Company in 1889 and has been its president since its organization. His maxim during his whole banking life has been, "Vermont money should be kept in Vermont to foster Vermont industries and to develop Vermont enterprises," and

during his entire management of the two banks at Hyde Park neither of these two institutions have ever loaned a dollar outside of Vermont.

It is perhaps as a dealer in green calfskins that Mr. Page is best known to the financial world, his business in this line extending from the Pacific ocean on the west, to Asia in the east, and being regarded among the trade as the largest in its line in this country, if not in the world.

Governor Page was married, April 11, 1865, to Miss Ellen Frances, daughter of Theophilus Hull and Desdemona (Jackson) Patch, of Johnson, Vermont. Three children were born of this marriage: Theophilus Hull, who died in 1898; Russell S., who was associated with his father in business at Hyde Park; and Alice.

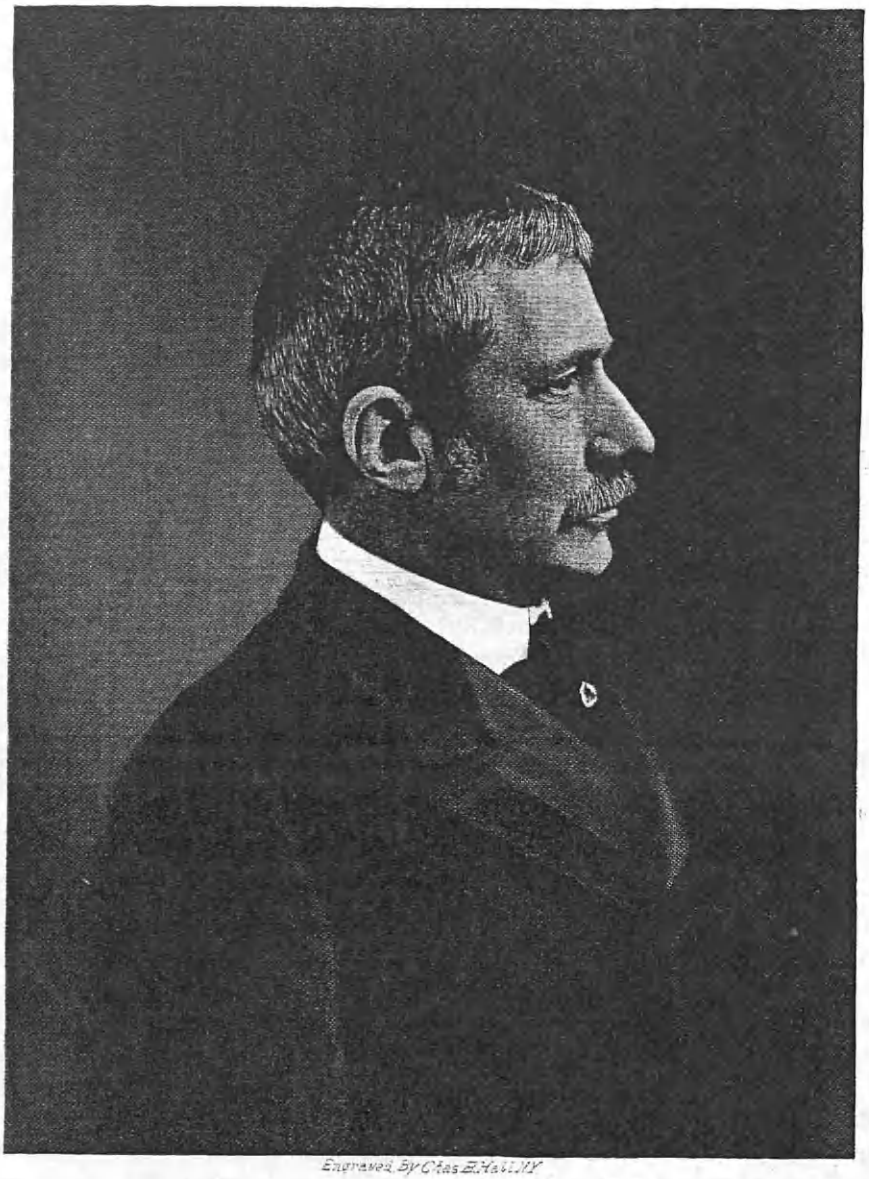
DILLINGHAM, William P.,

Lawyer, Senator.

Hon. William Paul Dillingham, a distinguished lawyer, whose life of signal usefulness in public affairs found recognition in his election to the United States Senate as successor to the eminent statesman, Hon. Justin S. Morrill, was the third son of Governor Paul and Julia (Carpenter) Dillingham, and was born in Waterbury, Vermont, December 12, 1843.

He began his education in the common schools of his native village, then becoming a student in Newbury Seminary and the Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, New Hampshire. He read law under his brother-in-law, Hon. Matt H. Carpenter, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and his father, Governor Paul Dillingham, at Waterbury, Vermont. He was admitted to the bar of the Washington county court in 1867, when twenty-four years of age, and entered into partnership with his father as a member of the firm of P. Dillingham & Son, and this association was maintained until the retirement of the former named. For some years afterward the junior Dillingham practiced alone. In 1890 he formed a partnership with Hon. Hiram A. Huse, late State Librarian of Vermont, under the firm name of Dillingham & Huse. In 1892 Mr. Fred A. Howland was admitted to the firm, when the style was changed to that of Dillingham, Huse & Howland. At the bar Mr. Dillingham commanded the confidence and admiration of his colleagues and of the bench. To fine literary abilities and deep knowledge of law, he added a fine presence and consummate strength as a speaker. In 1872 and again in 1874 he was elected State's Attorney for Washington county, and in that position he acquitted himself most creditably and served the people most usefully. During his terms of office the criminal docket was unusually lengthy, and his duties were unusually arduous. Two *causes celebre*, which attracted public attention throughout the State, and in which he obtained convictions against skillful defenses, were the trial of Magoon for the murder of Streeter, and that of Miles for the Barre bank robbery.

Mr. Dillingham began his public career in 1866, when he was appointed secretary of civil and military affairs, to succeed Charles M. Gay, who removed from the State, and he was called to the same position during the administration of Governor Asahel Peck, 1874-76. He represented Waterbury in the Legislature in 1876 and again in 1884, and was Senator from Washington county in 1878 and again in 1880. During his legislative terms he was a leader in the Republican ranks, and much important legislation of the period was of his authorship. When the new tax law of 1882 was enacted, he was appointed commissioner of State taxes, and he held that office for six years. In 1888 he was the Republican candidate for Governor, and was elected by the largest



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majority ever given in the State for a candidate for that high office. His administration was marked by ability and conscientious devotion to public interests.

During the presidential campaign in which his gubernatorial candidacy occurred, Governor Dillingham performed most effective work as a speaker for Harrison and Morton, and the result in the State was largely attributable to his fervent effort. In October, 1900, he was elected United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Justin S. Morrill, and in 1902 and again in 1908 he was elected for a full term. No more eloquent tribute to his character and capabilities could have been paid him than his succession to that eminent statesman who, after twelve years' service as Congressman, was an honored Senator for the unexampled term of thirty-four years, and until his death. Mr. Dillingham did not enter the august body to which he was called as a stranger to its leaders. In many campaigns and national conventions of his party he had rendered signal service, and he was placed upon some of the most important committees those of transportation routes to the seaboard, of the District of Columbia, of Indian depredations of postoffices and postroads, of privileges and elections, of territories, and of that first named he was made chairman.

In religion Senator Dillingham is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; he was a lay delegate from Vermont to the General Conference of the church in Omaha, in 1893, and he is president of the Vermont Methodist Seminary. On December 24, 1874, Senator Dillingham was married to Miss Mary E. Shipman, a daughter of the Rev. Isaiah H. and Charlotte R. Shipman, of Lisbon, New Hampshire. She died, April 25, 1895, leaving one child, Paul Shipman Dillingham.

ROOT, Elihu,

Statesman, Cabinet Officer.

Elihu Root was born in Clinton, New York, February 15, 1845, son of Oren and Nancy Whitney (Buttrick) Root. He began his education in a common school, and entered Hamilton College, from which he was graduated 1864. The following year he served as assistant to his brother, Oren, who was principal of the Rome (New York) Academy. He then entered the Law Department of the University of the City of New York, took his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1867, was admitted to the bar, and entered upon practice in New York City, first in partnership with John H. Strahan, and later with Judge Willard Bartlett. He was industriously occupied in his profession, and appeared in various important causes. He was engaged as counsel for William M. Tweed on the exposure of the "Tweed ring frauds;" for Judge Hilton in the stubbornly contested Stewart will cases; and for the Sugar Trust.

Under appointment by President Arthur, Mr. Root rendered valuable service to the government as United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York from 1883 to 1885. Meantime his influence was being largely felt in the political field. After serving on the Republican County Committee several years, and in 1886-87 as chairman, he was a delegate-at-large to the State Constitutional Convention of 1894, and chairman of its judiciary committee. In 1899 he was called to the cabinet of President McKinley as Secretary of War to succeed Russell A. Alger; in 1901, President Roosevelt called him to the position of Secretary of State, in which important station he served with conspicuous ability until 1909, when he was elected to the United States Senate for the term ending in 1915. Meantime he had served with

distinction upon various important bodies and in special trusts. In 1903 he was a member of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal; in 1910 was counsel for the United States in the North Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration Commission; and in the same year also was placed upon the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague, and made president of the Carnegie Endowment for International peace. In 1913 he was made president of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Institution in Washington City; and the same year he was awarded the Nobel peace prize. He was temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention of 1904, and chairman of that of 1912; and he was chairman of the Republican State Conventions of 1908, 1910 and 1913. He was Dodge lecturer at Yale University in 1907; and Stafford Little lecturer at Princeton University in 1913. He is a trustee of Hamilton College, and of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art. He is a member of the following clubs: Union League of New York, president in 1898-99; New York City Bar Association, president in 1904-5; American Society of International Law, president in 1906; New York State Bar Association, president in 1910. He is also a member of the Mexican Academy of Legislation and Jurisprudence; honorary member of the Institute of Advocates at Brazil; honorary president of the Pan-American Conference at Rio Janeiro, 1906; associate member of the Institute de Droit Internationale; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the American Philosophical Society; and a member of the Faculty of the Political and Administrative Sciences, University of San Marcos, Lima (1906). He bears the LL. D. degree from the following universities and colleges: Hamilton, Yale, Columbia, New York, Williams, Princeton, Buenos Aires, Harvard, Wesleyan, and McGill, and that of Doctor of Political Science, University of Leyden; and that of Doctor of Civil Law, Oxford, England.

Mr. Root married, in 1878, Clara, daughter of Salem H. Wales, of New York.

FORAKER, Joseph B.,

Soldier, Statesman.

Joseph Benson Foraker was born in Rainsboro, Highland county, Ohio, July 5, 1846, son of Henry S. and Margaret R. Foraker. His first American ancestors emigrated from Devonshire, England, about 1740, and finally settled at Bombay Hook, near Smyrna, Delaware. His parents were farmers with a family of eleven children, and could give the son but a limited education in the district school. The father died in Hillsboro, Ohio, May 23, 1898.

At the age of fifteen Joseph B. Foraker became a clerk at Hillsboro, Ohio, in the office of his uncle, who was auditor of Highland county. On June 14, 1862, he enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Ohio Regiment, in the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the battles of 1863-65, incident to the advance of Sherman's army to and through Georgia and the Carolinas. He was promoted sergeant, August 26, 1862; first lieutenant, March 14, 1864; and brevetted captain, March 19, 1865, "for effective services during the campaigns of Georgia and North Carolina." He served as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Henry W. Slocum in the march to the sea and through the Carolinas. He spent the years 1866-67 at Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and was graduated from Cornell University in 1869, in the first class graduated from that institution. He then went to Cincinnati, where he was admitted to practice law, October 14, 1869. He was judge of the Cincinnati Superior Court, 1879-82, resigning on account of ill health.

He was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1883; was elected Governor in 1885; reëlected in 1887, and defeated again in 1889. He was an unsuccessful candidate for United States Senator in 1892, and was elected to that office, January 15, 1896, to succeed Calvin S. Brice, taking his seat March 4, 1897, and was reëlected for a second term. He was chairman of the committee to examine the several branches of the civil service, and a member of the committees on foreign relations, on Pacific railroads, to establish the University of the United States, and on transportation routes to the seaboard. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1884, 1888, 1892, and 1896, being chairman of the Ohio delegation in 1884 and 1888, and chairman of the committee on resolutions in 1892 and 1896, nominating William McKinley for President in 1896. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Marietta College, in 1886.

Mr. Foraker married Julia, daughter of Hon. H. S. Bundy, of Jackson county, Ohio. He resides in Cincinnati, Ohio.

GREELY, Adolphus W.,

Soldier, Explorer.

General Adolphus Washington Greely was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, March 27, 1847, son of John Balch and Frances (Cobb) Greely; grandson of Joseph and Betsey (Balch) Greely, and of Samuel and Eleanor (Neal) Cobb, and descended paternally from Andrew Greely, of Salisbury, 1639, and from John Balch, Cape Ann, 1623, and maternally from Henry Cobb, Scituate, 1623, and from John Howland, of the "Mayflower," 1620.

Adolphus Washington Greely received a high school education, and at the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment, and was promoted to the rank of first sergeant. He was one of the "forlorn hope" in the bloody charge at Fredericksburg, Virginia, where he was twice wounded, December 11, 1862. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the Eighty-first United States Colored Infantry, promoted to captain, and brevetted major. At the reorganization of the United States regular army he was commissioned second lieutenant, and was assigned to the Thirty-sixth United States Infantry, March 2, 1867; transferred to the Second Artillery, July 14, 1869, and detailed to construct about two thousand miles of military telegraph lines on the Indian and Mexican frontiers. He was next transferred to the Fifth Cavalry, and was promoted captain, June 11, 1886. He was designated as acting chief signal officer, December 11, 1886, and was commissioned brigadier-general and made chief signal officer, March 3, 1887.

Assigned to the command of an Arctic expedition, afterward known by his name, he was sent by the government to establish one of the international circumpolar stations, in which work eleven nations coöperated. On August 12, 1881, he landed a party of twenty-six men at Discovery Harbor, more than one thousand miles north of the Arctic circle, and within less than five hundred geographic miles of the pole, the discoveries of this expedition adding to the maps about six thousand square miles of land, heretofore unknown, showing inland Greenland to be a fertile country and surrounded by ice-caps which terminated in Greely fiord, looking westward to the polar sea. The northern journey made by Lieutenant James Booth Lockward and Sergeant David L. Brainard, of the expedition, discovered a series of islands to the north of Greenland, and also discovered Cape Washington, which was then the most northerly land known. The expedition left Discovery Harbor on August 9, 1883,

in conformity with orders, and after a distressing journey of fifty days reached Cape Sabine, where it was learned that the relief ship "Proteus" had been crushed by ice on July 23, 1883. The party took up quarters in a hut made of rocks and snow, with only six weeks' supply of food, and most of the men perished slowly of starvation, only six remaining alive when the relief ships "Thetis" and "Bear," under command of Captain Winfield Scott Schley and William H. Emory, came to the rescue, June 22, 1884, after they had been for forty-two hours entirely without food. General Greely received the highest geographical honors for his explorations, and was awarded gold medals by the Royal Geographical Society and the Sociètè de Geographie. He was elected honorary vice-president of the Sixth and Seventh International Geographical Congresses at London in 1896, and in Berlin in 1899; and also received a vote of thanks from the Legislature of Massachusetts, "for his services in war, in science and in exploration," and was officially thanked for the return of the British ensign, official despatches and Arctic mail. He directed the construction of various important telegraph lines—3,800 miles in Cuba, 250 miles in China, 1,350 miles, including cables, in the Philippines; installed a system of 3,900 miles of telegraph lines, submarine cables and wireless in Alaska, the wireless section of 107 miles from Nome to St. Michael being the first successful long-distance wireless operated regularly as part of a commercial system. He served on various important governmental scientific boards and, 1906, was in charge of relief operations at San Francisco, following the earthquake. He was placed on the retired list of the army in 1908, under the general law. He served as a delegate to various foreign and international conventions in the interests of telegraphy and wireless, and received gold medals from the British and French geographical societies. In 1911 he was a representative of the United States at the coronation of King George V., of England.

He is the author of: "Three Years of Arctic Service" (1886) and "American Weather" (1888), and many scientific reports and monographs. "The Rescue of Greely" by Captain W. S. Schley, United States Navy (1885), gives a vivid account of the relief expedition.

BELL, Alexander G.,

Inventor of the Telephone.

Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 3, 1847, son of Alexander Melville Bell, a Scotch educator, and inventor of a system of "visible speech" which he successfully taught to deaf-mutes, and author of text-books on shorthand and elocution; and grandson of Alexander Bell, inventor of a method for overcoming impediments of speech.

Alexander Graham Bell received his education at the Edinburgh High School, Edinburgh University, and the University of London. In 1870, his health impaired by over-study, he accompanied his father to Canada. Two years later he settled in the United States, where he was a teacher of deaf-mutes, and later Professor of Vocal Physiology in the University of Boston. In 1867 he began to devise methods for conveying articulate sound by an electric current. After nine years of research and experiments he completed the first telephone early in 1876, and it was exhibited that year at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, being pronounced "the wonder of wonders in electric telegraphy." Mr. Bell filed his application for a patent at the Patent Office in Washington on February 14, 1876, and it is a singular fact that an application for a patent for a speaking telephone, was received from Elisha Gray, of Chicago, on the same day,

and but a few hours later. The patent was granted to Mr. Bell on the ground of his slight priority in time, and not on account of any difference in the merits of the claims. The Bell Telephone Company was organized in 1877, and in 1878 the first exchanges under the Bell patents were established. In 1879 the new method of communication became firmly established as a commercial and social necessity, and since that time has come into use in all parts of the world. The validity of the Bell patents have been fiercely contested in the courts by rival inventors. The first important litigation was in the suit of the American Bell Telephone Company against Dowd. The latter was defended by the Western Union Company, owning the patents of Edison and others, and was defeated. The next case was that of the American Bell Telephone Company against Spencer, in the Massachusetts Circuit Court, which was decided adversely to the defendant. The most bitterly fought contest was that of Bell against Drawbaugh, the case lasting several years, and being finally decided in Bell's favor. Drawbaugh, a Pennsylvania mechanic, sometime about 1872 made a working telephone, using a cigar box, a glass tumbler, a tin can and other crude instruments. With this telephone, he claimed, he had carried on a conversation over a wire several hundred feet long, and when testimony was taken in Pennsylvania, more than a score of persons were found to testify that they had either heard of Drawbaugh's telephone or had actually used it. Some instruments said to be the original ones made by Drawbaugh were brought into court and exhibited, and it was shown that speech could readily be transmitted in an imperfect way with their aid. In Drawbaugh's statement it was said, that he was too poor at the time to take out the necessary patents, but the other side showed that he was not too poor to apply later on for patents upon other devices of comparatively no importance, and he was in communication during these years with men who would have advanced him money to complete anything so important as an apparatus for the transmission of speech. Suit was also brought against Mr. Bell by Elisha Gray, who claimed that Bell derived by accident or fraud, a knowledge of what was contained in a caveat filed by Gray describing a practical and useful form of telephone, a so-called liquid transmitter. This caveat was filed before Mr. Bell applied for his first patent, and it was charged that the patent examiner employed upon the case told Bell what Gray was doing, and how he did it. The lower court decided against Gray, dismissing the charge of official collusion, and the decision in this case, as well as in the others mentioned, was confirmed by the United States Supreme Court in March, 1888. Mr. Bell also invented the photophone for transmitting speech by means of a vibratory beam of light, first described by him before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in Boston, in 1880. Another of his inventions is the telephone probe for the painless detection of bullets and the like in the human body, and for which he was awarded the honorary degree of M. D. by the University of Heidelberg at its five hundredth anniversary. Another of his inventions (with C. A. Bell and Sumner Taintor) is the graphophone. The profits of his inventions made Mr. Bell a very wealthy man. He has given much time and study to the problem of multiplex telegraphy, and to efforts to record speech by photographing the vibrations of a jet of water. He is an earnest advocate of teaching written language to deaf-mutes, and has embodied his views in frequent public addresses.

Mr. Bell has been highly honored for his great inventions, both at home and

abroad. He received the degrees of honorary Ph. D. from the University of Wurzburg; of LL. D. from Harvard University, from Illinois College and from Amherst College and St. Andrew's; and that of Sc. D. from Oxford University. He received from the French government the Volta Prix; the medal of the London Society of Fine Arts; the Hughes medal from the Royal Society of Arts of London; and was made an officer of the French Legion of Honor. He is founder and a former president of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, and to which he has contributed a quarter million of dollars; a regent of the Smithsonian Institution; a member and former president of the National Geographical Society; a member of the National Academy of Sciences; and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is the author of many scientific and educational monographs, notably of one on "The Formation of a Deaf Variety of the Human Interest." A pathetic interest attaches to his marriage, his wife, the daughter of Gardner G. Hubbard, being a deaf-mute, whose education he had in charge when she was a child. His business address is Washington, D. C., and he maintains a summer home near Baddeck, Nova Scotia.

LINDERMAN, Henry Richard,

Director of United States Mints.

Henry Richard Linderman was born in Lehman township, Pike county, Pennsylvania, son of Dr. John Jordan and Rachel (Brodhead) Linderman, and grandson of Henry Linderman, of Orange county, New York, and of Richard Brodhead, of Pike county, Pennsylvania. His first ancestors in America were Jacob von Linderman, who settled near Kingston, Ulster county, New York, in 1710; and Captain Daniel Brodhead, of the King's Grenadiers, who commanded a company in Colonel Nichols' expedition to New Amsterdam in 1664, and settled at Esopus, New York. He was a great-grandnephew of Brevet Brigadier-General Daniel Brodhead, colonel of the Eighth Pennsylvania, and of Captain Luke Brodhead, of the Sixth Pennsylvania, and a great-grandson of Moses Shaw, of the Fifth New York Regiment, all of the Continental Line; a great-grandson of Garrett Brodhead, of the New Jersey State Troops, and of Captain Samuel Drake, of the Pennsylvania militia, in active service during the Revolution. He was also a nephew of United States Senator Richard Brodhead, who was his mother's brother.

Henry R. Linderman studied medicine with his father, and was graduated at the University of the City of New York, M. D., in 1846, and practiced in Pike and Carbon counties, Pennsylvania. He was chief clerk of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, 1855-64, and director of the same and in charge of all the branch mints and assay offices in the United States, 1866-69. In July, 1869, he was appointed treasury commissioner to examine the western mints and adjust some intricate bullion questions. In 1870 he was sent to Europe by President Grant to visit the mints at London, Paris, Brussels and Berne, to report on their coinage methods and on the relative values of gold and silver as currency metals, and his report on his return in 1871 favored a single gold standard. In 1872 he was appointed a commissioner with Professor Robert E. Rogers, of the University of Pennsylvania, to examine the subject of wastage in operating on gold and silver bullion, and was also the government commissioner for fitting up the new mint and assay office at San Francisco. In 1872 he made an elaborate report on the condition of the market for silver, and predicted the decline in its relative value to gold which afterward took place.

With a view of obtaining an advantageous market for the large and increasing production of that metal in the United States, he projected the coinage of the trade dollar which was subsequently authorized by law and successfully introduced into Oriental markets with marked advantage to American commerce. In the same report he called attention to the disadvantages arising from the computation and quotation of exchange with Great Britain on the old and complicated colonial basis, and from the under-valuation of foreign coins in computing the value of invoices, and in levying and collecting duties on foreign merchandise at the United States customs houses. He was the author of the act of March 3, 1873, which corrected these defects. Dr. Linderman was the first to recommend the adoption of a system of redemption for the inferior coins used as change money, for the purpose of keeping their purchasing power on an equality with the money of unlimited legal tender. He was the author of the coinage act of 1873. In 1869 he assisted John Jay Knox, then Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, in framing the first act for the codification of the mint legislation, which was not acted upon. Upon his return from Europe in 1871, Dr. Linderman entirely rewrote this act, adding and including the provisions demonetizing silver and putting the country on a gold standard, making the director of the mint an officer reporting to the Secretary of the Treasury instead of to the President, and authorizing the coinage of the trade dollar for Oriental commerce. He secured its passage after two years' work before Congress in 1873, and was the first director of the United States Mints under the new law, 1873-79. He declined to serve the Japanese government at a very large salary in organizing a new mint system for the empire. With Henry Dodge and Frederic F. Low, of San Francisco, named by him as colleagues, as the United States Treasury Commission, he investigated the San Francisco mint, customs house and other Federal departments on the Pacific coast in 1877, without additional compensation, and the overwork brought on the illness which resulted in his death. Besides his reports to the President and treasury department, he was the author of: "Argument for the Gold Standard" (1877); "Money and Legal Tender" (1877). See "Pennsylvania Cyclopedia of Biography" (1874). He died in Washington, D. C., January 28, 1879.

RANDALL, Samuel Jackson,

Civil War Soldier, Legislator.

Samuel Jackson Randall was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1828, son of Josiah and Ann (Worrell) Randall, and grandson of Joseph Worrell, a well-known political leader of the Jefferson school.

He attended the University Academy at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, engaged in mercantile business, and devoted himself to politics. He was a member of the City Council for four years, and of the State Senate, 1858-59. In 1861, as a member of the First City Troop of Philadelphia, he went to the front for three months, and in 1863, upon Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, he again served as captain of a company, serving as provost-marshal during the battle of Gettysburg. He was the Democratic Representative from the Third District of Pennsylvania in the Thirty-eighth to Fifty-first Congresses, 1863-90; and during the Forty-third Congress, when the force bill was introduced, he led the opposition and succeeded in preventing its passage. He succeeded Michael C. Kerr as speaker of the house in 1875, and was reëlected by the Forty-

fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, 1877-81. He was married to a daughter of General Aaron Ward, of Sing Sing, New York. He died in Washington, D. C., April 12, 1890.

KNOX, Philander C.,

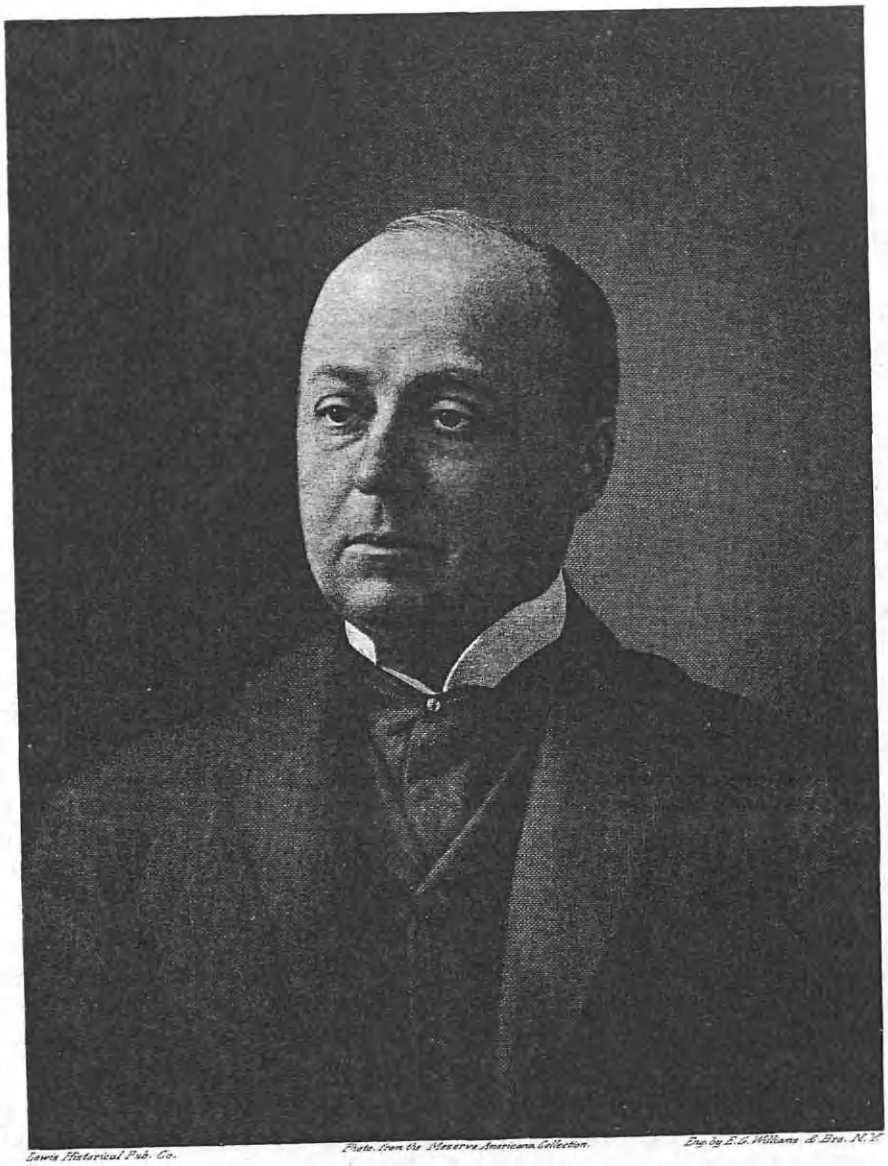
Lawyer, Statesman.

Philander Chase Knox was born in Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1853, son of David S. and Rebekah (Page) Knox; he was named after Philander Chase, the renowned Episcopal bishop, of whom his father was an ardent admirer.

At the age of fifteen he entered Mount Alliance (Ohio) Union College, from which he was graduated at the age of nineteen. He studied law under H. B. Swope, was admitted to the bar in 1875, and the next year was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Western Pennsylvania by President Grant. This field was too narrow for his ambitions, and, having noticed with interest the wonderful expansion going on in the coal, glass, iron and steel industries, and in transportation, he resigned his office after a years' service and became a partner with James H. Reed, in the firm of Knox & Reed. In a brief time the firm had acquired the most important and lucrative law business in Western Pennsylvania, extending to all important industrial interests, and for some time Mr. Knox's personal retainers amounted to $75,000 a year. In 1897 President McKinley tendered to him the Attorney-General's portfolio, an offer which he declined because he was unwilling to make so great a financial sacrifice as the position would demand. Mr. Knox's firm grasp of corporation questions was abundantly demonstrated when Pennsylvania capitalists bought the Indianapolis street railway interests, and rivals appeared with the claim that the franchise was about to expire, a claim which was conceded by the Pennsylvanians' attorneys, former President Harrison and Judge John B. Dillon. The matter was submitted to Mr. Knox, who after a careful examination decided that Messrs. Harrison and Dillon were in error, and that the franchise had a further life of several years—a conclusion in which Mr. Harrison agreed, after a further examination. In the trial of the case Mr. Knox took forty-five minutes in presenting his case, while the opposing lawyers took four and eight hours respectively. The suit was decided on the points presented by Mr. Knox, and he received a fee of $110,000 for his services.

In April, 1901, President McKinley again offered to Mr. Knox the position of Attorney-General, and which he now accepted, and he was invited to remain in the position when Mr. Roosevelt succeeded to the presidency. His office had now come to be of tremendous importance. The entire people had seemed to have arisen against the so-called trusts and freight rate discriminations. Under the Sherman anti-trust law he entered proceedings against various corporations, and while these were pending the Senate judiciary committee called upon him for an opinion as to what further legislation was necessary to make governmental prosecutions more certain. He made an elaborate report, and Congress crystallized the essential points of his recommendations into laws; the courts rendered permanent injunctions prohibiting railroads from granting rebates and making improper discriminations; while the suit to dissolve the Northern Securities Company was successful, and the beef trust was prohibited from continuing the contested combinations.

The mere conduct of his office, however, brilliant as it was, constituted but a small part of his work. On October 2, 1902, before the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, he delivered a profoundly learned



Lewis Historical Pub. Co. Photo. from the Museum Americana Collection. Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N. Y.

Philander C. Knox

address on "The Commerce Clause of the Constitution and the Trusts," in which he declared "the conspicuous noxious features of trusts, existent and possible, are these: over-capitalization, lack of publicity of operation, discrimination in prices to destroy competition, insufficient personal responsibility of officers and directors, tendency to monopoly, and lack of appreciation of their relations to the people. He was also a constructive force along other lines. Under his guidance a most favorable arrangement was made by the government with reference to the use of the Pacific cable. In a notable extradition case, under his direction an appeal was successfully taken from the decision of the Canadian authorities to the Privy Council at London. His legal talents were also of great service in matters pertaining to the acquiring title to the Panama Canal territory.

On the death of Senator Quay, Governor Pennypacker appointed Mr. Knox to fill out the unexpired term. He took his seat at the beginning of the second session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, and the following year was elected for a full term. While in the Senate he was instrumental in framing the railroad rate law. His labors were so uniformly useful that President Roosevelt declared, "You have deeply affected for good the development of our entire political system in its relation to the industrial and economic tendencies of the times." In 1908 Senator Knox was Pennsylvania's candidate for the presidency.

President Taft was strongly desirous of having lawyers of the highest rank in his cabinet, and especially those well qualified to advise in corporation matters. He held Senator Knox in high estimation, and it seemed for a time that his desire to call him into his cabinet was not to be realized. While Mr. Knox was Senator, the salaries of cabinet officers had been increased, and this made him ineligible under the law. Anxiety on the part of the President and willingness on the part of Congress led to the enactment of another law which reduced the salary of the Secretary of State to what it had formerly been, and this was held to remove the difficulty. Therefore, Mr. Knox resigned his seat in the Senate, and became Secretary of State, and in which position he served with distinguished ability. His diplomatic service in relation to the South American States was particularly useful, bringing those countries into more intimate and satisfactory relations with the United States.

Mr. Knox is a member of numerous leading clubs—the Duquesne, of Pittsburgh, of which he was for three years president; the Pittsburgh Club, the Pittsburgh Country Club, both of Pittsburgh; the Castalia Angling Club, of Sandusky; the Union League and the Lawyers' Club, of New York City; and the Lawyers' Club, of Philadelphia. He married, in 1880, Lillie, daughter of Andrew D. Smith, of Pittsburgh.

PEARY, Robert E.,

Explorer, Discoverer of North Pole.

Rear-Admiral Robert Edwin Peary was born May 6, 1854, in Cresson, Pennsylvania, son of Charles N. and Mary (Wiley) Peary. When he was quite young his parents removed to Maine, where he attended the public schools, later entering the United States Naval Academy, from which he was graduated in 1881. Entering the navy, he had important assignments—as assistant engineer on the Nicaragua ship canal, 1884-85; as engineer in charge of surveys on same; and while engaged in this work he invented a useful rolling-lock gate for canals.

He early became interested in the subject of Arctic exploration, and made a close and exhaustive study of the work of explorers. In 1886 he applied for leave

of absence, and, this being granted, in July, with a single companion, he set out for Greenland, and made a reconnoissance of the inland ice-gap east of Disco Bay. He made two journeys into the interior, and his observation satisfied him that the interior of Greenland was covered with an uninterrupted cap of ice which in the north was coextensive with the land, and that the snow which covered the ice afforded to men accustomed to snow shoes, the easiest and safest route to the northern terminus of the island. On returning home in the autumn, Peary communicated his conclusions to various scientific societies, and by which they were received with confidence. In 1891 the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, enabled him to organize and command an expedition to attempt the location of the northern terminus of Greenland. With a small and carefully selected party, including his wife, he left New York on the steam-whaler "Kite," June 6, 1891, and in three weeks reached Godhaven, Greenland. The expedition left Godhaven on June 29th and on July 24th reached McCormick Bay, where it was proposed to establish winter quarters, approximate latitude seventy-seven degrees forty-three seconds north. During the voyage Lieutenant Peary had his leg broken, but was so well attended by his physician and his wife that he was not long incapacitated. The winter camp was established at Cape Cleveland, near to several Eskimo settlements and an abundance of reindeer and other game. A small party of scientific men, headed by Professor Angelo Heilprin, accompanied Lieutenant Peary to Cape Cleveland, then returning in the "Kite" to St. John's, Newfoundland. When Lieutenant Peary and Professor Heilprin parted, it was proposed by the former to spend the remainder of the summer season of 1891 laying in a store of meat, collecting, surveying, making reconnoissances of the inland ice, and, if the season were favorable and Lieutenant Peary's recovery complete, in establishing an advanced depot of supplies near the southern angle of Humboldt glacier. The winter of 1891-92 was to be spent in fitting sledges, clothing and traveling equipment, and in snow-shoe and ski practice. In the spring of 1892 four or five of the party were to start over the inland ice to Humboldt glacier with full sledges, leaving one or two in charge of the winter quarters. If favorable progress was made the party would go on from Humboldt glacier to the head of Petermann fjord. Here a second depot was to be established and two or three of the party, with full sledges, were to push on, the others returning with light sledges to Cape Cleveland. The advance party were to push on from Petermann fjord to the head of Sherard Osborne fjord, establish a depot there; thence to the head of De Long fjord, establish a depot; thence to the northern terminus of Greenland. This point reached and determined, the advance was to retrace its steps to Cape Cleveland, taking up its various depots, and seize the first opportunity to return home.

Lieutenant Peary discovered and named Melville Land and Heilprin Land, lying beyond Greenland; determined the insularity of Greenland, for which he received the Cullom medal of the American Geographic Society, the Patron's medal of Royal Geographic Society, London, and the medal of Royal Scottish Geographic Society, Edinburgh. He made another Arctic voyage, 1893-95; made a thorough study of the tribe of Arctic Highlanders; discovered in 1894 Iron Mountain (first heard of by Ross, 1818), which proved to be three meteorites, one of them weighing ninety tons (the largest known to exist); made summer voyages in 1896-97, bringing the Cape York meteorites to the United States; was com-

mander of the Arctic expedition under the auspices of the Peary Arctic Club of New York, 1898-1902; rounded the northern extremity of Greenland Archipelago, the last of the great Arctic land groups; named a northern cape, the most northerly land in the world, Cape Morris K. Jesup; attained highest north in Western Hemisphere. He sailed north again, July, 1905, in the steamship "Roosevelt," especially built by the Peary Arctic Club, returning in October, 1906, having reached the "highest north." He started on his eighth Arctic expedition in July, 1908, on the "Roosevelt," proceeding northward to Kane Basin, through Robeson Channel, establishing a winter base at Cape Sheridan, September 5, 1908; left Cape Sheridan for Cape Columbia, February 15, 1909, in five detachments; the detachments were sent back one after another, the fourth, in command of Captain Bartlett, leaving Peary near the eighty-eighth parallel; from here with one member of his crew and four Eskimos, he made the final dash of one hundred and thirty miles to the pole in five days, which was reached April 6, 1909, and spent thirty hours at and beyond the pole. The journey from Cape Columbia to the pole was made in twenty-seven marches, and the return trip to Cape Columbia was made in sixteen marches. He was promoted to rank of rear-admiral, and given the thanks of Congress by special act, March 3, 1911. He received the splendid gold medals of the National Geographic Society, Washington; Royal Geographic Society, London; Philadelphia Geographic Society, and Peary Arctic Club; Hubbard gold medal, National Geographic Society; Culver gold medal, Chicago Geographic Society; Kane gold medal, Philadelphia Geographic Society; Daly and Cullom gold medals, American Geographic Society; gold medals of Imperial German, Austrian and Hungarian societies; Royal, Royal Scottish, Italian and Belgium societies; Swiss, Paris, Marseilles, Normandy, and City of Paris. He was president of the American Geographic Society, 1903; president of the Eighth International Geographic Congress, Washington, 1904; honorary vice-president of the Ninth International Geographic Congress, Geneva, 1908, and of the Tenth at Rome, 1913; president of the Explorers Club; United States government delegate to the International Polar Commission, Rome, 1913. He was made grand officer of the Legion of Honor by the President of France, 1913. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; honorary member of the Philadelphia Geographic Society, American Alpine Club, National Geographic Society, Museum of Natural History, New York Chamber of Commerce, and all principal home and foreign geographic societies. He is the author of: "Northward Over the Great Ice," 1898; "Nearest the Pole," 1907; "The North Pole," 1910, and is a contributor to geographic journals and popular magazines.

HADLEY, Arthur T.,

Educator, Author.

Arthur Twining Hadley, son of Dr. James (2) and Anne Loring (Twining) Hadley, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, April 23, 1856.

He was prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School, and was graduated from Yale College in 1876, at the age of twenty, with the highest honors, as valedictorian of his class, and taking the Woolsey and Bristed scholarships, one of the Winthrop prizes given to "students most thoroughly acquainted with Greek and Latin poets," the Clark prize for the solution of astronomical problems, and one of the Townsend prizes for English composition. He studied history and political science at Yale College, 1876-77, and then went

abroad and spent two years in study of the same subjects in the University of Berlin, under Wagner, Treitschke and Gneist, also taking up history. On his return home he was made a tutor in Yale College, remaining in that capacity until 1883, teaching various branches, but German principally. For three years following he was university lecturer on railroad administration. In 1886 he was elected Professor of Political Science and was dean of the graduate department, which he held until May 25, 1899, when he was elected to the presidency of Yale University, to succeed Dr. Timothy Dwight, resigned. He entered upon his new duties on commencement day, 1899, the thirteenth president, the first layman, and also the youngest man chosen for the position. In 1885 Governor Harrison appointed him Commissioner of Labor Statistics in Connecticut, a position which he held for two years. In 1887-89 he was associate editor of the "New York Railroad Gazette," having in charge the foreign railway department. He was president of the American Economic Association, 1899-1900, and is a member of the International Institute of Statistics, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He received the degree of A. M. from Yale in 1887, and has also the honorary degree of LL. D. from Harvard, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, California and other universities, and the degree of Ph. D. from Berlin. His published writings are: "Railroad Transportation: Its History and Its Laws" (1885); "Reports on the Labor Question" (1885); "Report on the System of Weekly Payments" (1886); "Economics: An Account of the Relations between Private Property and Public Welfare" (1896), which is in use as a text-book in various colleges; "The Education of the American Citizen" (1901); "Freedom and Responsibility" (1903) "Baccalaureate Addresses" (1907); "Standards of Public Morality" (1907); "Some Influences in Modern Philosophic Thought" (1913). He was associated with Colonel H. G. Prout in the editorship of the "Railroad Gazette" from 1887 to 1889. He has contributed to various magazines, one of the most notable articles from his pen being in "Harper's Magazine," in April, 1894, in appreciation of the value of Yale Democracy, and advocating the importance of a high standard of scholarship, rigid adherence to it, and the utility of athletics as a factor in university life. He contributed articles on transportation to Lalor's "Cyclopedia of Political Science"; also articles on railroads to the ninth edition of the "Encyclopedia Brittanica," and in 1899, accepted the editorship of the supplement to that work.

Dr. Hadley married, June 30, 1891, Helen Harrison Morris, a Vassar graduate, daughter of Governor Luzon B. Morris. Children: Morris, born 1894; Hamilton, 1896; Laura, 1899.

WOOD, Leonard,

Surgeon, Soldier.

General Leonard Wood was born in Winchester, New Hampshire, October 9, 1860, son of Charles J. and Caroline E. (Hagar) Wood. He acquired his education in the common schools, and graduated from the Harvard Medical School at the age of twenty-three. For a year he was a house surgeon in the Boston City Hospital, and practiced in the city for another year.

His military history begins in 1885, when he entered the army as an assistant surgeon, and accompanied General Miles in the expedition against Geronimo. From the outset he manifested the qualities of a soldier rather than those of his profession, and from time to time he was given the charge of scouting parties, and for his good conduct on such occasions received the congressional medal of

honor. After the close of the campaign he resumed medical practice and was so engaged until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. He had formed an intimate friendship with Theodore Roosevelt, and the two organized the "Rough Riders" Regiment, with Wood as colonel, and Roosevelt as lieutenant-colonel. The regiment was designed to be and was called a cavalry regiment, yet much of its service was as infantry. It was made up of men from every part of the country—men who had seen army service, former scouts, adventurers, and cowboys, with a sprinkling of young men of means and position from New York and other cities. All were noted as horsemen, and adepts with the gun and pistol. The regiment, under its designation as the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, distinguished itself at Guasimas, in Cuba and at San Juan Hill, and Wood was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general for his conduct in these engagements, in the latter having commanded one of the two brigades in General Wheeler's division. After the occupation of Santiago, General Wood was made military commandant of the city, and he handled a complicated situation with such ability that he was made department commander, having control not only of the city but of the contiguous territory, and exercising all the functions of a governor. He held control with a firm hand, maintained excellent order, wrought great improvement in sanitary conditions, and was a mediator in personal and political quarrels. Using his own words, it is truth to say that he impressed the people, many of whom manifested little friendliness in the beginning, with the conviction "that the first thing they had to learn was to govern themselves, and that the underlying principle of self-government was thorough respect for civil law," and he won from his comrade and friend, Colonel Roosevelt, the fine tribute: "General Wood, by his energy, firmness, common sense and moderation has succeeded in working as great an improvement as was possible. By degrees he has substituted the best Cubans he can find in the places both of the old Spanish officials and of the Americans who were put in temporary control. He permits not the slightest violence either on the part of American soldiers or of the inhabitants, and does absolute and even justice to all." On December 18, 1898, General Wood was promoted to major-general of volunteers in recognition of his services in Cuba, and was discharged from the volunteer service June 30, 1901. He remained as military governor of Cuba until the transfer to the Cuban Republic, May 20, 1902.

Meantime General Wood had been commissioned brigadier-general and major-general in the regular army, and in March, 1903, was placed on duty in the Philippine Islands, serving as governor of Moro Province from July, 1903, to April, 1906, and as commander of the Philippines until 1908. Returning home he commanded the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York, for two years. For three months in 1910 he served as special ambassador to the Argentine Republic. From July, 1910, to April, 1914, he was on duty in Washington as chief-of-staff of the army, and was then returned to his former assignment as commander of the Department of the East.

General Wood was married, November 18, 1890, in Washington City, to Louisa A. Condit, daughter of John Condit Smith, of Buffalo, New York.

BRYAN, William J.,

Political Leader, Orator.

William Jennings Bryan was born at Salem, Marion county, Illinois, March 19, 1860, son of Silas Lillard and Mariah Elizabeth (Jennings) Bryan, grandson of

John and Nancy (Lillard) Bryan, and great-grandson of William Bryan, born in Culpeper county, Virginia, about 1765. His grandfather removed from Culpeper county to Point Pleasant in Western Virginia shortly after his marriage, and in 1852 his son, Silas Lillard, was married and removed to Salem, Marion county, Illinois, where he was a lawyer of high standing, for eight years State Senator, and for twelve years a circuit judge.

Until his tenth year William Jennings Bryan was taught at home, then entering the public schools and in 1875, Whipple Academy, the preparatory school of Illinois College, at Jacksonville. When fourteen years old he joined the Presbyterian church. In 1880 he made his first appearance as a speaker at a political meeting. In June, 1881, he was graduated at Illinois College with the highest honors, and was also chosen class orator. In 1884, by invitation of the faculty, he delivered the master's oration, and received the degree of M. A. During his college course he won five prizes. Immediately after his graduation from college he entered the Union College of Law in Chicago, where he had as a classmate Henry Trumbull, son of Senator Lyman Trumbull, and thus gained the privilege of the use of Mr. Trumbull's law office for study after school hours. He was admitted to the bar, beginning his law practice July 4, 1883. On October 1, 1884, he was married to Mary Elizabeth Baird, of Perry, Illinois, who afterwards studied her husband's profession and won admission to the bar, not for the purpose of practicing, but in order to be in intelligent sympathy with Mr. Bryan's business life. In 1887 he practiced in Jacksonville, Illinois, removing in that year to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he became a law partner with Mr. Talbot, but did not share in his railroad business.

Mr. Bryan early took an interest in political affairs, was an earnest student of the science of government, and his knowledge soon commanded respect. In 1890 he received the unanimous Democratic nomination for representative from the first Nebraska District to the Fifty-second Congress, and was elected in an overwhelming Republican district, receiving 6,713 more votes than his chief competitor, a result attributable largely to his exceptional ability as a platform orator and the persistency with which he personally prosecuted the canvass. His reputation had preceded him to Congress, and he was placed on the ways and means committee, one of the youngest members to be ever thus honored. His speech on the tariff, delivered March 16, 1892, was made a campaign document in the canvass of that year, resulting in the second election of Mr. Cleveland, and was universally commended for its lucid statement of the tariff question then at issue. Though a Democrat and running on a Democratic platform, he was reëlected in 1892 in a district which gave the Republican State ticket a plurality of 6,000 at the same election. In the Fifty-third Congress he was again placed on the ways and means committee. He also took an active part in the silver debate, which began with the extraordinary session, and on August 16, 1893, made a speech in favor of "the gold and silver coinage of the constitution." In this speech he advocated the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the consent of any other nations, claiming that by the adoption of a bimetallic standard the United States would force other nations, England only excepted, to adopt the standard as final. On July 4, 1892, he made a notable speech in Tammany Hall, New York City, that greatly increased his reputation as an orator, and on May 30 1894, he delivered an oration at Arlington Cemetery, Virginia, at the memorial services over the soldiers' graves, which was listened to by

the President and his cabinet, and was widely published as an exceptional oratorical effort. As political editor of the Omaha "World-Herald," he represented his paper at the Republican convention at St. Louis, June 19, 1896, and there was the first newspaper man to obtain a definite acknowledgment of the intention of the leaders to stand for gold, notwithstanding the declaration in their platform in favor of bimetallism. This, to him, radical measure, greatly increased his faith in the success of the Democratic party, if it could be induced to adopt the free coinage of silver as the political issue of the campaign. When the convention met at Chicago, July 9, 1896, Mr. Bryan was a delegate, and, while awaiting the report of the committee on platform, he addressed the assembly. His speech electrified the audience, the different delegations bringing forward their standards, and clustering around the young orator. One of the oldest conservative and experienced newspaper correspondents of a gold organ telegraphed to his paper: "As he (Bryan) spoke I thought I could see the presidential halo about his brow." The next day Mr. Bryan was found to have captured the convention, and after the heroic fight made by the gold standard Democrats to stem the silver tide, Mr. Bryan was nominated as the Democratic standard bearer. At the national convention of the Silver party at St. Louis, July 24, Mr. Bryan received the nomination of that party as he did that of the People's party. In the canvass that followed Mr. Bryan took the stump, and in the course of the campaign made 592 speeches in 477 cities and towns, and in twenty-seven states of the Union, travelling 18,831 miles between July 12 and November 2, 1896, an example of political industry and earnestness unprecedented in the history of America. At the general election, 1896, he was defeated, receiving 176 electoral and 6,351,042 popular votes.

When war with Spain was declared by Congress, Mr. Bryan at once tendered his services to the President but received no assignment. He subsequently applied to Governor Holcomb, of Nebraska, and was authorized to raise a regiment under the second call for volunteers. On July 13, 1898, he was sworn in as colonel of the Third Nebraska Volunteers, and he joined the Seventh Army Corps in camp at Jacksonville, Florida. The corps, commanded by General Fitzhugh Lee, was ordered to Savannah, Georgia, and on December 10, 1898, the day that the treaty of peace with Spain was signed at Paris, Colonel Bryan forwarded his resignation to the War Department and it was promptly accepted. Mr. Bryan at once entered actively into the campaign against the annexation of the Philippine Islands, and gave his reason for resigning from the army, the restoration of peace with Spain, and the conviction that he could serve his country better as a civilian than as a soldier. He declared that the United States could not permanently endure "half republic and half colony—half free and half vassal."

In 1900, Mr. Bryan was again a presidential candidate, receiving the support of the Democratic, Populist and Silver-Republican parties, but was defeated by McKinley. After the election he established "The Commoner," a political journal, at Lincoln, Nebraska. In 1906 he made a tour of the world, and contributed to his own and other journals. He received a third Democratic nomination for the presidency, in 1908, and was defeated by William H. Taft. He became Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Wilson, but resigned soon after the outbreak of the European war, on account of differences with his chief as to the proper status of the United States

with reference to the war. He is the author of "The First Battle," "Under Other Flags," and "The Old World and Its Ways."

FUNSTON, Frederick,

Soldier in Spanish-American War.

General Frederick Funston was born November 9, 1865, in New Carlisle, Ohio, son of Edward Hogue and Ann E. (Mitchell) Funston. He was reared upon the home farm, and early manifested a great avidity for knowledge, being an industrious reader; and he was of much assistance to his father, who was a writer and public speaker. Passing through a high school in Kansas, he was for two years a student in the State University.

His active career began in a reportorial capacity on newspapers in Arkansas and Kansas City, Missouri, and on one occasion he accompanied an army force sent out to repress Indian disorders, and performed some soldierly duties as well as writing a narrative history of the events. As assistant botanist he accompanied the Death Valley expedition in Southern California, drafting maps, recording temperatures, and the like; and for two years afterward doing arduous and dangerous work in the collection of the flora of Alaska. In addition, he made a study of the seal fisheries and the questions connected with them. Returning to Kansas, he lectured on his adventures and experiences, and with the means thus obtained he bought land in Mexico, with the intention of becoming a coffee planter; but, needing more capital, undertook to raise it in his own State and in the east, and while so engaged was made deputy comptroller of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, with offices in New York City.

His life found a different channel in 1896, when, attending a meeting of Cuban sympathizers, he found his interest awakened, and he offered his services to the Cuban Junta, under countenance of which he recruited and drilled a company which he took to Cuba and reported to General Gomez. He had taken with him a few pieces of light artillery, which he commanded against the Spanish. In the battle at La Machuca he was wounded in the arm, but remained in command, participated in other engagements, and was promoted to the rank of major. At Las Tunas he made a brilliant charge, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel; and at Samai he was shot through the lung, and later injured a leg by being thrown from his horse in a charge. He was now taken with fever, and set out for home, but was taken by Spanish soldiers, by whom he was condemned to death, but finally was released, and reached the United States in December, 1890, having been engaged in twenty-two engagements of various magnitude.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Colonel Funston, who had been on the lecture platform in favor of Cuban independence, organized the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, patterning it somewhat after the Rough Riders of Wood and Roosevelt, was elected colonel, and in November, 1898, joined General Merritt at Manila. He led a column in pursuit of Aguinaldo, and, with twenty picked men, swam a river, engaged the enemy, and brought away four times his own number as prisoners. Some days later, with forty-five men, he crossed the Rio Grande on a raft, and after a brisk fight drove more than two thousand of the enemy from their works; for which feat he was made brigadier-general of volunteers. In a later engagement he was shot through the hand, but led a successful charge. His great feat, however, and which brought him great fame, was his capture of Aguinaldo, which he effected by the aid of a few chosen companions and about eighty natives, the

Etched by Charles B. Hall. N.Y.

Richmond Pearson Hobson

party having made a dangerous journey of seven days and nights, and making Aguinaldo prisoner through a ruse. The capture of that famous chief was virtually the end of the war, and Funston was commissioned brigadier-general in the regular army by President McKinley, and later received the congressional medal of honor. In 1909-10 he was commandant of the Army Service School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; commanded the Department of Luzon, 1911-13, and the Hawaiian Department, 1913-14; and in January, 1914, was assigned to the command of the Second Division, United States army, at Texas City, Texas.

General Funston was married, at Oakland, California, October 25, 1898, to Ida, daughter of Otto and Theresa Blankart. She accompanied the General to Manila, and endeared herself to his soldiers by diligently ministering to the comfort of their wounded comrades.

HOBSON, Richmond P.,

A Hero of Santiago.

Commander Richmond Pearson Hobson was born at Greensboro, Alabama, July 15, 1870, son of James Marcellus and Sallie (Pearson) Hobson. Both parents are natives of North Carolina, where the Pearson family is one of the foremost in the State. The Hobson family is of English extraction, and many of its members, notable among them Admiral Hobson, who planted the British flag in New Zealand in the seventeenth century, attained distinction. James M. Hobson, a noted lawyer and planter of Alabama, at one time represented Hale county in the State Legislature.

The son, after completing his course in the schools and the Southern University, Greensboro, entered the United States Naval Academy, from which he was graduated in 1889. He was appointed a midshipman on the "Chicago," and ordered to the European station. After his return he received the high compliment of an appointment as one of the United States naval officers permitted by the British government to receive a course of instruction at the Royal Naval College at Woolwich, where he remained three years, devoting himself particularly to the study of naval architecture, in which he came to be recognized as an authority. On returning home he received an appointment in the Navy Department, Washington, under Secretary Herbert, and performed his duties with such intelligence and assiduity that he was given the post of assistant naval constructor. Afterward he was ordered to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where he remained one year, and was next ordered to Newport News to inspect the "Kearsarge" and "Kentucky," then under construction. His next employment was as instructor in a post-graduate course in naval construction, which he inaugurated at the Naval Academy in 1897. In March, 1898, he was ordered, with his pupils, to join Commodore Sampson's fleet at Key West, and remained until the performance of the remarkable feat at the mouth of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba which gave him a worldwide reputation for heroism and fidelity to duty. This exploit was performed in the early morning of June 3, 1898. The idea originated with Commodore Sampson, who submitted it to Lieutenant Hobson, as an expert on its feasibility. Santiago had been blockaded by the squadron under Commodore Schley since May 26th, and three days later it was learned that the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera was in the harbor. On June 1st, Sampson determined to carry into effect his idea of sinking a collier in the narrow entrance to the harbor, thus obstructing it and preventing the escape of the Spanish vessels. In the early morning of June 3d the collier "Merrimac," prepared for that service, was placed

under command of Hobson, who had not only fully concurred in the plan, but had earnestly entreated permission to direct its execution. Accordingly, with a crew of six men, the "Merrimac" entered the narrow channel and steamed in under the guns of the "Morro." The "Merrimac" had anchors fore and aft, and the design was to drop one at a point to the right of the channel, and then swing the collier around by reversing the engines, and sink her directly across. Unfortunately, this was rendered impossible by the shooting away of her rudder, but she continued her course, under heavy fire from the Spanish ships "Viscaya" and "Almirante Oquendo" and the shore batteries. To add to the difficulties of the situation, submarine mines and torpedoes were exploded all about the doomed vessel; and, having reached his intended position, Hobson determined to blow her up, though there appeared but little hope for the lives of any of the party. A catamaran having been brought along to carry the men back to the flag-ship, he ordered it to be launched, and then fired the explosives which were to sink the collier, jumping aboard as she sank, and pushing for the entrance of the channel. A strong tide was setting in at the time, preventing this, and the men were in the water hanging on to the frail craft for more than an hour, when a boat from the "Reina Mercedes" picked them up and took them prisoners. They were confined four days in Morro castle, and then transferred to the "Reina Mercedes," used by the Spaniards as a hospital ship, later were removed to the city, and on July 6th exchanged for a Spanish lieutenant and fourteen enlisted men. The exchange was effected between the Spanish and American lines by Colonel John Jacob Astor, of the general staff. An interesting incident of the capture of the "Merrimac" heroes was Admiral Cervera dispatching to Commodore Sampson one of his aides to give assurances of the safety of Hobson and his crew, and to commend the bravery of their work. The news of Hobson's self-sacrificing effort was soon carried all over the world and praised as one of the most signal instances of audacious courage known to naval history, and worthy to rank beside Cushing's action in the destruction of the ram "Albemarle." On his return home, Hobson received a general ovation which extended wherever he made his appearance. Believing that by the employment of certain mechanical and other appliances he could save some of the sunken and stranded vessels of Cervera's ill-fated fleet, he made a number of attempts, and the "Maria Teresa" was floated and started for the United States, only to be abandoned in a storm off Cat Island, in the Bahamas, where she became a total wreck. In December, 1898, Hobson was ordered to Hong Kong on special service, and crossed the continent to sail from San Francisco. On March 1, 1899, President McKinley nominated him to be advanced ten numbers, from No. 1 on the list of assistant naval constructors for extraordinary heroism. This action placed him above all the lieutenant-commanders and nearly at the top of the commander's list, so far as relative rank is concerned, and was said to constitute the greatest material promotion as a recognition of gallantry in the history of the naval service. He was in charge of the Navy Department exhibit at the Buffalo Exposition in 1901, and the Charleston Exposition, 1901-02. He resigned his commission February 6, 1903.

Commander Hobson was a Democratic elector-at-large from Alabama in 1904. He was a member of Congress from 1907 to 1915, and after the expiration of his last term gave himself to lecturing and literary work, especially in behalf of American naval supremacy, and American leadership in international efforts to-

ward universal peace. He is the author of various works on technical subjects connected with naval affairs, and of the following: "A Study of the Situation and Outlook in Europe"; "America Must be Mistress of the Seas" (1902); "Why America Should Hold Naval Supremacy" (1903); "Paramount Importance of Immediate Naval Expansion" (1904); "Buck Jones at Annapolis" (1907); "Diplomacy and the Fleet" (1908); "Arbitration and Armaments" (1908); "In Line of Duty" (1909); "America's War Policy" (1910); "Fortification of the Panama Canal" (1911); "The Great Destroyer" (alcohol).

He married, May 25, 1905, Grizelda Houston Hull, Tuxedo Park, New York. His residence is in Greensboro, Alabama.

NELSON, William,

Lawyer, Historian, Litterateur.

The late William Nelson, of Paterson, New Jersey, was known throughout the country. In matters of biography, local history and genealogy he was an authority, and in this connection was in constant correspondence with men and women in every State in the Union. From his earliest youth these fields contained matter of interest to him, and in course of time he had so identified himself with his research work that he became an expert of high standing. But it was not with these matters alone that Mr. Nelson was identified. On questions of religion he was equally well versed, and in matters of charity and philanthropy there was no more enthusiastic worker.

William Nelson, son of William and Susan (Cherry) Nelson, and grandson of Thomas and Jane (Coulter) Nelson, was born February 10, 1847. He attended the public schools of Newark, New Jersey, and graduated from the high school in 1862. His literary ability was already noticeable during his school years, and he was chosen as one of the editors of the high school paper, for which he wrote a story entitled "Isabel, a Tale of the Mexican Banditti," which he republished in 1884. He was but sixteen years of age when he became a reporter on "The Daily Advertiser." He spent two years in teaching English in the German schools in Newark and South Orange, and he taught a district school at Connecticut Farms, now Union, in 1865. Removing that year to Paterson, New Jersey, which was his place of residence from that time until his death. He was a reporter on the staff of the Paterson "Press" for a period of ten years, during which time he utilized his spare moments in the study of the law, a study he later continued in the office of the Hon. John Hopper. His studies not having been pursued regularly, it was not until 1878 that he was admitted to the bar, but in the meantime he had been of great service to his city owing to his knowledge of the law, and had become a public man of no mean reputation. In April, 1868, he was elected a member of the Paterson Board of Education. In 1869 he drafted a supplement to the city charter, altering the provisions relating to the board of education; and in 1871 he drew up on original lines a new charter for the city, which for the most part is still in operation. In May, 1861, he was elected clerk of the Passaic County Board of Chosen Freeholders, and was reëlected annually until 1894. In 1877 he was appointed clerk of the Paterson District Court, holding this office for ten years. In 1902 he was appointed United States Commissioner, an office he held for twelve years, during which time many noted counterfeiters and offenders were haled before him. His resignation from this office was on account of failing health. On numerous occasions he was a delegate to National, State, Congressional and local conventions of the Republican party. At the Republican National Convention at Chicago, Mr. Nelson

was the first officer of the convention to announce to General Benjamin Harrison his nomination for the presidency.

Yet all these years he took an active part in the development of the religious, social, historical and literary circles of the city. For many years he served on the advisory board of the Paterson General Hospital, and he was also a trustee of the Pennington Methodist Seminary. His religious membership was with the First Presbyterian Church, in which he served as elder and as clerk of the session. In 1893 was printed "The First Presbyterian Church of Paterson, New Jersey," being compiled by Mr. Nelson from records of the church running from 1813 to 1891. Later he became a member of the Presbyterian Church of the Redeemer, on Broadway. As a teacher of a Bible class, his expounding of the scriptures and his faithful and conscientious instruction gained a large attendance. Throughout his life his interest in church affairs was an active one, and this was evident in the support he gave to the Sunday vesper services on Half-Moon Bay, Thousand Islands, where he was accustomed to spend his summers.

Mr. Nelson was connected with numerous organizations of varied scope and character, either as a corresponding, honorary or regular member; among the latter were the following: New Jersey Historical Society; Washington Association of New Jersey; American Historical Association; American Bar Association; Revolutionary Memorial Society of New Jersey; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Anthropological Association; American Bibliographical Society; American Folk Lore Society; American Antiquarian Society; New York Historical Society; Pennsylvania Historical Society; Alabama Historical Society; Minnesota Historical Society; New England Historic-Genealogical Society; New York Genealogical and Biographical Society; Hamilton Club of Paterson; Drawing Room Club of Paterson; Nassau Club of Princeton; Grolier Club of New York; Carteret Book Club of Newark; Bibliophile Society of Boston; Brothers of the Book, and the Ganonoque Yacht Club of Ontario. All of these bodies sent resolutions of sympathy at the time of his death.

While a part of the literary work of Mr. Nelson consisted of legal essays, the bulk of it has to do with historical, biographical, ethnological and antiquarian subjects. A great number of his publications were first given in the form of addresses before learned bodies, among these being: "Aleander Hamilton in New Jersey," which was originally read before the Washington Association of New Jersey, in Morristown, February 22, 1897; "Life of William Colfax," read before the New Jersey Historical Society, January 10, 1876; "Discovery and Early History of New Jersey," read before the Passaic County Historical Society, June 11, 1872. His contributions to the press were frequent, and mainly related to historical subjects. The Paterson History Club published a number of his pamphlets. The last large publication which bore his name was "Nelson's Biographical Cyclopedia," issued in two volumes in 1913 by The Eastern Historical Publishing Company of New York. Works of this nature become indispensable to those engaged in genealogical, biographical or historical work, and this cyclopedia is one of an exceptionally high standard. Among the monograph writings of Mr. Nelson we find: "Summary of the Law of New Jersey in Relation to Public Bridges," "Early Will Making in New Jersey," "The Law of Marriage and Divorce in New Jersey," "Jos. Coerten Hornblower, Chief Justice of New Jersey, 1832-1846," "Clifford Stanley Sims—Soldier, Statesman, Jurist," "Genealogy of the Doremus Family in New Jersey," "The Indians of New Jer-

sey," and "Indian Personal Names in New Jersey."

Mr. Nelson was elected a member of the New Jersey Historical Society in 1872, and in June of that year he read before the Passaic County Historical Society one of his first papers, "Discovery and Early History of New Jersey." From that time until his death, he never lost his enthusiasm in collecting, preserving and presenting all phases of New Jersey history. His essays on this subject have become standard references, and for many years he has been regarded as an authority on all matters connected with the history of New Jersey. In 1880 he was elected to succeed Adolphus P. Young as recording secretary of the society, and, while the incumbent of this office, commenced editing the Archives of the State of New Jersey, bringing out volume nine of the first series in 1885, in association with Frederick W. Ricord, and volume ten in 1886. In 1890 Mr. Nelson was elected corresponding secretary of the society, an office he held continuously until his death, during this time corresponding with people all over this country and with many in foreign lands. In 1890 he also again collaborated with Judge Ricord, bringing out volumes thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, containing the "Journal of the Governor and Council of New Jersey." Being then engaged in other work, he allowed Judge Ricord to carry on the work alone to volume nineteen, but Mr. Nelson brought out volume eleven in 1894, this commencing a series of volumes devoted to extracts from American newspapers relating to New Jersey, and this was followed by volume twelve. With but few breaks, this series, commenced in 1704, has been brought up to 1780, the manners and customs of New Jersey during this period being shown in most available form. The activity of Judge Ricord in connection with this work ceased in 1893, and Mr. Nelson edited the succeeding volumes alone, the one most frequently consulted being volume twenty-three, published in 1911, and containing his "Abstracts of Wills." In 1895, when the Historical Society celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, Mr. Nelson, as corresponding secretary, published his "Semi-Centennial Celebration," as volume eight of the collections of the Society, and it is the only volume edited or compiled by him. He did, however, aid in the compilation and editing of the "Proceedings of the Society" from 1885.

Recognizing the vast range of knowledge which Mr. Nelson covered, and his valuable literary contributions to the State of New Jersey and to historical research in general, Princeton University conferred upon him in 1896 the degree of A. M., and an alcove in the University Library was named "The Nelson Alcove," in honor of his historical and literary contributions.

Mr. Nelson married, in 1872, Martha Buckley, daughter of the late Mayor Benjamin Buckley, of Paterson, New Jersey. Mrs. Nelson died in 1885. On July 25, 1889, Mr. Nelson married Salome Williams Doremus, daughter of Henry C. and Ann Eliza (Banta) Doremus, and his home life was an exceptionally happy one. True companionship and cheerful, sympathetic coöperation were his in every phase of his life, and the home was one of culture and warmhearted sociability. When ill-health overtook Mr. Nelson, the coöperation of his wife became especially valuable and this was given with an efficiency which was invaluable. During the last summer of his life, Mr. Nelson was too ill to bear the long trip to the St. Lawrence, and the benefit of mountain air was sought at Matamoras, Pennsylvania, where he passed away, August 10, 1914, and was buried in Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Paterson.

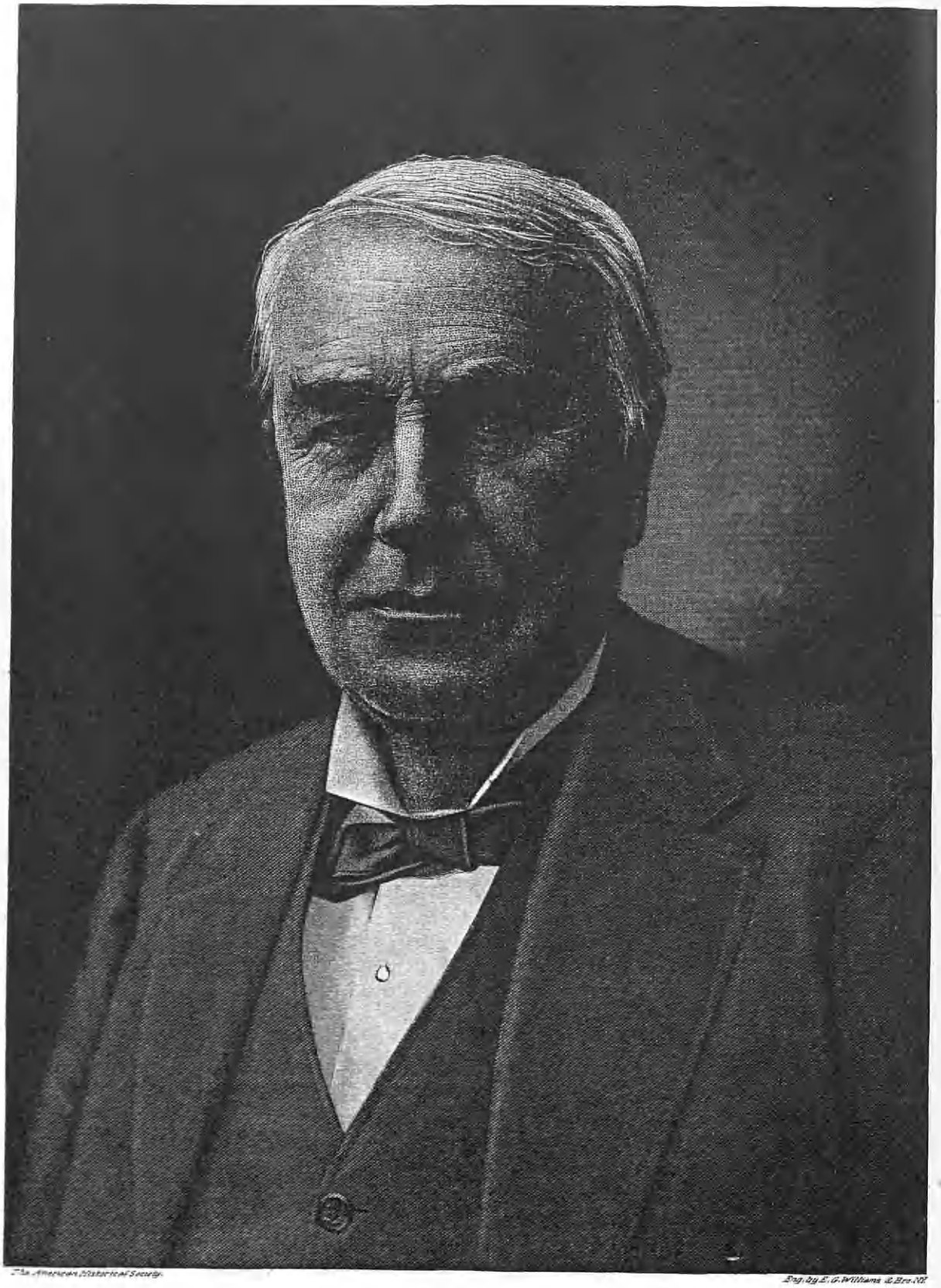
WATTERSON, Henry,

Journalist.

Henry Watterson was born in Washington, D. C., February 16, 1840, while his father, Henry M. Watterson, was serving as a representative in Congress from Tennessee. His early education was by private tutors; and he spent four years at the Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia.

His father continuing in public life in Washington City, young Watterson, before he was out of his teens, became an editorial writer upon the "States," the organ of the Douglas Democracy, and as a Washington correspondent for various newspapers, at the beginning of the Civil War he went to Tennessee, the family home, and entered the Confederate army, first serving as a private soldier, and then as an aide-de-camp to General Forrest and afterward to General Polk. In the autumn of 1862 he left the army at the urgent request of friends, to become editor of the "Rebel," a daily newspaper which had been established at Chattanooga under the official patronage of the State of Tennessee. It attained large circulation and influence, as the organ of both the Confederate army and the State government. In 1863, when Chattanooga fell into possession of the Union forces, Mr. Watterson returned to the army. Owing to differences with the commanding general (Bragg), he passed the winter of 1863-64 in Atlanta, editing a local newspaper. Later he went to the front as chief of scouts for General Johnston, who had succeeded General Bragg, and served through the famous Sherman-Johnston campaign and the siege of Atlanta.

After the war, Mr. Watterson returned to Tennessee, and with two army comrades revived the Nashville "Republican Banner," which had been suspended the preceding three years. In the winter of 1867-68 he accepted the invitation of the Louisville (Kentucky) Journal Company to take the place and the stock of George D. Prentice in its newspaper. He at once proposed to W. N. Haldeman, the owner of the Louisville "Courier," the consolidation of the two papers, to become a newspaper of the first class, Mr. Watterson to be editor, and Mr. Haldeman publisher. On November 8, 1868, the "Courier-Journal" appeared under this arrangement, and the enterprise fully vindicated the sagacity of its projectors. Mr. Watterson proved himself a worthy successor to Prentice in reputation and popularity, and surpassing him in his relation to public affairs. He had set out with ideas of impersonal journalism, but events conspired to make him the most distinctively personal journalist of his time. With Samuel Bowles, Horace White and Murat Halsted, he formed what was called "The Quadrilateral" of 1872, a group of journalists who led the Liberal movement of that year, culminating in the unsuccessful campaign and tragic death of Horace Greeley. He named Mr. Tilden as a presidential possibility as early as 1874, and became that statesman's stanch supporter and friend. He presided over the National Democratic Convention of 1876, which placed Mr. Tilden in nomination for the presidency, and, having been elected to Congress was recognized as Mr. Tilden's personal representative during the events of the session succeeding the election. He indulged the hope that a fair count of the electoral vote depended upon agitation; but he supported the electoral tribunal bill, and when the reactionists of the house organized to defeat its decision he led the fight against them, in favor of the peaceful adjustment, which was finally attained by the seating of Mr. Hayes. In that Congress, Mr. Watterson was a member of the ways and means committee and of the joint Democratic steering committee. He was



The American Historical Society.

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Thomas A Edison.

a delegate-at-large in each of the National Democratic Conventions between 1872 and 1896, serving as chairman of the platform committees in most of them, and taking a conspicuous part in the proceedings. In the convention of 1892 he caused a unanimous report of the platform committee to be set aside by the convention, though the report was backed by Mr. Cleveland, who was later the nominee of the convention. Aggressive in his methods, he has always been conservative in opinions, refusing to go with the radical wing of his party in 1896, and, though absent in Europe, taking a prominent part in the counter-movement organized at Indianapolis. Touching the proposal to make him the presidential nominee of this movement, he wrote from Geneva, in Switzerland: "If anything could induce me to bolt the action of the convention, it would be my own nomination." In politics Mr. Watterson is an old-line Democrat of the school of Jefferson and Jackson; a Nationalist of the most pronounced type; favoring honest money, home-rule and free-trade. He was the author of the declaration in favor of "a tariff for revenue only."

Immediately after the Civil War he strongly advocated a policy of reconciliation and pacification. He led the movement to strike the "black laws" from the statute books of Kentucky; and organized and carried to successful conclusion a crusade, both legal and journalistic, against the Ku Klux-Klan. In 1873, by invitation of the Grand Army of the Republic, he delivered a memorial address on Memorial Day in a national cemetery, and, until joined by Colonel Lamar and afterward by Henry Grady, was for years the one conspicuous Southern man with anti-sectional sympathies and the courage to maintain them. At home and abroad he has never failed to proclaim national sentiments and ideas of the sturdiest description. He delivered the oration inaugurating the World's Fair at Chicago in 1892. In 1894, at Pittsburgh, inviting the Grand Army of the Republic to hold its annual encampment in Louisville, and in 1895 welcoming it to that city, his utterances were notable and of the widest significance and reach. His lectures have been among the most popular of the time. Of Mr. Watterson's personality, the writer of a recent sketch, says: "He is one of the most domestic of men, the light and life of a delightful household, made up of many children and grandchildren. He long ago abandoned all-round all-night newspaper work, and lives in an old manor-house on a blue-grass farm about a dozen miles out of Louisville, called "Mansfield," in honor of the home of Mrs. Watterson's girlhood. In early life Mr. Watterson attained considerable proficiency as a pianist, but an accident to one of his hands put an end to his hopes in this direction. His musical education and tastes, however, have pervaded the atmosphere of his home, and surrounded him with the unfailing source of refinement and happiness which the love of music supplies.

Mr. Watterson has published a volume of "Oddities of Southern Life" (1881); many tracts and essays on political and economic subjects, and "A Life of Abraham Lincoln." He has traveled extensively in Europe, and written voluminously of his travels in the "Courier-Journal."

EDISON, Thomas A.,

Prolific Inventor.

Thomas Alva Edison was born in Milan, Erie county, Ohio, February 11, 1847, son of Samuel and Nancy (Elliott) Edison. On the paternal side he is descended from Dutch ancestors who came from Amsterdam to the New World in 1737 and settled in New York where John Edison, the great-grandfather of Thomas was a

banker. His maternal ancestry was Scotch.

Thomas A. Edison attended school for only a few months and for his education was principally indebted to his mother, a woman of superior ability and attainments. The boy was an apt scholar, showing preference for historical and scientific subjects. In 1854 his father removed to Port Huron, Michigan, where at the age of twelve the son engaged in various commercial enterprises in which he employed other boys, working himself as newsboy on a railroad train. He occupied his leisure hours while in Detroit in reading and in studying qualitative analysis, making his experiments in a baggage car of the Grand Trunk railway, in which he also established a miniature printing office, where he set up and printed "The Weekly Herald," the paper being written and issued by him without assistance. The "Herald" had been published for forty weeks, and had a subscription list of nearly five hundred, when the young experimenter upset a bottle of phosphorus and set the car on fire, and thus lost the use of his improvised laboratory. He soon afterward obtained the monopoly of the news business on the Grand Trunk railway and employed several boys to act as assistants. During this time he took every occasion to watch the operations of the telegraph at the various stations and constructed a telegraph between his father's house in Port Huron and that of a neighbor. He was rewarded for his bravery in rescuing the child of a telegraph operator from the track in front of a moving train, by lessons on the keyboard, and he gave up the news business to become a telegrapher. He worked in various large cities of the United States and Canada, meanwhile devoting himself to the study of electrical science, then little understood. At this time he invented, while working in New Orleans, Louisiana, the automatic repeater, and in 1864 he conceived the idea which he afterward perfected, of the system of duplex and vibratory telegraphy. While in Boston, Massachusetts, operating the New York wire, he continued his experiments, but not till 1872, after he had been in New York City for a year, did he put his duplex telegraph in practical operation. He was made superintendent of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company through an incident demonstrating his skill. He wandered, a stranger, into the operating room of the company, and readily repaired the apparatus with which they sent out stock quotations, thus securing his position. He afterward invented the printing telegraph for stock quotations and sold his patent to the company for $40,000. He manufactured his instruments, in Newark, New Jersey, till 1876, meanwhile making about fifty separate inventions and improvements in telegraphic communication. He then removed his works and laboratory to Menlo Park, New Jersey, devoting his whole time to scientific research, especially to the perfection of his incandescent light, to electric motors for street cars, and to the construction of the telephone, experiments with which led to the invention of the phonograph. He exhibited his first phonograph at the Paris Exposition of 1878, and afterward sold his patent for $1,000,000. At Paris in 1881 his electrical display included lighting by incandescent lamps, the disc dynamo-electric machine, the microtasimeter, the oderscope and the electromonograph. He made a similar display at the Crystal Palace, London, and in various exhibitions in America. Having outgrown the laboratory at Menlo Park, he removed in 1885 to Llewellyn Park, New Jersey, where he erected an extensive private laboratory, the largest in the world. He organized manufacturing plants at Harrison, New Jersey; Schenectady, New York; Sherbrooke, Con-

necticut; and lesser ones at other points where he manufactured lamps, motors, dynamos, telephones, etc. In 1889 the Edison General Electric Company was formed with a capital stock of $12,000,000, controlling the Edison patents. In 1889 he expended over $100,000 in preparing his exhibit at the Paris exposition and at its close he was created a commander of the Legion of Honor. Union College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Ph. D. in 1887. His principal inventions include: The duplex and quadruplex telegraph, sending various messages in opposite directions over the same wire, which he sold to the Western Union Telegraph Company for $30,000, and which the company reported had up to 1879 saved them over $14,000,000; the quadruple autographic, harmonic, multiplex, automatic and phonoplex telegraphs; telegraphing from moving trains without the use of a special wire; the carbon rheostat; the pressure or carbon relay; the Edison dynamo; the pyro-magnetic motor; the pyro-magnetic generator; the simeter; the odoroscope; the Edison microphone; the incandescent lamp; the Edison meter; the weight volt-meter; the Edison electric pen; the Edison mimeograph; the Edison vote recorder; the magnetic ore-separator; the magnetic bridge; the dead-bolt galvanometer; the phonometer; the Edison-Sims torpedo boat; the phonograph; telephone transmitters; the electro-motograph; the motograph receiver; the telephonograph; the magnaphone; the check battery; the kinetoscope; the vitascope, and the fluorescope. On the lists in the patent office at Washington more than nine hundred inventions are credited to his name. He has had to defend his patents in innumerable law-suits and injunctions and only succeeded in sustaining his patent for the incandescent light by the favorable decision of the United States Supreme Court, handed down November 11, 1895. In 1896 he publicly declared that he would have been at least $600,000 better off if he had never taken out a patent or defended one, and that all the money he ever made was made by manufacturing his inventions or in their practical use. In 1896 he established in the village of Edison, New Jersey, in the very centre of an iron deposit sufficient to supply the needs of the United States for half a century, a plant for the magnetic separation of iron from the rock with which it is associated in the mines, the process being purely automatic. He first invented a crusher capable of reducing ten tons of rock to dust every minute; he then invented apparatus whereby the iron ore was separated from the dust by means of a magnet, and after six months' trial was able to compress this iron ore dust into brisquetts easily handled and transported to the blast furnace. He is a member of various scientific societies, and has received foreign decorations.

He was married, in 1873, to Mary G. Stillwell, who had been for a time an employee in his establishment in Newark, New Jersey, and their children were: Marian, Thomas Alva, William Leslie, Madeline and Charles.

HACKETT, James Henry,

Actor.

James Henry Hackett was born in New York City, March 15, 1800. His father was a native of Holland, who had been a lieutenant in the life-guard of the Prince of Orange, and his mother was a daughter of the Rev. Abraham Keteltas, a New York clergyman.

He fitted for college at a Long Island academy, and in 1815 entered Columbia College, where he remained but a year, leaving to study with a New York lawyer. In 1819 he was married to Katherine Duffield Lee-Sugg, an actress, and a daughter of an English ventriloquist. Miss Lee-

Sugg at the time was playing at the Park Theatre in New York City. After her marriage she retired from the stage and removed with her husband to Utica, New York, where for several years he engaged in business on a large scale, having a branch in New York City, and finally failed. This failure caused Mrs. Hackett to return to her profession, and she reappeared at the New York Park Theatre on February 27, 1826, as the countess in "Love in a Village." Mr. Hackett, having a fondness for the drama, applied to the management for a trial as an actor, and on March 1, 1826, he made his debut as Justice Woodcock in "Love in a Village," a benefit to Mrs. Hackett. His second appearance, in which he made his first great hit, was as one of the Dromios in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors" in October, 1826, John Barnes playing the twin brother, his imitation of Barnes' voice and mannerisms being so nearly perfect, that the audience were unable to tell them apart. He next appeared in the title role "Sylvester Daggerwood," and introduced in the part successful impersonations of Charles Mathews, Edmund Kean and other actors. In November, 1826, his success became assured by his impersonation of a Yankee and a Frenchman. In December he sailed for England, and on April 6, 1827, appeared at the Covent Garden Theatre, London, as Sylvester Daggerwood, playing the part as he had played it in New York. His success was indifferent, though his imitations were commented upon as good. Before returning home he made his success substantial by playing the whole character of Richard III. in imitation of Edmund Kean. In 1830 Hackett joined for a short time with Thomas S. Hamblin in the management of the Bowery Theatre, and subsequently managed the Chatham Street Theatre. In 1837 he managed the National Theatre in New York, and was lessee and manager of the Astor Place Theatre at the time of the Macready riot. He introduced to the United States the Italian singers Grisi and Mario at Castle Garden in 1854. As a star actor he toured season after season, and made a number of visits to England. He was married a second time, March 27, 1864, to Clara C. Morgan. His last public engagement was previous to 1871. His best known characters were Falstaff, which he first played May 13, 1828; Rip Van Winkle, first played in April, 1830; Morbleau in "Monsieur Tonson"; Solomon Swop in "Jonathan in England"; Colonel Nimrod Wildfire in "Colonel Wildfire"; Monsieur Mallett and Dromio. He died at Jamaica, Long Island, New York, December 28, 1871.

PUTNAM, George Palmer,

Writer, Publisher.

George Palmer Putnam, son of Henry and Catherine Hunt (Palmer) Putnam, was born February 7, 1814, in Brunswick, Maine, and died December 20, 1872, in New York City.

He received his early training, with his sisters, in his mother's school, a well-known and popular institution of Brunswick. He enjoyed the sports of the times and region, skating on the Androscoggin river in winter, and boating up and down the same in summer. When he was eleven years of age he was offered an apprenticeship, in Boston, to the mercantile business by the husband of his mother's sister, John Gulliver. The latter's son, John Putnam Gulliver, was of the same age as young Putnam, and they became companions in the business training and work of the store. This establishment was devoted chiefly to carpets, and its owner was a man of strict puritanical views. The boys slept together in the rear of the store, and were chiefly occupied in keeping the place in order. There were few holidays, and the business day was a long one. The Sab-

bath was observed with full New England strictness, including morning and evening prayers at home, Sunday school, and two long church services. No reading was permitted on the Sabbath except in works of devotional character, and there were very few books then available to the young men. Young Putnam had a strong taste for reading, and in later years he often referred to the "literary starvation" which he suffered in Boston, and also spoke of the compunctions of conscience he experienced when surreptitiously reading a volume of Miss Edgeworth's tales. This belonged to the forbidden class of fiction, and its reading was looked upon as a frivolity.

George Palmer Putnam remained with his uncle in Boston about four years, and in 1829 decided to try his chances of securing a livelihood in New York City. From Brunswick he journeyed to Boston by sea, and took ship thence to New York. Here he very soon became engaged in literary work, and during the first year after his arrival, when he was fifteen years old, he began a historical manual which was completed in three years' time. In 1833 he completed and published through West & Trow a weekly chronicle entitled the "Publishers' Advertiser." He undertook to review the current publications, which in that year included the first volume of Bancroft's "United States," Abbott's "Young Christian," Mrs. Sigourney's "Sketches," and Cooper's "Letters to My Countrymen." His first introduction to the book trade was made very shortly after his arrival. He speaks of his first studies as conning paragraphs in the papers beginning "Boy Wanted." His second application was made at a little book and stationery store on Broadway, near Maiden lane, where he engaged himself to do errands, sweep, etc., for which he was to receive a wage of $25 a year, and board in the family of his employer, Mr. George W. Bleecker, who lived over his store. For a short time he was engaged as a canvasser in the interest of a quarto monthly published by Mr. Bleecker, which took him on a cruise up the Hudson river. He was subsequently employed as first clerk in the Park Place House, an emporium of literature and art, and still later was general clerk and messenger for Mr. Jonathan Leavitt, in a two-story building at the corner of John street and Broadway, Mr. Leavitt being the leading publisher of theological and religious books. About this time Mr. Daniel Appleton, founder of the great house of D. Appleton & Company, became connected with Mr. Leavitt. In that era an edition of one thousand copies of a new book was the average, and those of five hundred copies were as usual as any exceeding two thousand. After Mr. Appleton had established his own business, he and Mr. Leavitt published jointly an edition of one thousand copies, including some four hundred pages, prepared by young Putnam, entitled "Chronology, an Introduction and Index to Universal History," prepared originally by Mr. Putnam for his own benefit as a reference. It was his custom in those times to repair to the Mercantile Library, then recently opened, after the closing of the store where he was employed, which was usually after nine o'clock. He read almost exclusively works of history. In the shop of Mr. Leavitt he was advanced to two dollars a week, and after a few months to four dollars, and with this addition to his income he felt able to buy a seat in church. In 1833 he entered the employ of Wiley & Long, publishers and booksellers. In 1840 he became a partner, and the firm was styled Wiley & Putnam, Mr. Wiley being about one year the senior of Mr. Putnam. At that time the Appletons and J. & J. Harper were the leading publishers in New York, and the principal retail booksellers were Stanford & Swords. A very large proportion of the books then

sold in New York were imported from England. In the firm of Wiley & Putnam the publishing division was in charge of the junior partner, while the senior gave his attention chiefly to the selling. Mr. Putnam held to the view that contemporary authors should have their proper share in the publication of their works, and he became intimately associated with Bryant, Matthews, Halleck, Cooper and Fay. In 1840 he made his first business journey to England, in the effort to establish a closer relation between the book trades of the two countries, and in 1841 he made a second journey to London and established a branch house in that city in Paternoster Row, the old-time center of the London book trade. The business of this agency was the sale of American books and the purchase of English publications for sale in the United States. Thus began the great publishing house, now having a world-wide reputation, and known as G. P. Putnam's Sons, and which still maintains a London publication office. The firm of George P. Putnam was established in 1848, and in 1853 began the publication of "Putnam's Monthly."

In 1862 Mr. Putnam received from President Lincoln appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue of New York, and this position he acceptably filled for three years. His activities in connection with the spread of literature and art were numerous, and he was a founder, and at the time of his death honorary superintendent, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In 1872 he was chairman of the American committee on art at the Vienna Exposition. His literary work was early recognized by Bowdoin College, which conferred upon him in 1853 the honorary degree of A. M. The career of Mr. Putnam furnishes an excellent example of the fact that a liberal education is not indispensable in the development of one's best powers if he be an earnest and painstaking student. He was accustomed to refer humorously to the granting of this degree as a reward for his services in spreading the alarm on one occasion, when a fire broke out in the college buildings, at Brunswick, while he was a small boy.

He married, in May, 1841, in New York, Victorine Haven, born in 1824, daughter of Joseph Haven and of his second wife, Mary Parsons Tuttle. Joseph Haven was a son of Samuel Haven, a merchant of Boston, and was engaged in the china trade in that city. He became broken in health and died while Mrs. Putnam was an infant. The children of George Palmer Putnam and Victorine Haven were: Mary Corinna, born 1842, married 1873, Abraham Jacobi, M. D.; George Haven, born 1844; Edith G., born 1846; John B., born 1848; Amy V., born 1850; Irving, born 1852; Bayard, born 1854; Kingman, born 1856; Ruth, born 1860; Herbert, born 1862; Sidney, born 1869.

Among the principal works issued by the father were: "American Facts," London and New York, 1846; "The World's Progress," a manual of historical reference, New York and London, 1832-1871; "Tabular Views of Universal History"—this constitutes the second division of the "The World's Progress," and has been issued in successive editions from 1832. Several of the children were possessed of literary taste and have contributed more or less to American literature.

The elder son was the author of: "The Question of Copyright," New York and London, 1892; "Authors and Their Public in Ancient Times," New York and London, 1898; "The Artificial Mother," 1884, New York and London; "Books and Their Makers in the Middle Ages," 1900, New York and London; "The Censorship of the Church, a Study of the Prohibitory and Expurgatory Indexes," with references to their influence on the production and distribution of books, two

volumes, New York and London, 1906-07; "Authors and Publishers," a manual of suggestions for beginners in literature (written in coöperation with J. B. P.), 1899, New York and London. He married Emily James Smith, dean of Barnard College.

J. Bishop Putnam, another son, co-author of the last named above, is also the author of "A Norwegian Ramble." He is the founder and president of the Knickerbocker Press.

Ruth Putnam is the author of "William the Silent," two volumes, 1900, New York, Amsterdam and London; "Medieval Princess," 1905, New York and London; "Charles the Bold of Burgundy," 1908, New York and London.

Mary Putnam Jacobi, M. D., who died in 1905, had a distinguished career as a physician. She was the first woman to secure admission to and a degree from the School of Medicine in Paris. She was the author of a number of medical treatises, and was a constant contributor to the scientific journals. She was also an eminent orator.

Herbert Putnam has been Librarian of Congress since March, 1899, and was librarian of the Boston Public Library, 1895-99; was president of the American Library Association, 1898, 1904; and has published many articles in reviews and professional journals.

HUNTINGTON, Frederic D.,

Prelate, Author.

The Right Rev. Frederic Dan Huntington, first bishop of Central New York, and ninety-third in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Hadley, Massachusetts, May 28, 1819, the youngest of seven sons of the Rev. Dan and Elizabeth Whiting (Phelps) Huntington, grandson of William and Bethia (Throop) Huntington and of Charles and Elizabeth (Porter) Phelps, and a descendant of Simon Huntington, who was born in England in 1629, settled with his mother in Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1633, and was one of the founders of Norwich, Connecticut, 1660. His father, born October 11, 1774, was a graduate of Yale College, Bachelor of Arts, 1794, Master of Arts, 1797, and Williams College, Master of Arts, 1798; tutor at Yale, 1796-98; Congregational minister, subsequently Unitarian; published "Personal Memoirs" (1857), and died in 1864.

Frederic Dan Huntington was graduated at Amherst College as valedictorian in 1839, and received his Master of Arts degree in 1842. He was graduated from Harvard Divinity School in 1842, and the same year became pastor of the South Congregational (Unitarian) Church, Boston, Massachusetts, which he served until 1855. He was the first preacher to Harvard University and Plummer professor of Christian morals, on the Plummer foundations, 1855-60. He was also chaplain and preacher to the Massachusetts Legislature for one year. In 1860 he retired from the Harvard University and in March of that year was confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal church at Cambridge, was ordained deacon in Boston in September, 1860, and priest in March, 1861. He was called as rector of Emmanuel Parish, Boston, on its organization in 1861, and was rector there until consecrated bishop of Central New York, April 8, 1869, by Bishops Smith, Eastburn, Potter, Clark, Coxe, Neely, Morris, Littlejohn and Doane, after having declined the bishopric of Maine in 1866. He organized the "Church Monthly" with the aid of Dr. George M. Randall, in 1861, and became president of St. Andrew's Divinity School, Syracuse, New York, in 1877. Amherst College conferred upon him the honorary degrees of Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Laws, in 1855 and 1887, respectively, and Columbia University gave him that of S. T. D. in 1887.

Bishop Huntington was the first president of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor. He was the author of: "Sermons for the People" (1836, ninth edition, 1869); "Christian Living and Believing" (1860); "Lectures on Human Society as Illustrating the Power, Wisdom and Goodness of God" (1860); "Elim, or Hymns of Holy Refreshment" (1865); "Lessons for the Instruction of Children in the Divine Life" (1868); "Helps to a Holy Lent" (1872); "Steps to a Living Faith" (1873); "Introduction to Memorials of a Quiet Life" (1873); "The Pastoral Letter of the House of Bishops at the General Convention of 1883" (1883); "Forty Days with the Master" (1891), and of occasional contributions to church periodicals on timely topics affecting the interests of the working class.

He was married, in 1843, to Hannah Dane, daughter of Epes Sargent, and sister of Epes Sargent, the poet. Their son, James O. S. Huntington, founded the Order of the Holy Cross in New York City in 1881, and became known as "Father Huntington." He was rector of the Church of the Holy Cross, New York, and was a missioner and conductor of retreats in various parts of the country. The headquarters of the order were removed to Westminster, Maryland, in 1892. Another son, the Rev. George P. Huntington, D. D., was rector of St. Paul's Church, Malden, Massachusetts, and St. Thomas' Church, Hanover, New Hampshire, and professor of Hebrew in Dartmouth College, also joint author of "The Treasury of the Psalter." Bishop Huntington died in Hadley, Massachusetts, September 11, 1904.

CILLEY, Bradbury Longfellow,

Educator, Publicist.

Bradbury Longfellow Cilley was born at Nottingham, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, September 6, 1838, eldest of the nine children of Joseph Longfellow and Lavinia Bayley (Kelly) Cilley. He was the great-grandson of two Revolutionary heroes, General Joseph Cilley and General Enoch Poor, and lineally or collaterally was connected with the Dudleys, Hiltons, and other families prominent in New Hampshire.

In 1842 Professor Cilley's parents removed to Exeter. At the age of twelve he entered the academy to prepare for college. He entered Harvard College as a sophomore, and was graduated with high rank in 1858. Upon graduation he was appointed an instructor in the Albany Academy, Albany, New York, but in a few months (December) he was elected Professor of Ancient Languages in Phillips Exeter Academy, and in February, 1859, entered upon his new duties, which proved to be his life work. His long and faithful service was invaluable to the institution. For many years Professor Cilley taught both Greek and Latin, but after 1871 he taught Greek only. A powerful educator, he left his impress on two generations of pupils, an impress the more lasting because of his plain speech and rather brusque manners, but thorough sincerity. As a man and a citizen he was democratic, simple in his tastes, unaffected. In politics he was a Republican and a strong partisan. As a public speaker he was clear and convincing, and by his fair and strong arguments was frequently able to conciliate hostile factions. He had neither taste nor leisure for political office, but served for years on the town committee on appropriations, and frequently as delegate to the more important party conventions. He was at different times a trustee of the Exeter public library, the Kensington social library, the Union Five Cents Savings Bank; and was on the building committee of the public library and the Phillips Church. He presided with grace and dig-

nity at the laying of the cornerstone of the Phillips Church, and at the celebration in 1888 of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the town. He was deeply interested in Harvard University, attended the commencements regularly, and was vice-president of the Harvard Alumni Association for several years.

A most loyal and affectionate son of New Hampshire, he derived more pleasure from his vacation journeyings through the rugged State than from his trip through Europe. He was a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society; president of the Piscataqua Congregational Club; and was identified with several Revolutionary and colonial orders. His home life, where he found his chief enjoyment, was most felicitous. He was married, on August 3, 1864, to Amanda Currier Morris. Mrs. Cilley and a son and two daughters survived him. Professor Cilley's frequently expressed wish that he might die in the harness was almost literally fulfilled. He died at Exeter, March 31, 1899. Inasmuch as the academy was his chief interest outside his home, no doubt he would have chosen as his epitaph: "Forty years of my life have I labored among you and taught you."

ALCOTT, Amos B.,

Educator, Reformer.

Amos Bronson Alcott was born at Wolcott, Connecticut, November 29, 1799. He began his education in the "Cross-roads school house" near his humble home. Hungry for knowledge, he visited on Saturday afternoons the farmhouses for miles around to read the few books he might find there. In 1813 he went to Cheshire as errand boy for his uncle, and had opportunity to attend the district school which, as its teacher, he afterwards made famous. From 1818 to 1823 he was employed as a canvasser in the Southern States.

In 1823 he opened an infant school, and gained quite a reputation by his innovations in discarding textbooks and teaching by conversation. The school attracted so much attention that in 1828 he opened another in Boston, where he met with the opposition of the press, and his methods were held up to ridicule. This discouraged him and he gave up his school. But, as has been well said, "he achieved what was probably his greatest success in life by marrying, in 1830, Miss Abby May." All reports concur in extolling her patience, endurance and placid good nature under much privation and serious perplexity. She reflected Mr. Alcott's own beautiful spirit, and in their home, however humble, was a very happy and attractive one. For about three years after his marriage Mr. Alcott endeavored to establish a school in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and it was in this place that his talented daughter, Louisa May, was born. Not meeting with the success he desired, Mr. Alcott returned to Boston with his family and undertook a school in the old Masonic Temple, in Tremont street, with Margaret Fuller and Elizabeth P. Peabody as his assistants. The school had a wide reputation, and for several years good success, but finally lost caste and failed. His views, as set forth in "Conversations with Children on the Gospels," then just published, induced some of his patrons to remove their children from his school, and others were seriously annoyed when he received a colored girl as a pupil. A second time the school was closed, and Mr. Alcott removed to Concord, Massachusetts, at the instigation of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Mr. Alcott pursued his studies in reform, in social economics, and in theology, making a very humble living by lectures and conversations. Mr. Emerson said of him: "I think he has more faith in the ideal than any man I have known;" and his daughter, in her grand way, referring

to his reputation, and knowing the close poverty his home had witnessed, gave the definition of a philosopher as, "a man in a balloon, with his family and friends holding the ropes which confine him to earth, and trying to haul him down."

Mr. Alcott visited England in 1842 at the invitation of James P. Greaves, of London, an educational theorist and friend of Pestalozzi. Mr. Greaves died before his arrival, but he was cordially received by his friends, and on his return was accompanied by two of these, Charles Lane and H. G. Wright. These gentlemen, impressed with Mr. Alcott's enthusiasm, went with him to Harvard, Massachusetts, where Mr. Lane purchased a farm, which was called "Fruitlands." Here it was proposed to gather a community that should live in the region of high thought on a vegetable diet. The farm was sold; his English friends returned home; and Mr. Alcott returned to Concord. Here he remained, eking out an often-time scanty living by lectures and conversations in public halls or private homes throughout the country. The topics he presented were largely of a transcendental character, although including a wide range of purely practical questions. It was with difficulty that Mr. Alcott could write. Emerson said of him: "When he sits down to write, all of his genius leaves him—he gives you the shells and throws away the kernel of his thought." In fact, his first book, "Tablets," was published as late as 1868, when he was sixty-nine years old, although from 1839 to 1842 he had contributed frequently to the "Dial" in a series of papers called "Orphic Sayings." He was a man of courage and indomitable resolution. When Garrison was dragged through the streets of Boston, Alcott was close beside him, and, when one remonstrated, said, "I do not see why my body is not as fit for a bullet as any other." His publications include: "Concord Days" (1872); "Table Talk" (1877); "Sonnets and Canzonets" (1877); and many magazine articles. He died March 4, 1888.

CLARKE, James Freeman,

Clergyman, Reformer, Author.

The Rev. James Freeman Clarke was born April 14, 1810, at Hanover, New Hampshire, during a brief residence of his parents in that town, son of Samuel and Rebecca Parker (Hull) Clarke, grandson of Samuel and Martha (Curtis) Clarke and of General William Hull, great-grandson of Barnabas and Hepzibah (Barrett) Clarke and of Obadiah Curtis, great-great-grandson of Nathaniel and Abigail (Hedge) Clarke, great-great-great-grandson of Andrew and Mehitable (Scotto) Clarke, and great-great-great-great-grandson of Thomas (born in 1599) and Susanna (Ring) Clarke, of Plymouth.

When James F. Clarke was a few weeks old, his parents returned to Newton, Massachusetts, and there his early life was spent chiefly in the home and under the tutorship of the Rev. James Freeman, pastor of King's Chapel, Boston, the second husband of his grandmother. At the age of ten he was sent to the Boston Latin School, and at fifteen he entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated in the famous class of 1829. He taught school at Cambridgeport in 1830-31, meantime prosecuting his theological studies, and was graduated from the Cambridge Divinity School in 1833. He was settled over the Unitarian church in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1833, and besides his pastoral work he edited the "Western Messenger," and also served as superintendent of schools. In 1840 he resigned his pastorate, wishing "to preach in some free church, or to start a new society, speaking more to conscience than to intellect, more to intuitive reason

than to speculative understanding, making morality and religion one, not two separate matters." In 1841 he removed to Boston and founded the Church of the Disciples, a society gathered together "to coöperate in the study and practice of Christianity," and this charge he held through life. He spent vacations in Europe in 1849, in 1852, and again in 1882.

Dr. Clarke was prominent in all the reform movements of his time. His part in the anti-slavery crusade was pronounced and most effective. He advocated woman suffrage on the simple ground of her equality of gifts and needs with man, and hence her right to be represented equally with him in government. He was a staunch and tireless friend of temperance reform, of social reform, and of reforms in the conduct of prisons, poorhouses, and insane asylums. He had a conscientious interest in politics, and took an active part in several political conventions. He was an overseer of Harvard College from 1863 to 1888, and many improvements in the conduct and management of that institution are directly traceable to him. He was Professor of Natural Religions and Christian Doctrine in the Cambridge Divinity School from 1867 to 1871, and lecturer on Ethnic Religions in 1876-77. Harvard College conferred upon him the degree of S. T. D. in 1863. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the Massachusetts Board of Education.

He possessed a gift for poetry, and wrote several hymns and religious poems, besides a volume of translations of French, German, and Latin poetry, "Exotics" (1876); he also compiled a service and hymn book for his congregation. He wrote an autobiography of his life up to 1840, and this, with selections from his diary and correspondence, was edited by Edward Everett Hale, and published in 1891. He was an enthusiastic student of astronomy, having inherited a taste for this branch of science from his father, and among the fruits of his interest in this direction was the invention of an astronomical lantern, designed to facilitate study of the constellations, and a little book, "How to Find the Stars" (1878). Mr. Clarke had a catholic appreciation of the good in all persons and institutions, which disarmed hostility. The text of his first sermon was "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," and he early determined to adopt this text as his rule of conduct through life. Much of his successful accomplishment and influence on the community was due to the fact that he always earnestly applied himself to what at the time seemed to be the nearest duty. Among his works may be mentioned: A translation of "De Wette's Theodore, or the Skeptic's Conversion" (1841); "An Account of the Campaign of 1812 and Surrender of Detroit" (1848); "Eleven Weeks in Europe" (1852); "The Christian Doctrine of Forgiveness" (1852); "The Christian Doctrine of Prayer" (1854); "Orthodoxy, Its Truths and Errors" (1866); "Steps of Belief" (1870); "Ten Great Religions" (Volume I, 1871, Volume II, 1883); "Common Sense in Religion" (1874); "Go Up Higher; or Religion in Common Life" (1877); "Essentials and Non-Essentials in Religion" (1878); "Self Culture" (1880); "Legend of Thomas Didymus, the Jewish Skeptic" (1881); "Anti-Slavery Days" (1883); "Ideas of the Apostle Paul" (1884); "Nineteenth Century Questions" (1897); and several volumes of sermons. A memoir of Margaret Fuller (1852) was written in collaboration with Ralph Waldo Emerson and William Henry Channing.

James F. Clarke married, in 1839, Anna,

daughter of Herman J. Huidekoper, of Meadville, Pennsylvania. He died in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, June 8, 1888.

COUES, Elliott,

Scientist, Author.

Elliott Coues, the distinguished scientist, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, September 9, 1842; son of Samuel Elliott and Charlotte Haven (Ladd) Coues. His father removed his family to Washington, D. C., in 1853, and Elliott was educated at Gonzaga College, under the Jesuit Fathers. After a four-years' course he entered Columbian College, where he was graduated in 1861, next serving as a medical cadet, United States army, in the Washington hospitals, during the Civil War period of 1862-63. He then pursued a medical course, receiving his M. D. degree in 1863.

On March 30, 1864, he was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States army, and was the next month assigned to duty in Arizona. Here his interest in natural history and scientific research found a broad field, and he pursued the study with excellent results. In 1869 he was made Professor of Zoölogy and Comparative Anatomy at Norwich University, Vermont, but could not hold the chair, as it interfered with his army duties. In 1873 he was appointed on the United States northern boundary survey commission, as surgeon and naturalist, and he completed the scientific report at Washington while collaborator at the Smithsonian Institution. In 1876 he was made secretary and naturalist of the United States surveys under Dr. F. V. Hayden, and edited the reports and other publications of that survey, besides conducting zoölogical explorations and preparing material for his own publications. In 1877 he was made Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Department of Columbian University. This work was suspended in 1880, when he was ordered on frontier duty in Arizona, and in November, 1881, having returned to Washington, he resigned from the army, finding that the government would not further encourage scientific investigation on the part of an officer under commission. He went back to his desk in the Smithsonian Institution, resumed his chair of anatomy in the Columbian University, and also accepted the chair of biology in the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College. Columbian University conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in 1862, and that of Ph. D. in 1869. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1877, was president of the American Ornithologists' Union for some years, and of the Psychical Science Congress of the World's Congress Auxiliary at Chicago, 1893. He was elected to membership in about fifty scientific societies in America and Europe.

His published works include, besides several hundred monographs and minor papers in scientific periodicals: "Key to North American Birds" (1872); "Birds of the Northwest" (1874); "Field Ornithology" (1874); "Fur Bearing Animals" (1877); "Monographs of North American Rodentia" (with Allen, 1877); "Birds of the Colorado Valley" (1878); "Ornithological Bibliography" (1878-80); "Dictionary of North American Birds" (1882); "Avifauna Columbiana" (with Prentiss, 1883); "Biogen, a Speculation of the Origin and Nature of Life" (1884); "New Key to North American Birds" (1884); "The Dæmon of Darwin" (1884); "Buddhist Catechism" (1885); "Kuthumi" (1886); "Can Matter Think?" (1886); "A Woman in the Case" (1887); "Neuro-Myology" (with Shute, 1887); "Signs of the Times" (1888); "Citizen Bird" (with Wright, 1897). He was in charge of the editorial departments of general biology, comparative anatomy

H. W. Slocum

MAJ.-GEN. HENRY W. SLOCUM.

and all branches of zoölogy for the "Century Dictionary," 1884-91, and edited various scientific journals. He edited, with a copious critical commentary, the "History of the Expedition of Lewis and Clark" (1893); "The Travels of Z. M. Pike" (1895); and journals of Alexander Henry and of David Thompson (1897); the "Journal of Jacob Fowler" (1898); "The Personal Narrative of Charles Larpenteur" (1898); and made numerous other contributions to the early history of the West. He died in 1899.

DURFEE, Zoheth S.,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

Zoheth Shearman Durfee, pioneer in the manufacture of Bessemer steel in America, was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, April 22, 1831, son of Thomas and Delight (Shearman) Durfee.

He was educated at the Friends' Academy, New Bedford, learned the blacksmith trade, and afterward was associated with his father and uncle in that business. His investigation of the process of manufacturing steel direct from pig-iron, invented by Joseph Dixon, made at the request of New Bedford capitalists, led him to a careful study of the different processes for the manufacture of steel then known, and he decided that William Kelly, of Eddyville, Kentucky, was the original and first inventor of the process claimed by Henry Bessemer, of England; and, in connection with Captain E. B. Ward, of Detroit, Michigan, he at once secured control of Kelly's patent and went to England to purchase Bessemer's rights in the United States. In this he failed, but his investigation disclosed the fact that the invention of Robert Mushet was essential to the successful conduct of both the Kelly and Bessemer processes. He organized a company on his return to the United States to protect and use Kelly's patent. In 1863 he again visited England and secured control for the United States of the Mushet patent. While he was in England, experimental steel works were erected from the plans and under the supervision of his cousin, W. F. Durfee, civil engineer, at Wyandotte, Michigan, and in these works were produced the ingots from which the first steel rails made in the United States were rolled. Mr. Z. S. Durfee originated the idea of melting the pig-iron for the converter charge in a cupola instead of reverberatory furnace and his experiments led to its general employment for that purpose. In 1866 the rival patentees formed the Pneumatic Steel Association, and Mr. Durfee became secretary and treasurer, continuing in office during the remainder of his life. For a time previous to 1868 he superintended the steel works of Winslow & Griswold in Troy, New York, in addition to his duties as the business secretary of the Pneumatic Steel Association. He was the pioneer in the introduction of the manufacture of Bessemer steel in America, and no other man did more effectual work in hastening the day of cheap steel. He held patents for various improvements in the machinery used in the manufacture of iron and steel. He died in Providence, Rhode Island, June 8, 1880.

SLOCUM, Henry W.,

Soldier, Civil Officer, Legislator.

General Henry Warner Slocum, a distinguished soldier of the Civil War, was born in Delphi, New York, September 24, 1827. Graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1842, as second lieutenant in the First Artillery, he served in Florida against the Seminole Indians in 1852-53, and was on garrison duty at Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, from 1853 to 1856, when he resigned from the army, having then the rank of first lieu-

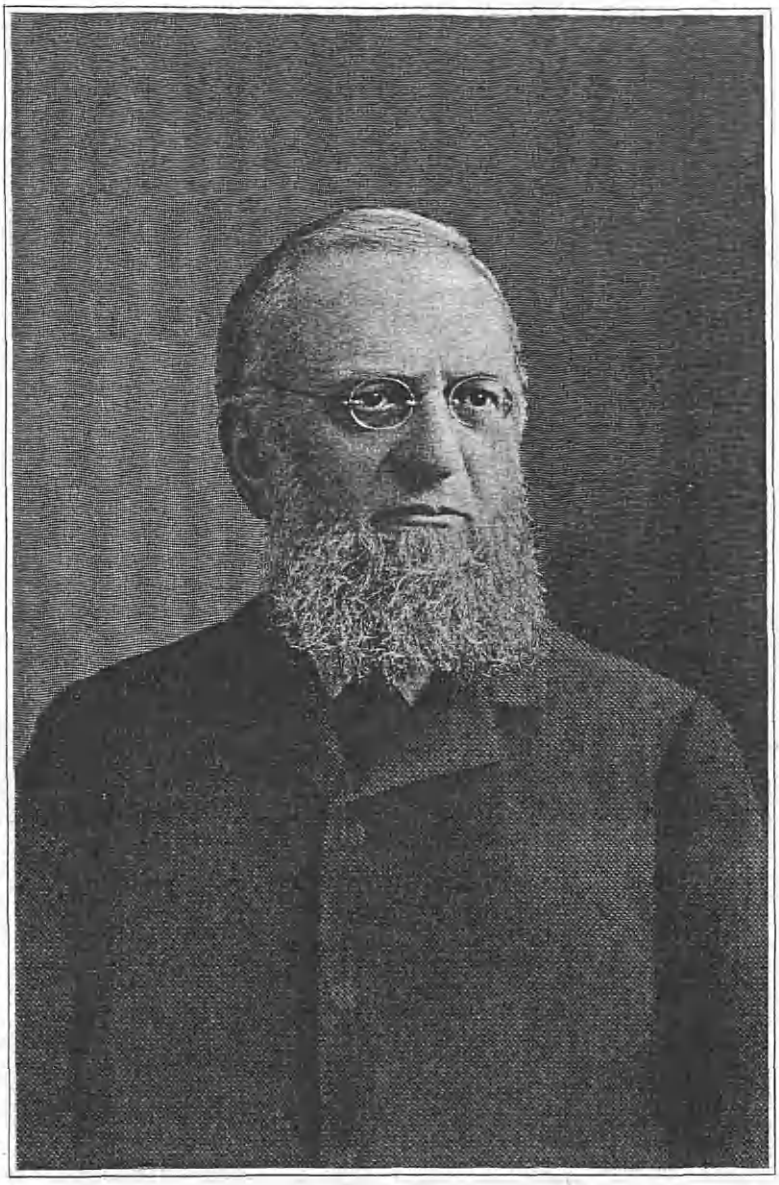
tenant. He practiced law at Syracuse, New York, and sat in the State Assembly in 1859. From 1859 to 1861 he was also an instructor of the State militia, with the rank of colonel. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed to the colonelcy of the Twenty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers, and participated in the battle of Bull Run, where he was wounded. In August, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and until the summer of 1862 was on duty in the defenses of the national capital. In June he was assigned to the command of the First Division, Sixth Corps, and took part in the Seven Days' battles under General McClellan. On July 4 he was promoted to major-general, and commanded his division in the Maryland campaign. Under General Hooker, he had command of the Twelfth Corps in the Chancellorsville campaign, and under General Meade at Gettysburg, he commanded the right wing of the army during a portion of the battle, and distinguished himself by saving Culp's Hill at a critical moment. After the end of the pursuit of the Confederates into Virginia, General Slocum was sent West and from April to August, 1864, commanded the District of Vicksburg, Mississippi. In the Atlanta campaign, from May to September, 1864, he commanded the Twentieth Corps, under General Sherman. In the march to the sea, he commanded the combined Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, under the designation of the Army of Georgia, and also in the subsequent campaign in the Carolinas. After the close of the war, he resigned from the service, declining a commission as colonel in the regular army, and took up his residence in Brooklyn, New York, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1865 he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Secretary of State. He was a presidential elector from New York in 1868. He was elected to the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses (1869-73), and was a member of the Forty-eighth Congress, elected from the State-at-large. From 1876 to 1884 he was president of the Brooklyn Board of Public Works, and a member of the East River Bridge Commission. He died in Brooklyn, April 14, 1894. A fine bronze heroic equestrian statue of General Slocum stands near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and receives special honors each Memorial Day from the military and Grand Army bodies making up the procession.

SHEARMAN, Thomas G.,

Lawyer, Author.

The city of Brooklyn is known throughout the world as the "City of Churches," not so much because of the number of its religious institutions as because of their influence on the community. That Plymouth Church has been the most potent factor in the accomplishment of these wonderful results goes without saying. Next to Mr. Beecher, the man who exercised the greatest influence and probably did more than any other man to shape its policy, was Thomas G. Shearman. He was a man of broad and liberal views, of cool judgment, calm, deliberate and dispassionate in his utterances, and withal intensely earnest, seldom failing to carry conviction except to the most prejudiced minds. At the weekly prayer-meeting his voice was always heard, and his sayings as well as Mr. Beecher's were quoted by the press and echoed and reëchoed from one end of the country to the other.

Thomas Gaskill Shearman, who might be termed one of the "Old Guard" of Plymouth Church, was born in Birmingham, England, November 25, 1834. He came to New York at the age of nine years with his father, who was a physician, his mother coming later. Early



Thomas G. Shearman

overtaken by misfortune through his father's invalidism, he was thrown on his own resources, and was self-educated and self-made; his intellect was hammered out upon the anvil of adversity. At the age of twelve he was out in the world for himself, his school days ended forever. At fourteen he entered an office where he received one dollar per week for the first year, and two dollars for the second. Out of his little store of wealth he allowed himself three cents each day for luncheon; but when he heard of Macaulay's "History of England" he reduced his allowance to two cents, and after two months bought the first volume.

In 1857 he removed from New York to Brooklyn, and two years later he was admitted to the bar. The ensuing seven years were spent in writing law books, editing journals, and in other work of this character. He earned for himself even at that early period a reputation for accuracy and thoroughness, and was known to the members of the profession as a painstaking student. His work attracted the attention of that eminent jurist, David Dudley Field, and in 1860 Mr. Field employed him as secretary to the Code Commission. In 1868 Mr. Field and his son Dudley took Mr. Shearman into copartnership. This was regarded as a high honor for so young a professional man, Mr. Shearman being then only thirty-four years of age. Five years later in 1873, the firm of Field & Shearman dissolved, and Messrs. Shearman and Sterling (John W. Sterling), both members of the firm of Field & Shearman, entered into close professional relations under the name of Shearman & Sterling.

It was about this time that Mr. Shearman figured largely in proceedings in which the Erie Railroad Company was made a conspicuous litigant. Injunctions were the order of the day, and Mr. Shearman earned even from those who opposed him the name of being one of the ablest legal strategists as well as one of the best informed railroad lawyers in the country. His originality in devising new and more effective methods in litigation subjected him to much criticism, but these methods were literally copied by his opponents and critics. His practice of serving injunctions by telegraph, which was the most severely criticised at the time, has since been sanctioned by the highest courts in England, as well as by some of the most prominent American judges. After the close of the Henry Ward Beecher trial, resulting in the acquittal of Mr. Beecher, mainly through the efforts of Mr. Shearman, Shearman & Sterling were retained in numerous litigations arising out of the famous gold speculations of 1869, in all of which they were successful. They were also largely employed in the foreclosure of railway companies, the organization and administration of various corporations, etc.

Mr. Shearman always took an active interest in public questions. From his youth up an advocate of the total abolition of slavery, he worked vigorously with the Republican party from 1856 to 1868, but was never a candidate for office. In respect to tariff, prior to 1860, he was a "protectionists," but he then became a convert to free trade. From 1880 during the remainder of his life he devoted much time to the promotion of absolute free trade and the abolition of all indirect taxation. He made numerous addresses and published several pamphlets upon these subjects, which awakened much interest in different parts of the country. Mr. Shearman was probably as well known as a public economist as for his great legal attainments. Among his most important works, all of which are recognized as standard publications, are "Tillinghast & Shearman's Practice" (1861-65); "Shearman & Redfield on Negligence" (1869-88); "Talks on Free Trade" (1881); "Pauper Labor of Eu-

rope" (1885); "Distribution of Wealth" (1887); "Owners of the United States" (1889); "The Coming Billionaire" (1890), and "Crooked Taxation" (1891).

Mr. Shearman married, January 29, 1859, Miss Elmira Partridge, a daughter of James Partridge, of Brooklyn. He died September 30, 1900.

LANDON, Judson S.,

Lawyer, Jurist, Author.

Judson Stuart Landon, third son of William and Phoebe (Berry) Landon, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, December 16, 1832, died in Schenectady, New York, September 7, 1905. He was born in that part of the town known as "Lime Rock," and while an infant was removed to the homestead on "Tory Hill," where his father, grandfather and great-grandfather had lived, and where he passed his early life, attending the little old schoolhouse that stands on the slope of the hill.

He was educated in the Amenia Seminary, Dutchess county, New York, and New York Conference Seminary, and in 1853 was a teacher of Latin and mathematics in Princetown Academy, south of Schenectady. He spent a year attending Yale Law School in 1854, was principal of Princetown Academy in 1855, and n 1856 was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Schenectady, where he subsequently resided. In 1855 Union College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and Rutgers College that of Doctor of Laws in 1885. He was a supporter of Republican principles, and in 1856 was elected district attorney of Schenectady county and reëlected in 1859. In 1865 he was appointed county judge, and in the same year was elected for a term of four years, which he served; in the meantime was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1867 in the Fifteenth Senatorial District.

His public-spirited liberality as a citizen brought his influence to bear in favor of every popular advance. The improvement of the water and sewer service of his city owed much to his support, as did also its hospital and public school systems. In 1872-73 he was city attorney, and in the latter year was elected justice of the supreme court of the State of New York, for the fourth district, and on the expiration of his term of fourteen years in 1887, was unanimously and without opposition nominated and reëlected for a second term of fourteen years, which expired in 1901. From 1884 he served as one of the justices of the general term of the third department, designated by Governors Cleveland and Hill, until designated by the latter to act as associate judge in the second division of the Court of Appeals in 1891, where he served during the existence of that division, when he returned to the Supreme Court, where he was assigned to the appellate division of the third department of the Supreme Court by Governor Morton in 1895. In 1889 he was designated an associate judge of the Court of Appeals by Governor Roosevelt, where he served until the expiration of the term for which he was elected. In 1902 Governor Odell appointed him a member of a committee of fifteen to report to the next Legislature concerning the condition of the statutes and laws of the State, and in 1904 he was appointed by the Legislature a member of the board of statutory consolidation. Among other public services undertaken by him were efforts to arouse the world to secure universal peace and international arbitration. His judicial career was marked by fairness and industry. As a criminal judge, his conscientious, painstaking and conspicuous fairness, combined with a sympathy for the accused which tempered justice with mercy, as judicial discretion allowed, won the approval and admiration of the people, the

bar and the bench. When his second term of office expired, his counsel and advice were sought in important and interesting business and litigation, chiefly in the Court of Appeals.

He early took an active and efficient interest in public affairs and in politics. He attended the Chicago Convention of 1860 that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and was firm and unwavering in his support of the government during the rebellion. Judge Landon gave twenty-seven years' service on the board of trustees of Union College, and four years of that period was president *ad interim*, administering the college, advising and leading the faculty, giving lectures to the senior classes, and doing all this gratuitously and continuously for four years. His lectures to the senior class on the Constitution of the United States, and his lectures before the Albany Law School, were valuable contributions to public education. As an author he produced a widely celebrated work entitled "The Constitutional History and Government of the United States," the fruitage of long and patient study of the principles underlying American political institutions. He was deeply interested in local history, collected many original documents, and prepared addresses and monographs such as his "The Burning of Schenectady in 1690." For "Historic Cities of America" he prepared the chapter on the old Dutch town of Schenectady. He prepared, delivered and printed many addresses and lectures, and was ever ready to serve the call of the people for instruction or entertainment. It was said of him that he had a faculty for friendship. He married, April 26, 1856, Emily Augusta Pierce.

TILLINGHAST, Charles Whitney,

Man of Affairs.

Charles Whitney Tillinghast, second son of Benjamin Allen and Julia Ann (Whitney) Tillinghast, was born in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, May 23, 1824. He obtained his early education in private schools and then entered Kent Academy in East Greenwich, Rhode Island. His educational progress was brilliant and he frequently earned many honors by his intellectuality. Subsequently he became a student at Talcot's private school at Lanesboro, Massachusetts, and his pursuits there were crowned with many achievements.

He accompanied his parents to Troy, New York, in 1830, and from that time on to his death his interests were centered in that city. In 1840 he entered the hardware and iron business as a clerk for Warren, Hart & Lesley, which firm was succeeded by J. M. Warren and C. W. Tillinghast, under the name of J. M. Warren & Company. In 1864 Thomas Allen Tillinghast became a member of the firm, and June 10, 1879, he died; February 10, 1887, the firm was incorporated as J. M. Warren & Company, with Joseph M. Warren, president; Charles Whitney Tillinghast, vice-president; H. S. Darby, treasurer; and Joseph J. Tillinghast, secretary. Other incorporators were Charles Whitney Tillinghast, 2nd., son of Thomas Allen Tillinghast, F. A. Leeds and H. Frank Wood. September 9, 1896, Joseph M. Warren died and Charles Whitney Tillinghast succeeded to the presidency of the company, November 30, 1897. Joseph Joslin Tillinghast, who had succeeded to the vice-presidency when his brother, Charles W., was elected president, died and was succeeded by his nephew, Charles Whitney Tillinghast, 2nd. The original house of J. M. Warren & Company was inaugurated in 1809, when Jacob Hart and Henry Mazro established a hardware business in Troy. There were firm changes and in 1836 William H. Warren became a member of the firm that has ever since been in the Warren name. When Mr. Tillinghast first be-

came connected with the business, the books were kept in pounds, shillings and pence, postage between New York and Troy was eighteen and three-quarter cents. A private firm started an express that delivered letters for ten cents, which rate continued until the government reduced the postage to five cents. The firm of J. M. Warren & Company carry on a large hardware jobbing business, and in their one hundred years of business life have made but three changes in location, all of which were within a few hundred feet of the original. The rapid growth of the business was largely due to the personal efforts of Mr. Tillinghast. Following his advent into the firm the business increased to such a volume that additional space was demanded, and they erected the warehouse on Front street connecting by a bridge with the main store situated on the corner of Broadway and River streets, and in 1870 the large and spacious building on the same corner was constructed and has since been the home of the concern. In the early days of this house nearly all the hardware sold was imported from England and Germany, orders had to be placed from four to six months in advance and all goods were manufactured to order, no stock being carried by manufacturers. A number of employees have been with the firm for over a quarter of a century; Samuel Kendrick, their first traveling salesman, was with them thirty-five years, and William Bennett was in charge of the iron department fifty years. In 1872 the company purchased the Troy Stamping Company's plant in South Troy and manufacture there tin and sheet iron ware.

Mr. Tillinghast's activity in the commercial life of Troy was marked by unflagging industry, intelligent application to business, and the highest probity and integrity, which characterized his entire life. He helped to foster and develop the financial and business enterprises that are now the city's pride. He was vice-president of the United National Bank of Troy and the Troy Savings Bank; director of the Security Trust Company; director of the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad Company, which was the first railroad to enter Troy, and on his retirement from the directorate in 1908 the board of directors passed resolutions of appreciation and regret. He was one of the first trustees of the Fuller & Warren Company which was incorporated December 31, 1881, and was also most instrumental in the establishment and advancement of the Walter A. Wood Company, of Hoosick Falls, New York. He was a member of the Troy Citizens' Corps prior to the War of the Rebellion, and when the Old Guard was organized, July 25, 1879, as an auxiliary body, Mr. Tillinghast was chosen president and participated in 1878 with the company in the public escort at the funeral of Colonel James R. Hitchcock in New York. He was an honorary member of the corps at the time of his death.

Mr. Tillinghast was one of the first to start the project for a new post-office building in Troy, obtaining the petitions and statistics for the same, and he was one of the five citizens named as a commission to select a site for the government building. His only connection with municipal life was for a short period when he served as president of the public improvement commission. He was deeply interested in Troy's volunteer fire department, and was one of the charter members of the old Washington volunteer steamer company, having served as its secretary and later as its captain. In subsequent years he directed his attention to the Arba Read steamer company, and was one of the citizens who purchased the first engine for the company, from private funds. He was instrumental in the establishment and organization of the Young Men's Christian Associa-

tion in 1895 and was one of the first trustees. He was also one of the organizers and trustee of the Public Library of Troy, trustee of Marshall Infirmary, trustee of the Episcopal Church Home, and for several years president of the Emma Willard Seminary. In June, 1896, when the movement was inaugurated to construct the Samaritan Hospital, Mr. Tillinghast was one of the first citizens to respond and pledge his support, and his interest in the development and progress of the institution never abated. He was a close friend of the late Rev. John Ireland Tucker, D. D., who for more than half a century was rector of the Church of the Holy Cross, and an intimate friend of Bishop William Croswell Doane, of this diocese.

Aside from his business activity and remarkable record, the work in which Mr. Tillinghast found most pleasure and gratification was his connection with the Troy Orphan Asylum. He served as vice-president of the institution from 1872 to 1876, and was then made president, which office he occupied at the time of his death. It was his life work and for it he was honored and esteemed. In his forty years' interest in the welfare of the orphans he never missed visiting the asylum every Sunday afternoon unless detained by illness or absence from the city. Each of these visits was eagerly looked forward to by the little ones, who recognized in him a protector and guardian of the true Christian type. He seldom journeyed to the asylum without carrying a large package of candy for the children who always surrounded him. His interest in the institution grew from the time the asylum was housed in its first building on Eighth street, and it was principally through his labors that the present beautiful home was erected on Spring avenue. His philanthropic acts carried the institution through many storms. In addition to being unwearied in his devotion to the interests of the asylum, he was marvelously successful in enlisting the interests of others in its behalf. On May 10, 1892, when the cornerstone of the new building was laid, Mr. Tillinghast delivered an address. Mr. Tillinghast was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church; he was elected vestryman July 13, 1879, elected warden March 29, 1880, and was senior warden at the time of his death. He was one of the founders of St. Luke's Episcopal Church and a member of its first vestry; the first services were held at that church, May 17, 1868. He was a member of the standing committee of the Albany diocese and was chairman of the general committee of the Church Congress. He was a Republican all through the existence of that party.

Mr. Tillinghast was by nature an able and far-seeing business man, of indomitable perseverance and energy, he never considered such a word as failure when beginning the accomplishment of any task he had set himself to perform. Many of the best enterprises of Troy have been aided by his wise counsel and means. His beneficences have been large and numerous, his acts of philanthropy performed in an unostentatious manner, he was an earnest humanitarian and spent much of his busy life in unselfish devotion to the welfare of his fellowmen. Many of those who knew Mr. Tillinghast had but slight knowledge of the important positions he came to fill, and the weighty responsibilities he carried for himself and others. He was quiet in manner and a pleasing conversationalist. Progressive in his ideas, still his nature was so tempered that he was successful in every undertaking he began. He was a man of unquestioned integrity and his career was marked by deeds of kindness that will live while memory lasts. The magnitude of the operations of the commercial house of which he was at the

head are alike monumental to the genius of the eminent citizen who has finally answered the Master's call. Mr. Tillinghast married, December 1, 1852, Mary Bowers Southwick, of Troy. He died April 27, 1910.

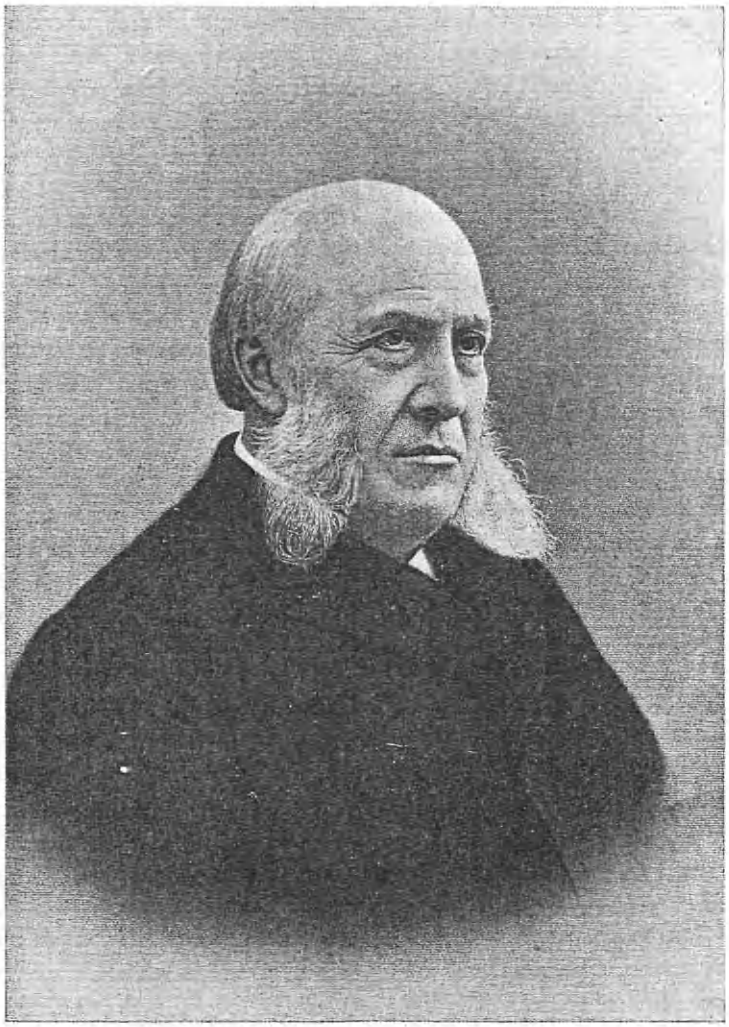
DUTCHER, Silas B.,

Man of Affairs, Philanthropist.

Silas B. Dutcher was born July 12, 1829, on his father's farm on the shore of Otsego Lake, in the town of Springfield, Otsego county, New York, son of Parcefor Carr and Johanna Low (Frink) Dutcher, grandson of John and Silvey (Beardsley) Dutcher, great-grandson of Gabriel and Elizabeth (Knickerbocker) Dutcher, and great-great-grandson of Ruloff and Janettie (Bressie) Dutcher, who were married at Kingston, New York, in 1700, and in 1720 removed to Litchfield county, Connecticut. Ruloff Dutcher is believed to have been a grandson of Dierck Cornelison Duyster, undercommissary at Fort Orange in 1630, whose name appears in deeds of two large tracts of land to Killian Van Rensselaer. His maternal grandparents were Stephen and Ann (Low) Frink, and his maternal great-grandparents were Captain Peter and Johanna (Ten Eyck) Low, and his great-grandfather was an officer in the Continental army. Johanna Ten Eyck was a descendant of Conrad Ten Eyck, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, to New York in 1650, and owned what is now known as Coenties Slip, New York City. Another of his ancestors was William Beardsley, who was born at Stratford, England, in 1605, came to America in 1635, settling at Stratford, Connecticut, four years later, and another one was Harman Janse Van Wye Knickerbocker, of Dutchess county, New York.

Silas B. Dutcher attended the public schools near his father's farm each summer and winter from the age of four until the age of seven years, and after that he had a little more schooling in the winter season, and one term at Cazenovia Seminary. He began teaching winter schools at the age of sixteen, and taught every winter until he was twenty-two, working on his father's farm during the remainder of each year. In the fall of 1851, owing to a temporary loss of his voice which prevented him from teaching, he found employment at railroad construction, but soon became a station agent and subsequently a conductor, and for more than three years was employed on the old Erie Railway from Elmira to Niagara Falls, New York. He then went to New York and entered mercantile business, to which he devoted his energies through the terrible panics of 1857 and 1860 without severe misfortune. In 1868 he was appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue, a position which he at first declined, but was urged by his friends to accept. Against his own judgment, and, as events proved, greatly to the detriment of his financial interests, he took the office. He was unable to give attention to his own business, his partner was not equal to its management, and he soon discovered that all he had accumulated by twelve years of hard work was scattered and gone, and he was obliged to sell the real estate he owned to meet his liabilities.

Even as a boy he had been more or less interested in politics. His grandfather was a Democrat, and Silas B. Dutcher was often called upon to read his Democratic newspaper to him; his father was a Whig, and the result was that he had an opportunity at an early age to learn something of the claims of both parties. Before he was twenty-one he became interested in the question of freedom, or the extension of slavery in the territories—the most vital question of that day—and while yet little more



S. B. Dutton

than a boy, in 1848, did some effective campaign speaking for General Taylor.

When he went to New York Mr. Dutcher resolved to have nothing to do with active politics, but the breaking up of a Republican meeting in the Bleecker building in the Ninth Ward brought him out most decisively, and he was quite active politically from 1856 to 1861. In 1857 he was president of the Ninth Ward Republican Association; in 1858-59 he was chairman of the Young Men's Republican Committee; and in 1860 he was president of the Wide-Awake Association. During the last year mentioned he became a member of the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York. His business demanded his attention, and there were other reasons why, in the fall of 1861, he moved to Brooklyn in order to sever his relations with that body. William M. Tweed was a member of the board at that time, and began to develop some of the schemes which eventually caused his downfall. Mr. Dutcher was not willing to vote ignorantly on any question or to act upon the representations of other members, who he believed held their personal interests above the interests of the county. As a resident of Brooklyn he again resolved to keep out of politics, but the riots of 1863 brought him in close relations with active Republicans, and he found himself again in the political harness. He held the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue from 1868 until 1872, a period of four years, at first under appointment of Hugh McCullough, the Secretary of the Treasury, and later under appointment of President Grant. In November, 1872, he was appointed United States Pension Agent, resigning that office in 1875 to accept a position in the employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which he held until appointed United States Appraiser of the Port of New York by President Grant, which latter position he held until 1880. He was Superintendent of Public Works of the State of New York from 1880 until 1883, appointed by Governor Cornell. At the close of his term in the last named office, President Arthur requested him to accept the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to which he replied that he had held office fourteen years, and that all he had to show for that service was a few old clothes; that if he accepted the position tendered him and held it for one or more years, he would retire with about the same quantity of old clothes as he had at the beginning, and so much older and less available for other business, and that the remainder of his life must be devoted to making some provision for his wife and children, and consequently he must decline further office-holding.

He was a member of the charter commission which framed the charter of Greater New York, appointed by Governor Morton, and was appointed a manager of the Long Island State Hospital by Governor Black, and reappointed by Governor Roosevelt. He was a Whig from 1850 to 1855, and became a Republican at the organization of that party. After locating in Brooklyn he was the chairman of the Kings County Republican Committee for four years, a member of the Republican State Committee for many years, and was the chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of the State in 1876. He served as a delegate to several Republican national conventions, and was on the stump in every presidential campaign from 1848 to 1888.

From the time he became a resident of Brooklyn until the consolidation was consummated, Mr. Dutcher was an advocate of the consolidation of Brooklyn and New York. As a member for four years of the Brooklyn Board of Education, he exerted all his influence for the advancement of the public schools. As a member of the Charter Commission for

Greater New York, he labored earnestly to secure equal taxation and home rule for the public schools, believing that the system and management were better than in Manhattan, and better than any other submitted to the community. No work of his life gave him more satisfaction than the results in the charter on these two points. He also took an active interest in Sunday school affairs, and was superintendent for ten years of the Twelfth Street Reformed Church Sunday school, at a time when it was one of the largest schools in the State.

Mr. Dutcher resumed business to some extent in 1885, when he formed a copartnership with W. E. Edminster in a fire and marine insurance agency, which existed for a number of years. He was one of the charter trustees of the Union Dime Savings Institution of New York City, organized in 1859, and became its president in 1885. In the spring of 1901 he was invited to and accepted the presidency of the Hamilton Trust Company. He was for twenty years a director in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and was a director in the Garfield Safe Deposit Company and the Goodwin Car Company. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, treasurer of the Brooklyn Bible Society, one of the managers of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, a member of the Brooklyn and Hamilton clubs and of the Masonic fraternity, and president of the Association of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans in 1896.

When Mr. Dutcher took up his residence in Brooklyn the population of the city was about 275,000. What is now the Park Slope was then open fields. The small settlement known as Gowanus was all there was south of Flatbush avenue. He witnessed the city grow from a little more than a quarter of a million souls to more than a million and a quarter, the Park Slope transformed into one of the finest residential sections of the city, and the three or four churches in that part of Brooklyn increase in large measure. He knew every one of Brooklyn's mayors from George Hall, the first executive, down to the time of his death, and also knew personally every Governor of the State of New York, from William H. Seward to Benjamin B. Odell, except Governor William C. Bouch and Governor Silas Wright. His political career was one to note with respect. He was never an applicant for any office that he filled, and he never became a dependent on a political office. Every public employment to which he was called was a business employment and he fulfilled its duties in a way to prove his fitness for private employment and his life exhibited a union of public and private service which was creditable citizenship.

Mr. Dutcher married, February 10, 1859, Rebecca J. Alwaise, a descendant of John Alwaise, a French Huguenot, who came to Philadelphia in 1740. Her grandmother was a descendant of John Bishop, who came from England in 1645, and settled at Woodbridge, New Jersey. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Dutcher were: DeWitt P., Edith May, Elsie Rebecca, Malcomb B., Jessie Ruth and Eva Olive. Mr. Dutcher died February 10, 1909.

INDEX

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INDEX

Abell, Arunah S., 366
Robert, 366
Abbott, Harriet, 282
Jacob, Rev., 281
Agassiz, Jean L. R., 299
Aiken, William A., Gen., 274
Alcott, Amos B., 429
Aldrich, Abby P., 345
Anan F., 343
George, 343
Nelson W., 343
Samuel, 344
Alger, Russell A., 201
Anderson, Eliza B., 19
Richard C., Col., 17
Robert, Gen., 17
Anthony, Daniel, 135
Henry B., 158
Sarah, 159
Susan B., 135
William, 158
Armour, Danforth, 381
Malvina B., 383
Philip D., 381
Arthur, Chester A., 162
Ellen, 166
William, 162

Baldwin, Roger S., 394
Simeon E., 394
Susan, 395
Bancroft, Aaron, Rev., 69
George, 69
Banks, Mary, 97
Nathaniel P., Gen., 96
Barton, Clara, 266
Stevens, Capt., 266
Bayard, James A., 181
Thomas F., 181
Beecher, Edward, 333
Eunice, 135
Henry W., Rev., 133
Lyman, Rev., 133
Bell, Alexander G., 402
Alexander M., 402
Belmont, August, 353
Caroline S., 353
Bergh, Christian, 249
Henry, 249
Bigelow, John, 208
Bigler, William, 293
Black, Henry, 294
Jeremiah S., 294
Blaine, Ephraim, Col., 104
Ephraim L., 104
Harriet, 106
James G., 104
Blair, James, 376
John, 376
John I., 375
Nancy, 379
Booth, Edwin T., 224
Junius B., 224
Borie, Adolph E., 291
John J., 291
Brace, Charles L., 357
Bradley, Mary, 157
Joseph P., 156
Philo, 156
Brooks, Phillips S., Rev., 95
William G., 95
Bryan, Silas L., 411
William J., 411
Bryant, Ichabod, 66
Peter, 66
Stephen, 66
William C., 65
Buchanan, James, 9
Buckingham, Alfred, 273
Eliza, 274
Samuel, 273
Thomas, Rev., 273

William A., 273
Burgess, Joseph, 343
Burnside, Ambrose E., Gen., 88
Edgehill, 88
Butler, Benjamin F., Gen., 90
John, Capt., 90
Sarah, 91

Cannon, Horace C., Dr., 387
Joseph G., 387
Mary, 389
Carlisle, John G., 239
Mary J., 240
Chamberlain, Frances C., 309
Joshua L., Gen., 306
Chandler, Nathan S., 199
Samuel, 155
William E., 199
Zachariah, 155
Chapin, Edwin H., 356
Chase, Ithamar, 114
Kate, 116
Salmon P., 114
Childs, George W., 222
Cilley, Bradbury L., 428
Joseph L., 428
Clarke, Anna, 431
James F., 430
Samuel, 430
Cleveland, Frances F., 208
Grover, 205
Richard F., Rev., 205
Coburn, Abner, 271
Edward, 271
Joseph, 271
Colfax, Ellen M., 234
Evelyn E., 234
Schuyler, 232
William, Gen., 232
Conkling, Roscoe, 144
Cooper, Peter, 312
Corliss, George H., 107
Coues, Elliott, 432
Samuel, 432
Cox, Ezekiel T., 102
James, Gen., 102
Julia, 104
Samuel S., 102
Cullom, Richard N., 189
Shelby M., 189
Cullum, Arthur, 350
Elizabeth, 351
George W., 350
Curtin, Andrew G., 270
Katherine, 270
Roland, 270
Curtis, George, 169
George W., 169
Cushing, Caleb, 29
Caroline, 30
John N., 29
Cuyler, Annie E., 366
B. Ledyard, 363
Theodore L., Rev., 363

Dahlgren, Bernard U., 292
John A., 292
Daly, Charles P., 354
Dana, Anderson, 151
Charles A., 151
Eunice, 153
Francis, 367
Richard H., 367
Ruth C., 368
Daniel, John W., 219
William, 219
Davis, Adeline E., 61
David, 60
Jefferson, 116
Samuel, 116
Sarah W., 61
Varina, 119
Dewey, George, 389
George G., 390
Julius Y., 389
Mildred, 390
Dillingham, Mary, 399
William P., 398
Dix, John A., Gen., 14
Ralph, 14
Timothy, 14
Dodge, Grenville M., Gen., 242
Douglas, Adele, 21
Martha, 21

Robert M., 21
Stephen A., 19
Dow, Maria C., 60
Neal, Gen., 57
Draper, John C., Rev., 247
John W., 247
Drexel, Anthony J., 380
Francis M., 380
Durfee, Thomas, 433
Zoheth S., 433
Duryee, Abram, Gen., 357
Dutcher, Farcefor C, 440
Rebecca J., 442
Silas B., 440

Eddy, Mary M. B. G., 314
Edison, Mary G., 423
Samuel, 421
Thomas A., 421
Edmunds, Ebenezer, 190
George F., 190
Eliot, Charles W., 384
Ellen D., 386
Grace M., 386
Samuel A., 384
Emerson, Ralph Waldo, 128
William, Rev., 128
Evarts, Allen W., 37
Helen, 37
Maxwell, 37
Sherman, 37
William M., 33
Everett, Edward, 37
Oliver, Rev., 37

Farragut, David G., Com., 91
George, Maj., 91
Fessenden, Ellen, 57
James D., 57
Samuel, Gen., 55
William, 55
William H., 57
William P., 55
Field, Cyrus, 282
David D., 311
Eugene, 221
Roswell M., 221
Stephen J., 287
Fiske, Abby, 397
Edmund B., 396
John, 396
Folger, Charles J., 304
Peter, 304
Susan R., 306
Foraker, Henry S., 400
Joseph B., 400
Forney, Elizabeth M., 297
Jacob, 296
James, 297
James W., 296
Philip R., 297
Francis, Joseph, 333
Frelinghuysen, Frederick, Gen., 149
Frederick T., 149
Matilda E., 151
Frye, Caroline F., 128
John M., 127
William P., 127
Fuller, Calista, 174
Edward, 171
Frederick A., 172
Mary E., 174
Samuel, 171
Melville W., 171
Funston, Edward H., 414
Frederick, Gen., 414
Ida, 415

Garfield, Abraham, 195
James A., 195
Garrison, Abijah, 30
Helen E., 31
William L., 30
George, Annie C., 257
Henry, 255
Richard, Capt., 255
Gordon, Fanny, 183
John B., Gen., 182
Zachariah, Rev., 182
Gould, Jay, 297
John B., 297
Grady, Henry W., 221
Julia, 222
Grant, Frederick D., Gen., 372

Ida M., 373
Jesse R., 42
Julia, 52
Ulysses S., Gen., 42
Gray, Asa, 309
Jane, 311
Moses, 309
Greeley, Horace, 39
Zaccheus, 39
Greely, Adolphus W., Gen., 401
John B., 401
Gresham, Walter Q., Gen., 198
William, 198
Grinnell, Cornelius, Capt., 285
Henry, 285

Hackett, Clara C., 424
James H., 423
Hadley, Arthur T., 409
Helen H., 410
James, Dr., 409
Hale, Edward E., 153
Enoch, 153
Nathan, 153
Richard, 153
Hall, Emily, 348
John, Rev., 347
Robert W., 348
Thomas C., 348
William, 347
Halleck, Henry W., Gen., 74
Peter, 74
Hamlin, Benjamin, 7
Cyrus, Dr., 8
Ellen V., 9
Hannibal, 7
Sarah J., 9
Hancock, Benjamin F., 80
Winfield S., Gen., 80
Hanna, Benjamin, 211
Leonard, Dr., 211
Marcus A., 211
Harriman, Edward H., 360
Mary W., 362
Orlando, Rev., 360
William, 360
Harrison, Benjamin, 230
John S., 230
Hawley, Francis, Rev., 183
Joseph, Gen., 183
Hawthorne, Nathaniel, 261
Rose, 263
Sophia P., 263
Hayes, Rutherford B., 159
Hendricks, Eliza C., 193
John, Maj., 192
Thomas A., 192
Henry, Joseph, 341
Hill, Benjamin H., 180
John, 180
Hobson, James M., 415
Richard P., 415
Hoffman, Adrian K., 330
John T., 330
Philip L., 330
Holmes, Abiel, Rev., 71
Oliver W., 71
Hooker, Joseph, Gen., 98
Hopkins, John, 252
Mark, 252
Samuel, 252
Timothy, 252
Hosmer, Harriet G., 269
Hiram, Dr., 269
Hough, Franklin B., 321
Horatio G., 321
Maria S., 325
Howe, Julia Ward, 257
Samuel, 257
Samuel G., 258
Hughes, John, Rt. Rev., 325
Patrick, 325
Huntington, Dan, Rev., 427
Frederic D., Rev., 427

Ingalls, Anna, 214
Elias T., 213
John J., 213
Ingersoll, Eva A., 204
John, 203
Robert G., 203
Ireland, John, Rt. Rev., 391

Jackson, Elinor, 127
Mary A., 127

Thomas J., Gen., 126
Jacobi, Mary P., Dr., 427
Johnson, Andrew, 131
Jacob, 131
Johnston, Joseph F. Gen., 124
Peter, 124

Kearny, Philip, Gen., 84
Knox, David S., 406
Lillie, 407
Philander C., 406

Lamar, Henrietta D., 296
Lucius Q. C., 295
Landon, Emily A., 437
Judson S., 436
William, 436
Lee, Henry, Gen., 121
Mary A., 124
Robert E., Gen., 121
Lincoln, Abraham, 3
Mary, 3
Thomas, 3
Linderman, Henry R., 404
John J., Dr., 404
Logan, John, Dr., 100
John A., Gen., 100
John A., Jr., 101
Longfellow, Henry W., 177
Stephen, 177
Loveland, Abner, 286
Pamelia, 287
Robert, 286
Lowell, Charles, Rev., 137
James R., 136
Maria, 138

McClellan, George B., Gen., 76
George, Dr., 76
McCloskey, John, Rt. Rev., 328
McElroy, Mary A., 166
McKinley, James, 214
William, 214
Mahone, Fielding J., 180
William, 180
Manderson, Charles F., 274
Rebecca S., 275

Manning, Daniel, 228
John, 228
Mary, 230
Meade, George G., Gen., 319
John S., 321
Margaretta, 321
Richard W., 319
Miles, Daniel, 392
Mary, 394
Nelson A., Gen., 392
Moody, Dwight, L. R., 268
Edwin, 268
Emma, 269
Morgan, Edwin D., 346
Jasper, 346
Morrill, Charlotte H., 277
Justin S., 154
Lot M., 276
Nathaniel, Col., 154
Ruth, 155
Morse, Jedediah, Rev., 278
Lucretia, 281
Samuel F. B., 278
Morton, Anna, 201
Daniel, Rev., 200
Julius D., 195
Julius S., 195
Levi P., 200
Lucy, 201
Myer, Albert J., Gen., 254
Henry B., 254

Nelson, Martha, 419
William, 417

Olney, Agnes P., 387
Richard, 386
Wilson, 386

Packer, Asa, 236
Page, Carroll S., 397
Ellen F., 398
Russell S., 397
Payne, Henry C., 318
John Howard, 260
Lydia, 319
Orrin P., 318

William, 260
Peabody, Francis, 284
George, 284
Peary, Charles N., 407
Robert E., 407
Phillips, John, 32
Wendell, 32
Pierrepont, Edwards, 359
Giles, 359
Joseph, 359
Platt, Annie, 189
James P., 189
Jeannie P., 189
Orville H., 186
Potter, Alonzo, Rev., 339
Joseph, 340
Maria, 340
Proctor, Emily J., 211
Jabez, 209
Redfield, 209
Pullman, George M., 193
Hattie, 194
James L., 193
Putnam, George P., 424
Henry, 424
Herbert, 427
J. Bishop, 427
Ruth, 427

Randall, Josiah, 405
Samuel J., 405
Raymond, Henry J., 258
Reed, Katherine, 177
Susan, 177
Thomas B., 174
Reid, Robert C., 390
Whitelaw, 390
Reynolds, John, 334
John F., Gen., 334
William, 334
Roebling, John A., 368
Root, Clara, 400
Elihu, 399
Oren, 399

Sage, David, 289
Elisha, 289
Margaret O., 291
Marie, 291
Russell, 289
Sampson, Elizabeth, 213
James, 212
Margaret, 213
William T., 212
Schley, Anna R., 375
John T., 374
Thomas F., 375
Winfield S., 374
Schofield, John M., Gen., 86
Schurz, Carl, Gen., 108
Seward, Frances A., 24
Samuel S., Dr., 21
William H., 21
Seymour, Henry, 166
Horatio, 166
Moses M., 166
Shearman, Elmira, 436
Thomas G., 436
Sheridan, Philip H., Gen., 82
Sherman, Charles R., 27, 78
John, 27
William T., Gen., 78
Sickles, Daniel E., Gen., 97
George G., 97
Sigel, Franz, Gen., 111
Moritz, 111
Slocum, Henry W., Gen., 433
Smith, Gerrit, 234
Peter, 234
Stanton, Daniel, 204
David, Dr., 12
Edwin M., 12
Elizabeth Cady, 204
Stephens, Alexander H., 119
Andrew B., 119
Stevens, Joshua, 28
Thaddeus, 28
Stewart, Alexander T., 332
Stoddard, Richard H., 379
Stowe, Calvin E., 227
Harriet Beecher, 226
Sumner, Alice M., 27
Charles, 24
Charles P., 25

Edwin V., Gen., 316
Elisha, 316
William, 316
Talmage, David T., 370
Thomas D., Rev., 370
Taylor, Bayard, 141
Joseph, 141
Thomas, George H., Gen., 83
Thurman, Allen G., 157
Nathaniel, 157
Tilden, Nathaniel, 138
Samuel J., 138
Tillinghast, Benjamin A., 437
Charles W., 437
Mary B., 440

Vanderbilt, Cornelius, 348
Vest, George G., 373
John J., 373
Sallie E., 374
Voorhees, Daniel W., 185
Peter, 185
Vroom, Peter D., 351
Peter D., Col., 351

Waite, Henry M., 148
Morrison R., 148
Ward, Elizabeth S. P., 264
Herbert D., 265
Watterson, Henry, 420
Henry M., 420
Wayland, Francis, 338
Lucy, 339
Webb, James W., 336
Samuel B., Gen., 336
Weed, Nathan, 245
Thurlow, 245
Wheeler, William A., 140
White, Andrew D., 383
Helen, 384
Horace, 383
Mary A., 384
Whitman, Walt, 147
Whittier, John, 61
John G., 61
Willard, Frances E., 202
Josiah F., 202
Wilson, Harriet M., 55
Henry, 52
James G., 194
Jane E. S., 195
Winthrop, 52
William, 194
Wood, Charles J., 410
Leonard, Gen., 410
Louisa A., 411
Worden, John L., 250